

Book Reviews

The Study of Names in Literature: A Bibliography. By Elizabeth M. Rajec. New York: K.G. Saur Publishing Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10010, 1978. Pp. xxi + 261. Price \$20.

When Dr. Rajec published her bibliography of German literary onomastics (*Literarische Onomastick. Beihefte der Beiträge zur Namenforschung*, 12. Heidelberg, Winter, 1977), those of us who had been contemplating a similar project of more general scope felt both elated and dismayed—elated at the bibliographical recognition of an important need in onomastic scholarship, and dismayed at the linguistic and cultural restriction of the volume. We should not have worried, should have discarded dismay and clung to elation, for only one year later the same indefatigable author has given us more or less what we had envisaged; and it is perhaps symptomatic that the project which a group of interested scholars had regarded as difficult to achieve in collaboration over a period of several years, has been realized single-handedly in a much shorter time by the determined and competent efforts of a person with the requisite double expertise in both literary onomastics (see *Names* 26:2 [June, 1978] 201–202) and the art of bibliography. This does not mean that the volume under review is perfect or all-encompassing, but it certainly is what Conrad Rothrauff, in his Foreword, aptly terms “a strong first step toward the eventual production of a comprehensive bibliography in literary onomastics.” It is a sound foundation on which to build, and those of us with a special interest in this rapidly growing inter-disciplinary branch of name studies and literary criticism will use it with profit, remembering the bad old days (before 1978) when no adequate bibliographical tool was available to guide us in our work. Dr. Rajec’s volume will save us many hours of frustrating searches in numerous bibliographies geared toward other primary needs.

The Study of Names in Literature presents well over 1,200 items—books, dissertations, articles, some reviews—in an alphabetical arrangement by authors’ surnames. An extensive subject index (pp. 224–261) makes these entries accessible from many angles, including the treatment of names in works of particular writers. It is therefore now possible to ascertain quickly whether anybody has ever written on names in, let us say, Hardy, Klopstock, Balzac, or Pío Baroja (for Shakespeare, there are almost 100 entries half of which, mostly the earlier ones, are concerned with the spelling, pronunciation and meaning of his own names), and also to locate references to such topics as allegory, charlatans, names in legends, Mycaenean names, or puns. The advantages of the availability of such references are self-evident in a world of an ever-increasing desire and pressure to publish.

Since the volume attempts to cover more than two centuries of published scholarship (apart from two modern reprints of works which originally appeared in 1579 and 1674, there are three eighteenth-century entries, and the latest are for 1977), gaps are bound to occur, and the next important step will obviously have to be the compilation of a supplement which will try to remedy this situation. Non-European publications will, it

seems, need particular attention, and a quick perusal indicates special needs within Europe, for example, in the Celtic and Scandinavian literatures. I understand that Dr. Rajec has already collected several hundred additional items in this respect and, whether published separately or as part of an enlarged edition, these should go far toward more comprehensive coverage. Nevertheless, it is clearly necessary that her efforts in this direction be supported by as many individual scholars as possible who will communicate to her (c/o City College of the City University of New York, Cohen Library, 135th Street at Convent Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10031) new information of which they are aware. What is perhaps even more important is that her initial bibliography be kept up to date by annual compilations reflecting "The Year's Work in Literary Onomastics." For this purpose, it is essential that all potential sources should be covered *systematically*, a task beyond one individual scholar, however dedicated. A list of periodicals already consulted by the author on a regular basis would be helpful in this connection. It also seems to this reviewer that, at the next annual meeting of the Conference on Literary Onomastics, jointly sponsored by the American Name Society and the State University of New York at Brockport, a committee might well be formed with that kind of co-operative systematic coverage in mind, and that the editors of *Literary Onomastics Studies* might, if required, make it their business to publish the resulting annual bibliographies as part of that journal. That such constantly revised publication is needed is beyond doubt; it would provide an appropriate, more far-ranging parallel to its fine counterparts in the study of place-names and personal names which *Names* has taken under its wing.

