

Book Reviews

Jewish and Hebrew Onomastics, A Bibliography. By Robert Singerman.
New York and London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 545 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y. 10022. 1977. Pp. xiv, 132. Price \$17.50.

This is a most complete and comprehensive listing of all significant literature on the etymology, history, and folklore of Jewish and Hebrew personal names, without limitation in terms of language or dates of publication, 1,195 items in all.

After a brief introduction Mr. Singerman has separated the entries into 22 broad subject categories or parts under such headings as Reference and Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Periodicals; General Literature: Books; Biblical Names: Septuagint; Biblical Names: New Testament; Ancient Near East; Koran; Names in Divorce; Names of Women; Jewish Names: North Africa; Individual Jewish Names; and others. No item is entered more than once and cross references guide the user to related material in other sections. The paging of each item is carefully listed, thus enabling a user to have some estimation of the value of an item before he spends a lot of time searching for it.

On pages 81 to 116, Mr. Singerman has included a valuable index of the more than 3,000 names covered in Norbert Pearlroth's "Your Name" column from the September 7, 1945 to September 24, 1976 weekly issues of *Jewish Post and Opinion* (Indianapolis). Then there is an index of authors and selected subjects followed by an index of the individual names which are the subject of studies listed in the Bibliography. Here in this last index it is interesting to note that there are more works on the name of Moses, followed by that of Abraham, than other names.

All students of onomastics together with the scholars and researchers in the field of Jewish studies will be forever indebted to the compiler of this Bibliography for the careful and painstaking work here published.

Elsdon C. Smith

Past and Present Place Names and Post Offices of Forest County, Pennsylvania. By Alex Badenoch, Tionesta, Pa. 16353: Forest Press, Inc., 1976. Pp. 52. Price \$4.

Place Names of Ocean County, New Jersey: 1609-1849. By Vivian Zinkin. Toms River, N. J. 98753: Ocean County Historical Society, 26 Hadley Ave., 1976. Pp. x + 214, with jacketed end map of 1849. Price \$11, hard bound; \$7.95, soft bound.

This is not a time to spread oil upon the waters, but something analogous, though not so dangerous and far more welcome, has happened in regard to books on place-names within a particular county in the United States. Mostly by word of mouth, or so it seems in a world of seemingness, "students" of names have heard about the projected Place Name Survey of the United States and have begun to spread some name study oil over the depths of names still down there. Books on county names have been appearing regularly, with more in stages of gestation and bibliographic attention.

The two noted here belong to two members of the American Name Society. Each, however, represents a different approach and achievement, done of course with the Bicentennial shining brightly before them. Commemorative purposes serve well in the study of place-names as well as in biographies, memorabilia, and compilations that show up in literature during an auspicious date posthumously of an author's death.

Alex Badenoch has combined the names of places and post offices into what can be termed a chapbook, publication limited to 300 copies, of about 200 entries. Typical practices in naming can be discerned: commemorative (Perry, Reno Run); native American (Goshgoshunk, Lawunahannck, Tionesta); transfer (Nebraska); commendatory (Delight, Endeavor, Eureka City, Harmony); derogatory (Hells Hill, Mount Misery, Bogus Run, Poverty Hill, Seldom Seen Corners); religious (Minister Run, where Indians became Christianized; Mt. Ararat; Preacher Hill, from an incident); descriptive (Bald Hill Run, Forest City, Frog Rock, Pebble Dell); flora (Box Elder); fauna (Yellowhammer, Blue Jay, Otter Creek); possessive, or names for local people (Blood Settlement, Berlin Branch, Church Hill, Dice Run, Fagundus, Frosttown, Filfoyle, Gaul Settlement, Muzette, Poland Hill); and nicknames (Pil's Creek).

Incident names account for Buzzard Swamp (perhaps?), Butcher Knife Hill (site of a homicidal fight between two men over the affections of a woman), Deadman's Island, Jug Handle, and Panther Rock. Damascus is folk-etymologized from "Damaskink," a Munsee Indian

name for “muskrat.” Auguston was so named because the charter for the new railroad there was received on August 19, 1884. Clarion River is the result of a poetic interpretation of the sound of the water. Another aural name is Lamentation, bestowed because a local settler heard the howling of wolves in the area. Judy Run probably comes from someone’s viewing a Punch and Judy show. A few manufactured names occur: Kellbow (Keller and Bowman) and Cashup (from a robber’s saying, “Get yer cash up”).

