Book Reviews

Vermont Place-Names. Footprints of History. By Esther Munroe Swift. Brattleboro, Vermont: The Stephen Greene Press, 1977. Pp. x + 701. Price $30.

Esther Swift's work, endorsed by the Place-Name Survey of the United States, makes of Vermont's counties and towns a house of many mansions. The book's simple but elegant structure easily accommodates its breadth of detail. Its large, central section, for example, relies on a straightforward alphabetical ordering of counties and towns. The discussion of each county is organized in the same way: first a well-drawn political map (a magnifying glass is helpful for the small print, however) and an account of the county name, size, population, and the names of principal waterways; then an analysis, town by town, of the names for settlements and topographic features. Moreover, an index of 80 pages enables the reader quickly to locate any name in the book, to sample the range of specific and generic names in the state, and to undertake some initial surveys of his own (the three Meetinghouse Hills are all in towns close to New Hampshire; the three Mutton Hills are in counties bordering on New York). Finally, there are accounts of Vermont's settlement history in the opening pages, of early grants, patents, and charters in the appendices, and a bibliography of more than a hundred titles.

Vermont Place-Names speaks to the common reader's sense of wonder. Time and again it answers our questions, "How did Lemon Fair River get its name?", "What is Hells Half Acre?", "Why *Money* Brook?" And if documentation is insufficient or the memories of local residents uncertain, then such names as Dameas Island, Mount Peg, and Quation Brook, we are told, must remain intriguing but unexplained. The research has been thorough, the statement of facts faithful to its sources, and the presentation by and large accurate (once in a while I find a discrepancy: from page 84 to page 182 the number of peaks named Owls Head shrinks from "many" to "four"). The sheer grouping within towns of names, history, anecdote, folklore, and folk-etymology

results in what Esther Swift most hopes for her book—that her readers derive from it the spirit of the communities and varied terrain in Vermont.

Her book also raises for the specialist quite another issue, one concerned with the purpose of toponymic studies, with the kinds of analysis to undertake, the perspective to develop, the generalizations that one might hope to achieve. Swift clearly places the emphasis in her book on the historical background of place-names; often enough she reports the genealogy and achievements of persons for whom a town or county is named. Her concern with linguistic form, however, is incidental. Matters of pronunciation receive short shrift, hardly more than to observe that strangers frequently mispronounced the post office name Coldriver as "coal driver." The glosses of Indian names are suspect, inasmuch as they rest wholly on Huden's unreliable *Indian Place Names of New England* (see Hamill Kenny's reservations of Huden's work in *Names* 3-4 (September-December, 1964), 235-238). Beyond these omissions and lapses, however, the functions of place-names go largely unexamined. Swift does not survey the classes of specific or generic names in Vermont; she does not discuss their distribution in time or place or their relation to one another or to terms specifying aspects of the terrain yet not occurring in place-names (are there any?). To enter into such questions is valuable in itself, but I think that they also give us an opportunity to appreciate the implicit relations between settlers and their lands. Fortunately, the neglect of such an approach is not at all fatal to the book. It stands as a rich collection, and, indeed, it challenges the student of place-names to consider how he himself might proceed in his own work.

Is it possible to combine Swift's emphasis on the historic background of place-names with a fuller concern for forms, motifs of folklore, and their functions? To some degree, the possibility has been realized by Cassidy in his *Dane County Place-Names*, with its introductory chapters and appendices addressed to the nature of form, function, and meaning, together with its careful presentation of place-names themselves. Had Swift chosen to present such an analysis in her opening pages instead of her rather general introduction, her book would have given full expression to her knowledge. But even as it is, the book is a treasure house not to be missed.

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Dead Towns of Alabama. By W. Stuart Harris. University, Alabama
35486: The University of Alabama Press, Drawer 2877, 1977.
Pp. 165. Price $8.95.