In the meantime, we are grateful to Dr. Rajec for advancing the cause of Literary Onomastics through her excellent volume, and we want to encourage her to continue devoting her scholarly and bibliographical energies to this exciting field of academic endeavor, within the onomastic sciences.

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The World of Names, A Study in Hungarian Onomatology. By Béla Kálmán. Translated by Lsolt Virágos; translation revised by Michael Laming. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, Alkotmány U. 21, Budapest V., Hungary, 1978. Pp. 200. Price \$12.50.

This book is based on a translation of Dr. Béla's *A Nevek Világa* (third edition, 1973). In his Preface he states, "Owing to the fact that the development of onomatology shows a steady growth both in Hungary and abroad, I assume it is desirable that, through publishing this book in a world language, the achievements of Hungarian onomatology should be made part of the international circulation." After a short discussion of the relationship between personal names and geographical names, about half of the remainder is allocated to personal names and half to place-names.

Here we have a brilliant analysis of the Hungarian name system and its history. Name-giving in antiquity and the Middle Ages is discussed under such origins as those from the Old Testament, Greek, Roman, Germanic, Celtic, Turkic, and other languages.

Hungarian name-giving practices prevalent at various times are explained in a comprehensive manner. Meanings are given. Hungarian personal names are classified in

19 categories referring to their origins such as those denoting physical stature, sex, kinship, physical and mental characteristics, age, compliments, animals, plants, superstitions, occupations, etc. Fashions in Hungarian names at different periods are outlined. Various tables show the proportionate popularity of the common given names.

The relation and interplay between Christian names and surnames in Hungarian history is quite interesting. The compulsory use of surnames was introduced in Hungary at the end of the eighteenth century after which family names could be changed only through royal or ministerial permission.

Dr. Béla observes that in every European language except Hungarian the Christian name precedes the surname because of the early authority of the Latin language, and says that the reason for the reverse order in Hungary is that Hungarian is one of the different Finno-Ugric languages where all kinds of attributes precede the words they modify and, from a linguistic point of view, a surname is an attribute. Dr. Béla further points out that in other countries names are listed alphabetically by surname followed by the Christian name, the more practical system, sometimes referred to in other countries as "the Hungarian order."

Surnames were formed in Hungary much as they were developed in other European countries, that is, in the four classes, patronymics, place-names, occupations, and nicknames, although the author does not use the term, nicknames, but tries to list them into the many subclasses that seem to fit. Name customs different in other countries from those in Hungary are noted and interpreted. Surname-changing among Hungarians proceeded along the same lines as in other countries—desire for a name signifying status and dislike of names with disreputable meanings.

In the portion devoted to place-names the author sets out the system used in Hungary generally and displays the similarity with the place-name practice elsewhere in Europe; the chief difference is in the language. In Hungary as elsewhere geographical names are most helpful in discerning settlement history. Moreover, zoogeography, geobotany, and economic geography can draw valuable conclusions through research on place-names. Linguistic history is bound by the strongest ties to onomatology: the first written fragments of the Hungarian language consists almost entirely of personal and place-names.

Attention is given to the names of countries and provinces throughout the world and their derivations. The universal tendency of ethnic groups to give themselves names which simply mean "man or people" is noted and the names applied by others are discussed. River names in many cases merely mean "river" or "water"; other descriptive names are listed and discussed by Dr. Béla. The names of hills and mountains often simply mean "the mountain" not only in Hungary but throughout the world.

In Hungary, particularly in mediaeval times, there are found many unchanged personal names used as place-names. Explanations of street names in Hungary are given which show how streets originated and were named much like elsewhere in Europe. The same is true of names of fields or unsettled areas. The author of this work has given some attention to the use of place-names adopted or manufactured by fiction writers.

A bibliography, mostly by Hungarian onomasts, is attached. This is followed by an index of names, but no index of subjects, and the table of contents is not detailed enough to enable one to turn quickly to all those minor topics which one wishes to consult. There are some minor mistranslations and minor errors, but why dwell on them? The author concludes with sections on the history and present status of onomastic research in Hungary on place-names and personal names, and mentions the leading writers on the subject.