Badenoch has produced a valuable local document which serves to point up the normal in all of us when we put our naming faculties to use. Some of the stories underlying the names are outlandish, although they are attested to and apparently are correct interpretations. The book does not contain scholarly documentation, but that should not detract from its usefulness in Forest County where Alex Badenoch is well known.

The Ocean County, New Jersey, Historical Society published a study of its place-names, one that differs substantially from the Badenoch one. Professor Vivian Zinkin limited her work to a study of 825 names in the county to the period from 1609 to 1849, or from the log book of Robert Juet, “supercargo on board Henry Hudson’s *Half Moon*,” to the formation of Ocean County from Monmouth County on February 25, 1950. Although the “Dictionary” is the core, the emphasis is historical. Originally a doctoral dissertation guided by the late Professor Elliott V. K. Dobbie and encouraged by Professor Allen Walker Read, the work was revised and rewritten for publication in 1976. It is the kind of scholarly work that can hardly be surpassed in thoroughness and documentation.

Professor Zinkin has proved here that, even in an area with a short naming history, analysis can be brought to bear on derivation, changes, and circumstances to the point that exhaustibility of resources can be obtained. The entries follow the arrangement used by Frederic G. Cassidy (noted below). Head words appear in contemporary spelling, “if the name still is in use,” with variants being cross-referenced if they deviate radically. Variant generics are listed separately. Within each entry appear type-of-feature label, variant spellings with dates, pronunciation of current words, date-range of name, provenience, circumstances and people involved, reference to sources of evidence, and location according to present boundaries.

The names themselves reflect common practices that appear elsewhere: Possessive (Allens Mill); native American (Amacaronck); size (Baby Creek); fauna (Bear Island, Beaver Pond); flora (Candlewood

Branch); incidents (Double Trouble, Ship Bottom); translation (Egg Harbor, from Dutch "Eyer Haven"); Biblical (Egypt); commendatory and derogatory (Harmony, Prospertown, Success, Mosquito Cove); folk etymology (Mount Misery, from Misericorde, "mercy"); exotic (Phoenix Forge, "because the forge, rebuilt shortly after it was destroyed by fire, appeared to rise like the phoenix from its ashes"); and other classifications.

This notice of county place-name texts gives some intimation of the possibilities that exist for researchers in limited areas. The county unit is definitely amenable to such an investigation, whether or not it is coordinated with a historical society. The ultimate model for such studies is Frederic G. Cassidy, *Dane County Place-Names* (Madison, Wis.: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1968), which has also been the stimulation for several such works, some of them under the direction of Professor Cassidy himself. His small, definitive study is justifiably becoming a major contribution to the methodology of place-name study.

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Literary Onomastics Studies, Vols. II (1975) and III (1976). Edited by Grace Alvarez-Altman. Brockport, N. Y.: Conference on Literary Onomastics, 1975, 1976. Vol. II, 144 pp.; Vol. III, 190 pp. Spiral, paper bound. (No price listed.) Information concerning these volumes can be obtained from the editor, Foreign Language Department, State University College at Brockport, New York 14420).

The study of names used by literary artists (novelists, dramatists, and poets) is a recent development in literary criticism. Its potential worth as a device to aid a critic or reader to interpret a text still has not been reached, although some excellent examples of such attempts have been made, for instance, Grace Alvarez-Altman's "Onomastics as a Critical Approach to Literature," *LOS*, I, 103-117, and articles in "Special Issue on Names in Literature," *Names*, 16 (December, 1968).

Some years ago, I was accused of using barbarous language by introducing the term *charactonym* into the title of an article, "Charactonyms in Faulkner's Novels." Being somewhat circumspect and never, so far as I know, having coined a word, I was rather surprised that my

detractors had not kept up with current criticism. The term first originated in *Word Study*, then appeared in Wimsatt and Brooks, *Literary Criticism*. It has now gained rather wide acceptance as a kind of shorthand to describe the way a writer subtly weaves the meaning of names into the narrative and structure to gain greater depth and to focus on traits that would be difficult to exploit otherwise.