"Dead towns" have an appeal to the macabre-minded, much as do
the remains of old houses, breastworks, abandoned roads, questionable
and inviting mounds, and almost forgotten dresser drawers. All of us are
such minded at times, for our sense of history demands prying into
origins, the current craze being "roots." Whether this fetish is good or
bad in the anthropological context, a study of the towns of Alabama
that have disappeared during the time of recorded history is valuable to
those interested in place-names, geography, history, anthropology, and
perhaps sociology, not to mention archaeology.

The scholarly book before us is one of the better of a growing
number of such studies, which, according to my survey, includes *Ghost
Towns of Alaska* (1965) by Mary G. Balcom; Nell Murbarger's *Ghosts
of the Glory Trail* (1956), a listing of mostly abandoned mining towns
in Nevada, Utah, and eastern California; the WPA listing of *Ghost
Towns of Colorado* (1947); and *Ghost Towns of New Mexico* (1967)
by Michael Jenkinson. *California Gold Camps* (1975) by Erwin and
Elisabeth Gudde is in a class by itself, although it is not wholly con-
cerned with abandoned "places."

Semanticists may contend among themselves over the difference in
meaning between that of a "ghost" town and a "dead" one. Perhaps
there is no connotative difference, except that buildings and other
human-related artifacts exist in a former town, now uninhabited,
whereas a dead town does not necessarily have any such remains
existing. It may be obliterated, completely erased, except for a name on
a map and in some instances a place remembered by older persons still
living. For instance, Kelleys Landing in Perry County, Tennessee, once
one of the thriving inhabited steamboat landing and trading places
along the Tennessee River, no longer indicates in any way the bustling
center that I remember from the 1920's and 1930's. The place is not
even ghostly, for nothing remains to remind anyone of its former
importance. It is dead, with hardly the memorability of a historical
fact.

Most of the former towns recorded by Harris fall into this archaeo-
logical cellar. Those listed, however, are historically more fortunate
than those whose sites have been erased from the face of the earth and
have never found a kind of pinpointed immortality on a map. Indeed,

"Indian towns and villages once blanketed [Alabama] in the past," but now can only be studied from their remains. Their names cannot be recovered.

Harris divides his study into three parts: (1) Indian towns and villages; (2) fort sites; and (3) colonial, territorial, and state towns. The entries do not contain full onomastic information as to the origin of the name, but the purpose of the study is primarily historical. Nevertheless, such information appears when it was available to Harris. Among the Indian towns, the following have meanings noted: Anatit-chapko ("long swamp," or "long thicket"), Atchinalgi ("cedar grove people"), Autosse ("war club"), Bodka Village ("wide creek"), Cabusto ("great water"), Doublehead's Village (for Chief Doublehead), Ecunchati ("red ground"), Gunter's Village (for John Gunter, a Scottish trader who settled among the Cherokees), Humati ("turkey gobbler," perhaps the name of a chief), Kailaidshi ("the warrior's headdress"), Lalokalka ("fish separated"), Littafuchee ("making of arrows"), Nanipacna ("hill top"), Odshiapofa ("hickory ground," also the English name), Oka Kapassa ("coldwater town"), Opil´ako ("big swamp"), Quilby ("panther killed here"), Sawokli ("racoon town"), Suka-Ispoka ("hog gathering place"), Talatigi ("border town"), Taskigi ("the seat of the wind"), Weemooka ("roaring waters"), and Will's Town (for Chief Red-Headed Will). The sources are listed in the footnotes and in the bibliography.