Here is a most impressive, interesting, and authoritative study of the Hungarian name system and, indeed, the study of names as it is employed everywhere in Europe and America. It is gratifying to find that name selection, changing and origin is quite uniform everywhere, at least throughout Europe and America.

Elsdon C. Smith

Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Rivières et de Montagnes en France. By Albert Dauzat, Gaston Deslandes and Charles Rostaing. Paris: Klincksieck, 1978. (Études Linguistiques, XXI) Pp. x + 234. Price 80 French francs.

Appearing no less than 23 years after the death of its principal author and therefore forming a sort of postscript to an important chapter in the development of French name studies, this work also ranks as a forerunner in its field. With its 84 pages of hydronyms and 130 of oronyms, citing a total of about 7,500 items, the new dictionary is still far from being exhaustive, and yet it constitutes the first serious attempt at a systematic survey of such names in France.

Since the specialist's first impression might reasonably be that this volume merely provides two long-awaited appendices to Dauzat and Rostaing's *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Lieux en France* (Paris: Larousse, 1963), a brief look at its history may be useful to keep the record straight. Albert Dauzat stated in the December 1955 issue of *Revue Internationale d'Onomastique*, which he had founded in 1949 and edited since then, that his dictionary of river and mountain names would be published in the following March; in anticipation, he proceeded to print in full (*RIO* VII (1955), pp. 241–255) the introduction of this work. But pasted inside the cover of that issue, when it appeared, was an obituary notice by Pierre Fouché recording Dauzat's sudden death on October 31. In fact, as M. Rostaing now tells us in his two-page preface, the second half (M-Z) of the mountain-name section remained unwritten; it was eventually supplied by Gaston Deslandes, who also amplified the lists already prepared; a second delay preceded M. Rostaing's own contribution, which has consisted mainly of reviewing the etymologies, checking the presentation and preparing the work for publication. The original introduction is faithfully reproduced in its rightful place—so faithfully, in fact, that cross-references continue to cite the pagination of the *RIO* text and nothing indicates that P. Lebel's "still unpublished" thesis actually came out in 1956 as *Principes et Méthodes d'Hydronymie Française* (Paris: Les Belles Lettres)! Unlike the previous Dauzat and Rostaing volume, which was compiled largely through active collaboration between the two scholars from 1945 to 1955, this new work therefore represents three independent phases of activity. (In the circumstances, one can forgive the occasional anomaly, such as the fact that the name of *Mont Bédât*, a small summit overlooking Begnères-de-Bigorre, is explained by Latin *abietem* "fir" in the introduction and by *vetatus* "forbidden, private" in the body of the text.)

The section on oronymy is, predictably, devoted mainly to names from the Alps, Pyrenees and Massif Central; a fair number of lesser summits (still "oronyms" though not strictly "mountain names") in other areas are also included; recent names given by geographers or climbers are generally omitted. Besides major rivers, the section on

hydronymy lists many small streams; but, perhaps arbitrarily, numerous others are still omitted: for instance, I find no reference to the *Bénovie*, *Ilouvre*, *Lergue*, *Lironde* or *Viredonne* (all in the department of Hérault). Early forms of the names are given wherever possible—far more often for the hydronyms than the oronyms, which are notorious for their scarcity in pre-eighteenth century source material. It has long been recognized that mountain and river names in western Europe include many pre-Celtic and pre-Indo-European elements, and this fact is reflected in the etymologies proposed by Dauzat, Deslandes and Rostaing. However, the authors have not attempted to formulate a comprehensive new theory of hydronymy or oronymy or to fit all the names they quote into an all-embracing etymological scheme: they prefer simply to label many of them “obscure.” For the specialist familiar with previous studies in the field, therefore, few of the origins indicated are unexpected. On the other hand, despite the failure to mention some fairly recent studies (such as those of C. Battisti [1962] and H. Guiter [1973] on *Aude* and that of L. Michel [1960] on *Peyne*), the new dictionary conveniently summarizes the majority of the hitherto dispersed information available in this field. From the point of view of the non-specialist, who may not readily recognize certain of the abbreviations (*RIGI*, *TF*) or standard authorities (Gros, Holder), it is regrettable that the table of abbreviations is not fully complete and that there is no bibliography.