Professor Alvarez-Altman has refined the term and has categorized critical approaches that can use onomastics as a means to exfoliate, so to speak, a text. Her germinal article points toward the cultivation of a new field in criticism, that of literary onomastics. Single-handedly, she has arranged an annual conference and has seen that the papers were collected, edited, and published. The two volumes noted here constitute the second and third of this energetic and scholarly undertaking, the only one of its kind in the United States or anywhere else.

As suspected, the range of subjects is wide, universal. The authors have the credentials as professionals and have produced accordingly. Technically, the articles meet standards the equal or superior to those published in the better literary magazines or collections. Obviously, faced with such riches, a person must find it difficult to single out any individual paper as an example of critical excellence. Nevertheless, I can mention a favorite of mine. The great Milton scholar, John T. Shawcross, certainly has added to our knowledge of *Paradise Regained* in his discussion of the etymological significance of the Biblical names appearing in the work. His conclusion that an examination of the names "has direct significance for a recognition of Milton's citation of their meanings, for an understanding of ironies and deeper for a mythic texture" of the epic is an example of what new light may be shed by the careful investigation of names used in artistic work.

Our understanding of the novels of Hardy and Trollope is deepened by the articles written by W. F. H. Nicolaisen on place-names of Wessex and Bassetshire. The author has a knack of making even the most inflexible material meaningful, especially in his ability to uncover layer after layer of linguistic strata in English place-names. The important and timely article by Walter Bowman on the problem of translating titles of dramatic works deserves attention, for plays have been known to fail more because of the poor translation of a title than for its dramatic content. Bowman's prime example is *Bodas de sangre*, by Lorca, which played in New York as *Bitter Oleander*. It flopped. Now that the nearly literal translation of *Blood Wedding* is used, the play has gained a respectful audience. It is hoped that Byrd Granger will bring her critical abilities to bear on the whole naming process in Western fiction.

Her analysis of names in the works of Zane Grey whet the appetite for more.

Articles on Shmuel Yosef Agnon, *Gilgamesh*, *Beowulf*, Thomas Mann's *Buddenbrooks*, Rabelais, Slavic novels, "Vinland," the Wandering Jew, the Book of Genesis, Hans Henny Jahnn, Garcia Lorca, origin of *Hagen*, Hugo's *Cromwell*, Bohemia's coast in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, and onomastic irony in Gide's works, can only hint at the richness of these two collections. That I do not mention the names of the authors should not detract from their scholarly labor, which from the style seems to have been "of love."

If the three volumes that have appeared so far are indicative of the ones yet to come from this annual Conference, then we can wish the future always to be present. There is an originality, even individuality, in each article, although each is subordinated to the theme—we do not yet have a clear "theory"—of literary onomastics. We all are indebted to Professor Grace Alvarez-Altman for her initiation and inspiration of this continuing study.

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NINE WORKS BY JOS MOLEMANS

1. *Limburgse plaatsnamen, 2: Kleine-Brogel*. By Jos Molemans: Leuven: Instituut voor Naamkunde/Brussel: N. V. Standaard-Boekhandel, 1974. Pp. IV—83, two folding maps. Price BF 200.
2. *Ibid., 3: De plaatsnamen van Neerglabbeek. Een socio-linguistisch naamkundig onderzoek. Ibid.* Pp. IV—36, one folding map. Price BF 100.
3. *Ibid., 4: Ellikom. Ibid., 1975*. Pp. VI—30, five folding maps. Price BF 100.
4. *Ibid., 5: Niel-bij-As*. By Jos Molemans and E. Paulissen. *Ibid.* Pp. 57, one folding map. Price BF 100.
5. *Nomina Geographica Flandrica. Monographiën, VIII: Toponymie van Bocholt*. By J. Molemans. *Ibid.* Pp. 209, four folding maps. Price BF 400.
6. *Ibid., IX: Toponymie van Neerpelt. Eer socio-geographisch onderzoek. Ibid.* Pp. 294, five folding maps. Price BF 400.