Probably all of the names of the fort sites could be traced. Harris notes most of them. The origin of Fort Armstrong is not given. Others that are noted are Fort Bainbridge (for Commodore William Bainbridge), Fort Bibb (for William Wyatt Bibb, territorial governor), Fort Carney (for Josiah Carney, early settler), Fort Chinnabee (for a Creek chieftain), Fort Claiborne (for General Ferdinand L. Claiborne), Fort Condé (for Condé de la Mobile), Fort Dale (for Colonel Sam Dale, who established the fort in 1818), Fort Deposit (two places so named as supply points), Glass Redoubt (for Zachariah Glass, builder of the fort in 1813), Fort Hampton (for General Wade Hampton), Fort Jackson (formerly Fort Toulouse, renamed for Andrew Jackson in 1814), Fort Lashley (for Alexander Leslie, Jr., who built the fort in 1813), Fort Lavier (for Captain Lawson Lavier), McGrew's Fort (for William and John McGrew), Fort Mims (for Samuel Mims, "an old Indian countryman"), Fort Mitchell (for David B. Mitchell, governor of Georgia), Fort Pierce (for John and William Pierce, builders of the fort), Sand Fort (because "it consisted of an earthwork of sand"), Fort Stoddert (for Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert), Fort Toulouse (for the

Count of Toulouse), Turner's Fort (for Abner Turner, resident), Fort Tyler (for General Robert Charles Tyler), and Fort Williams (for Colonel Williams, on staff of General Jackson). Some are obvious, although Harris does not give the origin: Mount Vernon Cantonment and Arsenal, Fort Madison, Sulphur Branch Trestle Fort, and Fort Tombechee.

Among the colonial, territorial, and state towns, the following origins are noted: Blakeley (for Josiah Blakeley, formerly of Connecticut, who bought three islands from the Spaniards in 1807, and laid off a town in which "streets that ran in one direction were named for famous men, and those running in the opposite direction were named for trees, flowers, and shrubs"), Fort Blakely (also named for Josiah Blakeley), Bootsville (for an Indian chief), Brunson (for first and only postmaster, John F. Brunson), Candy's Landing (for Jason Candy, who established the landing), Carrollsville (for either a local schoolmaster or for William Carroll, Inspector-General on the staff of Andrew Jackson), Chandler Springs (for James Chandler, a "tailor from Texas"), Claiborne (see Fort Claiborne, above), Colbert's Ferry (for George Colbert), Ditto's Landing (for John Ditto), Elyton (for William H. Ely), Fillmore (for President Millard Fillmore), Gennville (for the Reverend James E. Glenn), Goldville (for the mines), Handbyville (for David Handby, blacksmith and miner), Jenifer (for the mother of Samuel Noble), Jonesboro (for "Devil" John Jones, early settler), LaGrange (for "the Frenchman who invented the metric system"), Little Warrior (for Little Black Warrior River), Louina (for an Indian woman), McIntosh Bluff (for Captain John McIntosh, British army officer), Mardisville (for Samuel W. Mardis, congressman), Melton's Bluff (for John Melton, settler from Ireland), Memphis (because of location on Tombigbee River, in turn for the Egyptian city), Shelby Springs and Shelbyville (for Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky), Sparta (for Sparta, Georgia), Stringer (for Edward Stringer), Valgermoso Springs (Vale of Beauty), Wellborn (for General William Wellborn), Williamston (for the Williams family), Winto (for George Winton, early settler), and Wooley's Springs (for Joel Wooley).

The origin of many names is omitted from Harris' entries, but some are obvious: Alabama City, America, Birmingham, Cambridge, Erie, Fairfield, Fall Creek, Falls City, Franklin, Goshen, Houston, Independence, Ironaton, Jamestown (by settlers from North Carolina, in this case), Lexington, Middleton, Montezuma, New Boston, New London, New River, New Town, New York, Nottingham, Oregonia, Richmond, Rocky Hill, St. Stephens, Sunnyside, Vernon, Vienna, and Washington.

Harris has brought together a document of historical importance, one that should be emulated by scholars in other states. His documentation is reliable almost to the point of pedantry, certainly not a fault. Only selfless scholarship of this kind is worthy of the scholarly calling. A reviewer has to find something wrong: Omaha, Alabama, is omitted, probably because its location cannot be found. Nevertheless, a Texas town is named for this "dead place."

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Studies on the Early 14th-Century Population of Lindsey (Lincolnshire. By Gillis Kristensson. Lund: Publications of the Royal Society of Letters at Lund: Studier utgivna av Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, 1977. Pp. 39. No price given. Copies may be ordered from LiberLäromedel, POB 1205, S-221 05 Lund, Sweden.