As the authors themselves have recognized, this volume will certainly be superseded. But we may well have to wait several decades for its successor. Meanwhile, its availability will be welcome both to the specialist and to the general reader; despite the few shortcomings mentioned above, its general level of accuracy and reliability suffices to provide a secure foundation for the extensive research that still lies ahead.

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All About Your Name. ANNE; DAVID; ELIZABETH; JAMES; JOHN; JOSEPH; KATHERINE; MARY; SUSAN; WILLIAM. (Ten individual name books). By Tom Glazer. Garden City (N.Y.): Doubleday & Company, Inc., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, 1978. Pp. 47 each. Price \$4.95 each.

On the title pages of each volume are listed the principal nicknames or pet forms of the name. The author starts with an explanation of the origin of the name, followed by some information about the towns and places and things that bore it. Most of the space is allocated to an account of the famous people in real life and in fiction who bore the name with something about their accomplishments. Some of the books include nursery and rope-jumping rhymes. Each work concludes with a song about the name, many of them composed by Tom Glazer. These books are valuable in that they will serve to interest children in their names.

Elsdon C. Smith

Spanish Surnames in the Southwestern United States: a dictionary. By Richard D. Woods and Grace Alvarez-Altman. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass. 02111, 1978. Pp. xv, 154. Price \$18.

Dictionaries or other works on ethnic surnames in the English language are not too common, and they are decidedly welcomed by students of onomastics. Hispanic Americans are the fastest growing ethnic group in the country. The Hispanic proportion of the U.S. population is about nine percent compared to 12 percent for blacks. The largest group are the chicanos, people of Mexican origin concentrated in the Southwest, and are the subject of this book.

The work comprises information on about 1,200 Spanish surnames. It attempts to include only those most common Spanish surnames and thus only those as "appear at least eight to ten times" in recent telephone directories from cities with a concentration of Mexican Americans.

For each name the meaning is given, and where possible the geographical location in Spain is indicated, together with the etymology and meaning in Spanish, all culled from other studies identified by the initials of the authors of the source books. Information about geographical origin is most helpful to the genealogist.

Elsdon C. Smith

Ethnic Names. Publication 6, South Central Names Institute, Edited by Fred. A. Tarpley. Commerce, Texas: Names Institute Press, 1978. Pp. 114. Price \$1.50.

Ethnic Names, the current volume of the South Central Names Institute, published at East Texas State University, continues the serious examining of ethnic names pioneered by editor Fred Tarpley in the Institute's first publication, *Of Edsels and Marauders*. Six of the 13 articles in this issue deal with ethnic nomenclature, and the editor states that the title of the publication was derived from a symposium devoted to this subject. The other pieces cover a variety of topics which should also interest the onomast.

I shall discuss first those articles dealing with ethnic names. The opening article, "The Cognitive and Affective Domain of Nomenclature as Pedagogically Functional in Ethnic Literature," by Ernestine P. Sewell reiterates the importance of ethnic names and states that it is in literature that the cognitive and affective significance of these names can best be analyzed. She emphasizes that such studies will add a much desired depth to the investigation of names.

"Jewish Names in Literature" by Richard Tuerk examines the use of Jewish names by such American writers as Sinclair Lewis, Edward Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Saul Bellow, and Phillip Roth. Lewis's Finkelstein in *Babbitt* and Rotenstern in *It Can't Happen Here* ironically exhibit the anti-semitic racial prejudice of the 1920's, which Lewis condemned. However, Fitzgerald's and Hemingway's use of Jewish names and characters indicates that they themselves are both somewhat anti-semitic. An insight into such use of ethnic names should give us a more compassionate understanding of racial animosities.