- 7:1. *Ibid.*, X: *Toponymie van Overpelt. Ibid.*, 1976. Pp. 406, six folding maps. Price BF 890.
- 7:2. *Toponymie van Overpelt. Ibid.* Gent: Secretarie der Academie, Koningstraat 18. Price BF 890.
8. *Nomina Geographica Flandrica, XI: Toponymie van As. Een historisch, geografisch, socio-ekonomisch en naamkundig onderzoek.* By J. Molemans and E. Paulissen. Leuven: Instituut voor Naamkunde/Brussel: N. V. Standaard-Boekhandel, 1976. Pp. 176, one folding map. Price BF 400.
9. *Ibid.*, XII: *Toponymie van Sint-Huibrechts-Lille. Historisch-naamkundige studie. Ibid.* Pp. 190, two folding maps. Price BF 400.

In the March 1975 issue of *Names* a review appeared by this writer, on pp. 54-55, of *Limburgse plaatsnamen, 1: Kaulille* by Jos Molemans, published in the year 1973. Since that time—to the honor and glory not only of Molemans but of all of Dutch-speaking Belgium—nine more onomastic works have come out under his name: two in 1974 (see nos. 1 and 2 above), four in 1975 (nos. 3 through 6), and three in 1976 (nos. 7:1 through 9). Of the first of the three of 1976, his *Toponymie van Overpelt* was published jointly by the Instituut voor Naamkunde (*naamkunde* = onomastics), in Louvain (Dutch Leuven), and the Flemish Academy, in Ghent. Both the Louvain/Brussels and the Ghent editions prominently note the fact that this work is an award-winning book of the Royal (Flemish) Academy “for the Study of the Dutch Language and Literature” (. . . *voor Nederlanse Taal- en Letterkunde*), hence the special Ghent printing by the Academy as giver of the award.

Paulissen, Moleman’s collaborator on the three toponymical studies of Niel-bij-As (no. 4), As (no. 8), and Sint-Huibrechts-Lille (no. 9), is a gemorphologist. Nos. 2 (Neerglabbeek) and 4 (Niel-bij-As) are also published in *Naamkunde*, in volumes 6 (1974) and 7 (1975), respectively. Only nos. 2 and 3 (Ellikom) are without a bibliography. No. 4 contains eight impressive full-page farmstead photographs in stark black and white. In no. 9 (Sint-Huibrechts-Lille), pp. 75-81, Molemans deals with forenames of the eighteenth century. From no. 5 on his works are like a kaleidoscope of systematically organized themes that he dares to vary as one with an intimate knowledge of the “regional lore” of the area he is treating, as well as in the capacity of a professional Belgian student of names.

There is no word for “regional lore” in English, I mean the *Heimatkunde* of German, the *beemkunde* of Dutch, and the *geakeunde* of Frisian. A good work on regional lore includes an exhaustive historical,

cultural and geographic treatment, in terms that a layman can understand, of a given area. Molemans' area is the Limburg Kempen. What the British geographer Monkhouse calls *The Belgian Kempenland* (as the title of a book published in 1949 and cited by Molemans on p. 27 of no. 9) or Kempen—both forms are used in Dutch—is heath country in the Dutch-speaking Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg.

Molemans is very much time-oriented in his studies. For the American toponymist who reads Dutch, they could inspire similar studies here, particularly in the older areas of European settlement in the East. Then a new natural area could be onomastically unlocked through individual studies built around its settlements.

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Families, familienamen en familiewapens. By J. A. Heese, G. S. Nienaber and C. Pama. Kaapstad: Tafelberg, 1975. (Die Afrikaner en Sy Kulture, Deel IV) Pp. 255, plates. Price R15.00.

Your reviewer approached this book with initial skepticism. Could a colonial people planted as recently as 1652, and having freed themselves more radically than any other European settlers overseas by developing and recognizing a distinctive language different in form and name from its European ancestor (whose national myth is of the Great Trek into the untamed hinterland and the establishment of inland republics free of the influence of the new colonial power which had seized the coast)—could these Afrikaners have maintained and developed a genuine heraldic tradition to justify the “familiewapens” of the title? A second doubt. Could a scientific approach to genealogy be presented in a book on “families,” free of racial taboos which have in the past led to cover-ups and the destruction or alteration of historical records?