Professor Kristensson's short book is an investigation into the early fourteenth century population of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, "with a view to establishing, through personal names, the relations of Lindsey with the neighbouring counties and with Kesteven-Holland" in order to discover with what parts of the country Lindsey had closest communications. The origins of immigrants (and thus immigration) may be determined by utilizing personal names of the *de* plus place-name as well as the type *Holandman* from the Lav Subsidy Rolls for 1327 and 1333.

The limitations of the study are readily admitted by the author. First, some taxpayers from outside the county cannot be counted because the place-names found in their bynames occur in two or more counties; second, a large number of persons must have necessarily been excluded from the study because only persons whose property exceeded a certain minimum were entered in the Lay Subsidy Rolls; third, persons having *de* plus place-name bynames may have inherited those names and may have been born locally; and fourth, the material in the

Lay Subsidy Rolls may not be sufficient to draw definite conclusions. Kristensson believes, however, that tentative conclusions may be drawn from the data.

Another intriguing method of discovering immigration is a linguistic one: in Lindsey, Old English /a:/ was not raised to /ɔ:/, and that later / ɔ :/ is due to infiltration from neighboring counties. Thus earlier immigration may be discerned in the Lay Subsidy Rolls as having originated in the / ɔ :/-areas. Much of the "Introduction" and the "Material" section treats this phenomenon.

In presenting his "Material"—which comprises the major part of the book—Professor Kristensson gives the names for the /a:/-areas of the East Riding, the West Riding, Lancashire, Westmorland, Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland; and the / ɔ :/-areas of Kesteven, Holland, the West Riding, Lancashire, Nottingham, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Northhamptonshire, Herefordshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, London, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Kent, Hampshire, and Cornwall.

The remainder of the work—a "Bibliography," a "List of Abbreviations not Given in the Bibliography," an "Index of place-names," and the "Maps"—sum up the study. Of these, perhaps the index and the maps deserve further comment. The "Index of place-names," actually a huge *dramatis personae*, cross-references the "Material" by page and number and by place—e.g., "Acklam ER 13" is /a:/-area of the East Riding listed on page 13 of the text. The "Maps," five in number, depict the following: (Map 1) the o- and a-forms of the area; (Map 2) immigration from the East Riding; (Map 3) immigration from the West Riding with both the /a:/- and / ɔ :/-areas; (Map 4) immigration from Kesteven-Holland; and (Map 5) immigration from Nottinghamshire.

Although one might feel that an undertaking so fraught with limitations as *Studies on the Early 14th-Century Population of Lindsey (Lincolnshire)* might better be abandoned at the outset, yet one is awed at the enormous expenditure of energy and the painstaking research and scholarship which must have gone into this work. And, the limitations of the data notwithstanding, the book proves to be a very provocative and interesting one that should lead to further investigations— historic, geographic, and linguistic. That the conclusions are only tentative does not keep the reader from feeling that Kristensson has really proved his thesis though he cannot make a definitive statement with the facts at hand.

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Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland. By E. R. Seary, with the Assistance of Sheila M. P. Lynch. St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada: Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Canada, 1977. Pp. lxxvii + 541. Price $9.95.

This is a book printed by photo offset from typescript with paper binding, a book about the size and shape of a large city telephone book. After a short preface Dr. Seary gives us a detailed and interesting Introduction setting out his aims, sources of information, origin and classes of surnames, and the number of surnames found in Newfoundland derived from each country of origin, and concludes with a comprehensive Bibliography. The Introduction would be more useful if an index of surnames had been provided.

The Introduction is a valuable study of family names generally while the principal part of the book is a careful study of the names of people in Newfoundland from early times. The surnames, almost 3,000 in number, are taken mostly from the *Official List of Electors 1955*. In an appendix there is a list of the 816 surnames with 50 or more entries in the Official List, in descending order.