In "My Name is Sioux" Charles Linck, Jr., discusses some of the problems which writers have encountered with American Indian names. He begins with Adolph Bandelier's use of authentic, pure Indian names in *The Delight Makers* (1895). Next he deals with the Anglo novelist Oliver La Farge's simulated translations: Tall Hunter, Jestling Squaw's Son, and Horse Giver's Son in *Laughing Boy* (1929). This proved to be the most suitable manner to present Indian names with a sympathetic and pleasing attitude to the reading public. The next step was the realistic, authentic acculturation of Ben Capp (*A Woman of the People*, 1966). Here the Anglo and Indian names are combined as in Buffalo Bill Tonkaway, Sam Houston Tonkaway, and Betsy Tonkaway. For writers, this is perhaps the only way to preserve the Indianness of the names of our only native Americans.

"Dracula! What Kind of a Name Is That for a Niggah?" by James W. Byrd presents an interesting and informed commentary on Christian names used by blacks. He discounts to a large degree the stereotyped and comic names usually considered by whites as typically Negro: Catfish, Mushroom, Rastus, and such outlandish combinations as Sonora Queen Esther Pleasant Smiley, or Ruth Matilda Love Divine Seymour. These are often invented by folklorists and writers (both black and white). He concludes, after reviewing names of his cousins and the students in his classes, that usually there is little difference between names of whites and blacks.

In "The Wood Where Things Have No Names," John Algeo says that the ethnic articles reminded him of Alice in *Through the Looking Glass* when she enters the "Wood Where Things Have No Names." There she cannot recall any name, her own or the name for trees. Then she meets a Fawn who joyfully joins her and they walk through the wood with Alice's arms resting lovingly on the Fawn's neck. When Alice asks him by what name he is called, the Fawn explains that he cannot answer in this wood and adds that if they walk further he can tell her. They walk out of the wood and into a meadow. There the Fawn stops and exclaims, "I'm a Fawn and dear me, you're a human child." With this realization, he fearfully runs away.

Algeo says, "This passage is at once immortal nonsense and profound perception." The profound perception is that we judge people, not by what they are in themselves, but by preconceived categories based on their racial origins. From these writings on Jews, Indians, and names of black Americans we should realize that names are one thing and people are another.

"Texas Panhandle Place Names of Spanish Origin" by Donald A. Gill presents a detailed analysis of these names which were brought into the Panhandle by Mexican sheepmen or *pastores*. The names are effectively divided into four classifications: I. Names That are Totally Spanish—Valle De Las Lagrimas; II. Grammatical Units with Spanish Modifying Elements and English Nominals—Los Linguas Creek; III. Grammatical Units with English Modifying Elements and Spanish Nominals—Buffalo Arroyo; IV. Word Compounds Having One Spanish Element and One English Element—Glenrio.

"Historical Significance of Early Irish Immigrant Surnames" by John E. Burke is a valuable study of the most notable Irish surnames in America. The article is necessarily limited by selecting only names listed in Stephen Birmingham's *Real Lace: America's Irish Rich*. This includes 19 families which are notable for their wealth, achievements, and the effects they had on the social order of their adopted country. The families are discussed in alphabetical order with an excellent account of the achievements of each.

The first is Daniel Brady, who immigrated to New York in 1849, and after working briefly in a tobacconist's shop entered New York State politics. His family became

prominent enough for his daughter to marry Thomas E. Murray, a millionaire inventor, associate of Thomas Edison, and president of several corporations.

Families which are perhaps best known today for their wealth and their exceptional positions of power in politics and business discussed are Buckley, Cudahy, Fitzgerald, Grace, Kennedy, McDonnell, Murray, Ryan, and Walsh. These families bring to mind William F. Buckley, Jr.; Cudahy Meat Packing Company, John F. ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald, whose daughter Rose married Joseph Patrick Kennedy, founder of the Kennedy fortune and the political dynasty of his sons: John F., Robert, and Edward; Thomas F. Ryan, partner of William C. Whitney, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and corporation executive of railroads, lighting systems, and diamond mines; Evelyn Walsh McLean, owner of the Hope Diamond and one of Washington's first great hostesses.