This magnificently produced and illustrated book, which if published in the U. S. would probably cost twice as much, overcomes both these doubts admirably. On balance, the Afrikaners produced more heraldry and had a greater sense of family than their contemporaries, the American colonists. The illustrations of the Groote Kerk of Cape Town, torn down in the 1830s, attest to a continuation at the Cape of the medieval traditions of The Netherlands; the shields of the leading Afrikaner

families are there, and there are heraldic rolls fully with the tradition of Western Europe. Dutch Bibles accompanied the Calvinist settlers on their Trek, and family traditions were maintained in the strongly patriarchic society which developed, each family led by an Oom or grandpaternal figure, rifle in one hand, *Statenbijbel* with family history on the flyleaf in the other.

The second question, that of racial mixture in the early days at the Cape, is not sidestepped, though its treatment is necessarily brief in a book by three authors on three distinct, albeit interlocking, subjects. It is worth quoting, in this reviewer's translation, some relevant passages:

Only if objectivity is reached can genealogy claim to be a science.

Particularly as regards the origin of Afrikaner families a scientific approach is still frequently lacking. Family researchers are particularly afraid that they will stumble upon an ancestor who had "non-white blood" in his or her veins. This fear was the very reason why it took so long before a South African Office of Genealogy was established. In 1963 the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns once again recommended the foundation of such an Office and issued the following declaration in that connection: "The Akademie wishes to emphasize here that the fear which some harbor that in such genealogical research discovery of colored blood among certain ancestral mothers (*stammoeders*) could be made, is devoid of all significance, since such discoveries have already been made, inter alia in the *Argieffjaarboek vir S. A. geskiedenis* (9th Year) which deals with the period 1652-1806 when mixed marriages sometimes took place."

Heese, the author of the genealogical section, points out that previous researchers had often deleted the name of the non-white mother, listing her as "unknown." Though he does not go so far as to make this point, although they have highly mixed feelings about it, some Afrikaners know that the element of "non-white blood" among them is one of the factors which led even their political enemy, the Organization of African Unity, to recognize them as "a people of Africa," and some of them even see it as a point of superiority, or greater South African authenticity, over the English-speakers, who arrived after 1820, in a period when social barriers against race-mixing had been firmly established. Heese gives sample documentation of transfers between the

Afrikaans- and English-speaking groups; he might, then, have gone further. Although there certainly are typical Afrikaans surnames (of Dutch, German, French, and occasionally Portuguese, Italian and other origin), there has been a great deal of cross-over between bearers of Afrikaans and English names. For example, Smith is as common among Afrikaners as English-speakers, and is third on Heese's list by frequency; his list is topped by another not solely Afrikaans name, Jacobs. Second place, however, is held by the very distinctive Botha, and fourth are Van Wyk and Van der Merwe, the latter providing the equivalent of the English John Smith or John Doe, Jannie Van der Merwe.

One phenomenon which Heese rightly sees as more highly developed among the Afrikaners than among other Germanic-speaking peoples is the use of family names as given names, as in N. P. van Wyk Louw. He suggests that this practice, already much more widespread in South Africa than in the Netherlands, could well be extended into hyphenation of surnames, as an effective countermeasure against the problem which provides Heese's chapter title, "Too Many People—Too Few Surnames." He very plausibly ascribes the use of surnames as given names to family pride. This reviewer has the impression that the practice is, likewise, more widespread in the U. S. than in the British Isles, and that in Britain it is more widespread in upper-class and aristocratic circles than in the middle or working classes. Heese's suggestion of hyphenated names is a fairly bold one in a country which, unlike Sweden, Iceland, etc., has seen no governmental action to reform or regulate surname-giving practices. While commenting very briefly that many Afrikaans names are also used by Coloureds (mixed-race people), Heese does not dwell on their names. It would in such instances be interesting to see whether jocular or ignominious names have been given to non-whites, perhaps akin to those still occasionally found in the Netherlands Antilles, where the Dutch slave-owning family Elsevier gave their slaves the sarcastically "superior" invented name of Elsevijf, based upon a humorous and intentional misinterpretation of the name Elsevier as if it contained the numeral *vier* "four" and the slave should therefore be one better at *vijf*. Such names are akin to Katzenellenbogen etc. given to East European Jews.