For each name, wherever possible, Dr. Seary lists other spellings, the country of origin, the meaning, the reference to the authorities listed in the Bibliography from which the information was obtained, family traditions, early instances in Newfoundland with dates, modern status of the name and the place-names in Newfoundland where the name has been located.

In his Preface Dr. Seary mentions "the deep and enduring pride that Newfoundlanders have in their forebears and families." With all this information on the names found in Newfoundland students will find it of great value in doing research on their genealogies, especially as in many cases some information is given about the men mentioned, an important feature not found in other books about family names.

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Labeled for Life. Publication 5, South Central Names Institute. Edited
   by Fred A. Tarpley. Commerce, Texas: Names Institute Press, 1977.
   Pp. 92. Price $1.50.

   The indefatigable onomatologist, Fred Tarpley, is continuing his
labors with the publications of the South Central Names Institute at
East Texas State University. *Labeled For Life*, the current volume,
contains significant studies of a wide range of onomastic topics, which
should prove of considerable interest to members of the American
Name Society. The volume contains 14 articles and thus any detailed
discussion of these would be impossible in a review. I shall make a terse
commentary on what I consider the highlights of each.
   The initial article, "Labeled for Life," by Paul W. Barrns deals with
the strange quirks in naming children such as the father who decided
that all of his children's names should begin with the letter *L*. Thus his
offspring were Lena, Leona, Levi, Lester, and Laverne. Parents naming
a boy Reginald or Percy may produce an adverse effect. Nicknames
given children by their peers are usually pejorative: "Peanut Head,"
"Bigfoot," "Wormy" and "Chicken" remain a reproach throughout
one's life.
   "Miss Tumbleweed and Her Peers: or Miss Informed" by Jeri Tanner
reveals the merry and often ridiculous use of such names: Miss Mule-
shoe, Miss Panhandle, Miss Shallowwater. Of course, the beauty queens
are always with us from Miss Podunk to Miss Universe. Names inspired
by college athletics, patriotic organizations, and commercial groups
present awesome and endless possibilities: Miss Razorback, Miss Flame-
thrower, Miss Grain Sorghum, and Miss Drive-In Teller.
   In "Names for Pleasure: Titles of Male Magazines" J. W. Neatherlin
presents a witty and wise appraisal of the significance of the names of
men's magazines from *Esquire* and *Gentleman's Quarterly* to the
obviously "girlie publications": *Oui, Man's Delight*, and *Topper.*
   Mima Williams in "*Gazette* Gazing" makes a careful study of names
appearing in *Ulster County Gazette* of Kingston, New York, January 4,
1800. Significant information is revealed on given names, surnames, and
place-names. The given names were predominantly Biblical; surnames
were of English, Dutch, Scottish, and German origin. In the 22 adver-
tisements appearing in the *Gazette*, six surnames were British and 16
continental, with Dutch predominating. The names of Government
leaders were mostly British; business leaders were divided among
British, Dutch, German, and French. Most place-names were British,

with a few Indian and Dutch names included: Shawangunk, Monbaccus, and Sangertiesi, obviously Indian and Catskill, Dutch.

Imogene B. Dickey's "Jesus Christ Superstar: His Name and Roles" presents a complete record of all names by which Christ was known, beginning with *Emmanuel* first proclaimed by Isaiah, who also hailed him as the *Messiah, Mighty God, Everlasting Father*, and *Prince of Peace*. In the New Testament Christ was given many figurative names: *Bread of Life, Lamb of God, Lion of the Tribe of Judah, True Light* and *Bright and Morning Star*. Professor Dickey records that Jesus was called by 80 different names in the New Testament, and one of these was *Teacher*.