This is a wide-ranging book. It tells the history of heraldry in Europe and its transfer to South Africa, the establishment of formal heraldic institutions in the Republic of South Africa and its forerunner states; like many popular books on onomastics, it has a lengthy section giving the etymologies of some widespread South African names, Afrikaans, English and other; it provides a history of South African genealogical

research, with illustrated biographies; it gives sound practical advice on genealogical and heraldic research, with addresses in various countries. To sum up, it is a sound combination of scholarship and popular presentation, it is thorough yet light in tone, clearly written in that lucid, expressive language, modern Afrikaans; and it is always scientific, even on subjects where censorship in South Africa has been harsh. For all who can read the Netherlandic languages, it is heartily recommended.

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Scottish Place-Names. By W. F. H. Nicolaisen. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd. (4 Fitzsimmons Street, Portman Square, London W1H OAH), 1976. Pp. xxviii, 210. Price \$14.95.

This volume, *Scottish Place-Names*, is not a dictionary alphabetically presented but is a narrative account of methodology and approaches to place-name study in the whole of Scotland by Professor W. F. H. Nicolaisen who has devoted more than 20 years to the making of it. Many of those years he served as Director of the Scottish Place-Names Survey in the School of Scottish Studies at the University of Edinburgh, during which time he built a corpus of information and inter-related studies, seen in his 32 "Notes on Scottish Place-Names," published regularly from 1958 to 1969 in the journal *Scottish Studies* and in his 122 monthly articles in *The Scot's Magazine* from August 1960 to January 1971 under the general title of "The Story Behind the Name." A list of these is included in the "Preface," followed by a "Bibliography" of a selected list of publications which were helpful in the preparation of the book and a list of sources quoted in the text based on the "List of Abbreviated Titles of the Printed Sources of Scottish History to 1560" (supplement to the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, 1963) plus a number of items outside the scope of this compilation.

The author makes use of the distribution of the place-names in time and space. This approach is aided by the use of 21 maps and several tables.

The basic text is composed of nine chapters. Following the "Introduction" the chapters treat the Written Evidence; Distribution in Time and Space; the Youngest Names; Early English Names; Gaelic Names;

British and Cumbric Names, and Pre-Celtic Names. In these chapters the author points out that originally the study of names was basically a handmaiden of linguistics and nothing more, but that now asking what the meaning of a name is is no longer the end of onomastic inquiry but is the beginning of the investigation, for the study of names has come of age. He shows that not only does modern place-name research require the recording of the local pronunciation of each name, but all early spellings in written documents, both printed and manuscript, to be employed as a basis for an analysis of its sound development, formation, and meaning. No longer can one jump from the modern day form by way of the dictionary to a proposed etymology, for many Scottish place-names are superficially misleading when their historical spellings are neglected. Nor can a name be treated in isolation and interpreted correctly on its own. Names, located wherever they may be, have horizontal lines with other place-names, and, created at a particular point in time, they have vertical links, since they are part of a linguistic evolution continuously changing in that part of the country where they are located. Because of this fact, place-names have become important in the study of settlement history; that is, the settlement history of speakers of various languages.

Since it is more practicable to move from the known by way of the lesser known to the unknown, the author treats first the younger names, examining the different linguistic strata and the intra-systemic strata within each stratum, gradually moving back through history into prehistory until he reaches the last layer of meaningful, interpretable name material. Among the youngest names to be found are the street names of the Scottish capital, Edinburgh. The oldest names are in the Old Town, the majority of which bear the names of former chief residents or owners, like Paterson's Court and Brown's Close. Others refer to the occupations of people who lived on the street or owned property there, as Writers' Court, Shoemakers' Close, Bishop's Close, and Advocate's Close. Buildings and markets were commemorated in names, such as Old Bank Close, Horse Wynd (royal stables) and Old Fishmarket Close. Others were named after inn signs: Anchor Close, Bull's Close, and Cap and Feather Close.