Yvonne E. Greear in "The Name of the Game: Street Names" devotes the major portion of her article to recording the naming of streets in Abilene, Texas, founded in 1881, a cattle town on the Texas and Pacific Railway. The first street names of the town follow the usual stereotyped pattern. Since the railroad bisected the town, dividing the north from the south side, East-West streets were given numbered names. North-South streets were named for native flora: Maple, Locust, Oleander, Cottonwood, Mesquite, and Magnolia. In later years the town developed some more colorful names related to the traditions of Texas. Clinton Street was named for John J. Clinton, for 37 years Chief of Police and the Fire Department. Every New Year's Eve Clinton would "shoot out" the old year, and "shoot in" the new by firing his six-shooter into the air on the corner of Chestnut and South First Streets. Abilene also named streets for wives of pioneer settlers: Jeannette and Victoria Streets; prominent families and citizens: Merchant Street for Clabe Merchant, called the Father of Abilene; Clinton Street for John J. Clinton; and Sandefer Street for Dr. J. D. Sandefer, Sr., President of Hardin-Simmons University from 1909 to 1940. The paper also contains brief summations of street names in West University Place, near Houston; Galveston on the Gulf; San Antonio, and Frederickburg, where we find two street names related to Texas history: Crockett and Bowie.

"Names Over New Orleans Public Schools" by Robert Meyer, Jr., is virtually an index to the history of the city. The schools are usually named for pioneer settlers, soldiers, statesmen, poets, civic leaders, philanthropists, and educators. In 1898 a school was named for Thomy Lafon, a Negro philanthropist; and in 1918 after a prolonged but dignified campaign, Negro educators succeeded in having a school named for the late Valena C. Jones, a popular school teacher and the wife of the resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the New Orleans

area. Schools were also named for President Millard Fillmore, who signed the Fugitive Slave Law, and for James Weldon Johnson, author of "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing," the Negro National Anthem. In contrast, four New Orleans Public schools were named for Confederate leaders: Generals, Beauregard and Lee; and statesmen, Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin.

"Research Procedures in Onomastics" by John E. Burke gives an account of the founding of the American Name Society in 1951 and the subsequent publication of *Names* in 1953. A summation of the society's principal goals and the development of a theory and philosophy of onomatology stated by George R. Stewart in the second issue of *Names* is carefully presented. The Society's early interest in bibliographies is noted, mentioning particularly the work of Richard B. Sealock, Pauline A. Seely and Elsdon C. Smith. Professor Burke states that various issues of *Names* in recent years have contained excellent bibliographies for the onomastic scholar and calls for more work on securing a systematic record of dissertations and master's theses on subjects related to names. He also wants bibliographies and indexes of regional publications such as the volumes published at East Texas State University of the papers read at the annual meetings of South Central Names Institute.

"Maine Place Names of Indian Origin" by Phillip R. Rutherford deals with the significance of Indian place-names in that state and discusses the difficulties of accurately determining the correct Indian names over a period of 400 years when the persons first recording them were not scholars and yet faced the difficult linguistic problem of transference of sounds from an Indian language to English. Another problem was that the principal Indian tribes of Maine—Abnaki, Micmac, and Malecite—although all belonging to the Algonquin nation, had languages different enough to be considered separate tongues.

He states that there are 840 Indian place-names in the state and catalogues them according to types: names for individuals: *Bombazine Island* for Chief Abomazine, whose name is an Abnaki word meaning "keeper of the ceremonial fire"; names from Indian legends: *Mount Kathadin*, the name of the spirit who lives here, means "principal mountain," and this is Maine's largest mountain; strictly descriptive names: *Chemquasabamticook Stream*, Abnaki for "where there is a large lake and river." *Abagadassett River*, Micmac for "little parallel river," and blends, a combination of Indian and a word from another language: *Pocomoonshine*, which combines the Abnaki word "pok," meaning clear lake with our native word "moonshine." There is such an

embarrassment of riches in this article that it should be read in its entirety.

"Louisiana Place Names of Arboreal Origin" by Donald A. Gill reveals that these names follow the usual pattern and are derived from trees and shrubs predominant in this area. The oak, the cypress, and the persimmon are most often used. Although most of the oak place-names are English or anglicized French, such as Lone Oak Bayou, some of these have happily retained their French forms: Baie Des Deux Chenes, Bayou Chene, and Cheniere Perdue. The cypress tree has produced the name of a community, Cypremort (dead cypress) since there is an abundance of dead cypress in the area. The persimmon tree has provided numerous names, both English and French: Persimmon Pond, Persimmon Marsh and Plaquemines Parish. There are many other place names derived from *plaquemine*, French for persimmon.