When the New Town was begun, like most other capitals and cities in Europe, Edinburgh copied the Paris fashion of naming streets after royalty, seen in Princes Street, George Street, Queen Street, and Hanover Street.

The author discusses the different types of names and name patterns, including the imported names, names introduced from another country

and often from a language never spoken in Scotland, such as *Waterloo*, which occurs in at least ten different Scottish countries from Shetland to the Borders, undoubtedly connected with the historic battle, which occurred in 1815.

Since there have been speakers of English in Scotland for over 1300 years, the next names which are treated are the early English names, which were coined by the Angles. These names show the historical depth of the English contribution to Scottish meaning. From this evidence one can get some idea of the earliest stages of the English settlement in Scotland. The knowledge of this period is derived from the scant historical, literary, and genealogical sources for the period, such as Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*. Bede informs us of the gradual movement of the Anglian raiders and settlers to the north, beginning in 547.

The author next discusses Scandinavian names, even though the Scandinavians did not arrive all at one time and settle in one geographic area. Just as English names in parts of Scotland follow upon Gaelic names—at times displacing them, translating them, or adopting them—so do Scandinavian names precede English names in different areas of the country. Naming does not occur in a neatly tied-up package, but is very complex. The complexity is shown as the different elements of Norse names are treated.

Following is the treatment of the Gaelic toponymic stratum, existing from the fifth century after the disintegration of Roman power in Britain to the present day. Gaelic place-names were coined before, during, and after the period of Scandinavian domination in certain parts of the country; in other parts they followed or displaced Pietish names; and since the eleventh or twelfth century they have been continually giving way to English names. The creation of Gaelic place-names by Gaelic speakers over a period of more than 1400 years, along with their anglicization during about half that time, has given to Scottish toponymy much of its distinctive "Scottishness," seen in such names as *Anchensnuggle* and *Knockantivore*, which serve to link Ireland and Scotland linguistically and historically. The author has focused his attention upon two groups of place-names (those containing *baile* and *achadh*, settlement names) and on another category giving an insight into the cultural background and an opportunity for dating some of the earlier settlements (that beginning with *Kil*, from *cill*, the second earliest Gaelic place-name generic isolated so far, the old dative-locative of *ceall*, from Latin *cella*, "cell, church"). *Baile*, the most frequent of Gaelic settlement terms, translated as "village," "hamlet,"

“town,” “home,” and “farm,” occurs in names like *Ballantree*, *Balwais-tie*, and *Balencriff* and *achadh* (reflecting primarily agricultural activities), the anglicized form of which is usually *Auchen-* or *Auchin-* in names such as *Auchenbegg*, *Auchinleck*, *Auchleach*, and *Auchrobert*.

The names beginning with *Kil*, however, point to a background of Christian religion, that is, to the presence of churches and churchyards, or perhaps hermits' cells. Examples are *Kilmarnock*, *Kilpatrick*, and *Kilmichael*.

In the foregoing chapters, great use was made of significant place-name generics as a means towards establishing the number of linguistic strata involved and the settlement areas of the people who were the speakers of those languages, but in the study of the Pictish, Cumbric and Pre-Celtic names, where the evidence is scant, the many problems are pointed out. The Pictish symbol stones and scanty records, many of which are non-native, show a highly developed culture and a well-organized political life, but in attempting to analyze the language which sustained such a culture, the problems are great, for the records regarding linguistic matters are even scantier. Not a single sentence written in the Pictish language survives. The chief sources are inscriptions, personal names, and place-names. Even the name *Pict* itself is controversial. Then Roman writers, such as Ptolemy, Tacitus, and Cassius, who tend to have the most reliable information on Scotland in Roman times, prefer the name *Caledonii* to *Picti* (the Latinized form).

In like manner, the author treats the difficulties with the language of the Cumbrians spoken in southern Scotland in the Dark Ages and Early Middle Ages (the non-Pictish, non-Gaelic Celtic language). Lastly, he treats the Pre-Celtic names, river-nomenclature, which was in Scotland before the arrival of the Celts, Indo-European in origin.