"Who's Who in a Family," by Betty Roberts, a high school teacher in Texas, consists of a survey of the names used by her students for family relationships. She found that the parents were most often referred to in students' writing as Mother and Dad. In an assignment given to 32 students on what they called their parents, Mother was most often used for the maternal parent; other titles often used were Mom, Momma, and Mama. For the father, Dad was first; then came Daddy, Father, Old Man. There were no Papas. Grandparents were Grandmother, Grandma, Nanny, and Granny; Grandfather, Grandpa, Grandpaw, and Papa. In talking about their parents, *they* was most often used: "*They* don't like long hair; *they* won't let me drive the car."

"From Urth to Venas: Names in Recent American Science-Fiction" by Jack D. Wages presents first of all an excellent appraisal of science-fiction as one of the now accepted *genres* in American Literature. The purpose of the article is to examine some of the personal and place-names in the works of a few of the best science-fiction writers in America today. Professor Wages begins with Isaac Azimov, often considered the best of such writers. In his Foundation Trilogy, an interesting use of a name taken from history is the character Lewis Pirenne (from Henri Perenne, French economic historian). Another character in this work is Bel Riose, an anagrammatical representation of Belisarius as he appears in Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. In Azimov's novel, *The Caves of Steel*, the major character is Elijah Baley, a detective married to a woman named Jezebel. Azimov's names, like Melville's Ahab and Ishmael, play a central role. The article also discusses the use of names in the works of Samuel R. Delany, Ursula K. Le Guin, and Barry N. Malzberg.

"Names and the Nihilistic Mood in *The Sound and The Fury*" by Dahlia Terrell begins with some perspective comments on how deeply Faulkner's names for his characters reveal much that is truly characteristic of Southerners. Professor Terrell analyzes this novel which caused Faulkner "the most anguish"; and a novel of which he said names and naming are genuinely related to the central theme. The most significant example is the renaming of the idiot son Benjy, who had been christened Maury, after his mother's only brother. The renaming represents the futile attempt of the Compson family to escape inevitable tragedy and ruin. Benjy's wailing when he hears the word *Caddy* becomes "The grave hopeless sound of all voiceless misery under the sun." Caddy or Candace was Benjy's sister, who although never appearing in the actual events of the novel, her presence is felt throughout with great intensity. To Benjy she represented love and was the center of his life. Quentin, the highly sensitive brother, was obsessed with her memory. Jason, the eldest brother, is sane and logical but lacks any compassion or humanity and is morally bankrupt. Dilsey, the Negro servant, is the strongest character in the novel. She possesses understanding, compassion, and endurance. Her realistic courage and love stand out as the only spirit of affirmation in this tragic tale of a doomed, nihilistic Southern family.

In "The Syntax of American Tavern Names" William H. Bryant makes an analysis and classification of the syntactical patterns of 354 names of taverns or tavern-like establishments in Seattle, Washington. He places these names in categories, beginning with the most widely-used and defining 11 categories in decreasing order of the number found under each classification. The titles used are I. Titles With Personal Names: Ernie's, Al's Tavern, Bill's Place II. Titles With Common Nouns: Alibi Tavern, Cherry Tree Tavern, Tyro Tavern III. Titles With Place Names: Alaska Tavern, Vancouver Tavern, Pike Street Tavern IV. Titles With Definite Article: The Attic, The Cellar, The Viking.

The article continues through seven other similar classifications of the 354 names. Some of the names are exotic and imaginative such as Goddess Athena Tavern, Aurora Tavern, The First Edition, Blue Banjo, Bantu Tavern, Inside Passage, House of Kings, The Doll House, The Bear Cave Tavern and Pickwick. However, many of the names are inevitably somewhat stereotyped and uninteresting.

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