No one interested in Scottish place-names can afford to overlook this excellent treatment of the names of that country. All others doing place-name study anywhere will find many helpful suggestions to be followed in addition to the vast amount of knowledge included in this small volume.

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Das Flussgebiet der Salzach. Reihe A, Lieferung 9 of the *Hydronymia Germaniae*. By Manfred Straberger. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1974. Pp. 149 w/map. Price DM 32.

Das Flussgebiet der Oberweser. Reihe A, Lieferung 10 of the *Hydronymia Germaniae*. By Wolfgang Kramer. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1976. Pp. 84 w/map. Price DM 24.

In a series like this, what can be said about one of the volumes is very likely going to be true of the rest: the format, accuracy, and general reliability of the whole will have been established by the sponsoring academy or learned society. Thus, both the above works reflect what has earlier been said by this reviewer about Lieferung 8 of the series (Bernd-Ulrich Kettner's *Die Leine und ihre Nebenflüsse bis unterhalb der Einmündung der Innerste*) in *Names* 24:2 (June, 1976), 140. They continue the standards of scholarship set by the Akademie der Wissenschaft und der Literature Mainz for the series as a whole and, except for a brief *Vorwort*, each number is identical in every respect to its predecessor. Some interesting facts do turn up, however, in a particular scholar's own research, as Wolfgang P. Schmid, editor of the series, points out in his introductory remarks to the Kramer volume, concerning the lack of secondary evidence in certain names, even of larger rivers:

Die Bedeutung gerade der ungedruckten Quellen für die Überlieferung der Namen auch grösserer Flüsse wird besonders eindrucksvoll deutlich an den Beispielen *Schwülme* r.z. Weser (27 relevante Belegstellen vom Ende des 11. Jahrhunderts bis 1785, davon nur fünf aus gedruckten Quellen und eine aus der namenkundlichen Literatur: die Nrr. 1, 12, 16, 25, 26, 27 aus der Reihe) und *Nieme* r.z. Weser (19 relevante Belegstellen von 1303 bis 1785, davon nur zwei [!] aus gedruckten Quellen: die Nrr. 7 und 19 der Reihe).

Herr Schmid comments especially on the many streams bearing flower-names, the primary evidence for such existing in the flower-name archives at Münster and Göttingen:

Die Auswertung ungedruckter Flurnamensammlungen (z. B. der Flurnamenarchive in Münster und Göttingen) hätte

mit Sicherheit einen bedeutenden Zuwachs an Namen gebracht, das Gesamtbild der Oberweser-Hydronymie aber kaum wesentlich verändert. Zum Beispiel: Die Flurnamensammlung von Bursfelde Kr. Münden (Flurnamensammlung des Instituts für Historische Landesforschung der Universität Göttingen) überliefert 8 FIN, von denen aufgrund der Auswertung der gedruckten Quellen (einschl. Mbl.) vier in der Lieferung erscheinen: *Nieme, Rebbach, Steimker Bach, Thiele-Bach*, vier dagegen nicht: *Hammerbach, Krebsbach, Mühlenbach, Sunderbach* [immerhin sind aber in der Lieferung je ein *Hammerbach* und *Sunderbach* und insgesamt 16 *Mühlenbach* (nebst vier *Mühlbach*) aufgeführt, da sie anderswo eben auch auf dem Mbl. oder in anderen "Pflichtquellen" erscheinen].

Both volumes contain lists of sources, primary and secondary, and *Übersichtskarten* at the end of their bibliographies. The series, when completed, should be of great value to the student of German hydronymy.

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The Handbook of French Place Names in the U.S.A. Enlarged and Revised Second Edition. By René Coulet du Gard and Dominique Coulet Western. Onomastica no. 53. Edition des Deux Mondes, under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1977. Pp. xii + 296.

When the original edition appeared in 1974, I called it "an excellent initial guide" (see *Names* 24 [June 1976] 132-134). This new edition retains what was excellent in the first, while adding a considerable amount of material and removing most of the blemishes. The new alphabetical index is particularly helpful. The authors also deserve praise for taking a reviewer's criticisms as seriously as his encouragement. The book is an even better buy now.

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