As a conclusion, the article gives a summation of the historical significance of early Irish immigrant surnames. These First Irish Families or Irishtocracy came originally to America as a land of opportunity. They learned quickly the way to wealth and power. They showed unusual skill and a pragmatic approach in business and the stock market. Their descendants became prominent in politics and often moved in high social circles; they also retained a dedication to family life and felt the *noblesse oblige* to become philanthropists.

The other articles in this publication do not analyze ethnic names, but they present a pleasant variety of subjects for the student of names. "Pitfalls in Place Name Study" by Phillip Rutherford is an excellent summation of the problems in this endeavor, based mainly upon the author's research on his *The Dictionary of Maine Place Names*. Two of the most serious problems mentioned are determining the limits of one's study and the selection of the most reputable maps. Rutherford wisely recommends the maps of the United States Geological Survey but warns that even these are incomplete and contain errors. Another difficulty is that sometimes the names on the Survey maps do not agree with the locally accepted ones. The article notes many other minor pitfalls, but in the end concedes that good place-name studies and surveys can be produced by careful planning and intelligent, arduous effort.

"Lung Dusters" by Jeri Tanner is a delightful and detailed account of the myriad brand names of cigarettes from their emergence during the Crimean War and the American Civil War as the universally preferred means of using tobacco. Virtually every brand name of British and American cigarettes is mentioned from Sweet Threes and Egyptian Deities of the British and Bull Durham and Fatima of the Americans to the present-day multifarious brand names. These include Camels, Chesterfields, Newport, Benson & Hedges, Winstons, and the more recently popular Kool, Kent, and True. Some of the advertising slogans mentioned are: "Lady, be cool with a Kool."; "Come for a filter. You'll stay for the taste."; "Think about it. Doesn't it all add up to True?"; and the ubiquitous bane of some grammarians: "Winstons taste good like a cigarette should." Names, euphemisms, and epithets for cigarettes continue to proliferate in a never-ending stream of nicotine onomatology. Tanner's survey and commentary on these and the advertising devices of cigarette manufacturers is an enlightening account of these Madison Avenue methods.

"In Country Music—Rose Is Not Rose, But Only a Rose Will Do" by Sue S. McGinity is a truly delightful treatment of the connotative power of the word *rose* in country music, where it may refer to romantic, idealized love or less frequently spiritual love. The article states that in this music the rose most often refers to a woman, either actual or idealized. Perfect examples of this are found in "My Rose of Old Kentucky" and the grand classic

of them all, "The Yellow Rose of Texas," with its unforgettable closing chorus lines:

You may talk about your dearest May and Sing of Rosa Lee
But the Yellow Rose of Texas beats the belles of Tennessee.

The commentary and anecdotes concerning the origins of many of these songs are treasures for the folklorist and show that the author is completely immersed in her subject and is a genuine interpreter of this genre of Southern and Southwestern music. As a true Texan, she praises "San Antonio Rose" as probably the most familiar song to young and old and says that this song tells us "in true courtly love tradition that San Antonio Rose was the perfect love—at least in memory and imagination." However, the author does not exclude songs from other parts of the South by writing of "My Little Georgia Rose"; "When the Roses Bloom in Dixieland," and even includes a humorous song, "Jim, Jac, and Rose": Jim Beam, Jack Daniel, and Gypsy Rose Lee.

The use of the rose to refer to the spiritual is also found in country music. In these sacred songs the rose is symbolic of Christ, his divine love, and our heavenly abode. Here we are reminded of Paradiso: XXXI in *The Divine Comedy* where the redeemed followers of Christ are seen in the Form of a Rose. The most popular use of the rose in country music hymns is the Rose of Sharon, referring to the supernal and ideal. We are convinced that women, love, and Christ in country music will never be computerized and converted into social security numbers and that "The Yellow Rose of Texas" will never fade.

"Gyrene Jargon" by Capt. Dickie Lee Fox is as he says a lexicon of selected Navy and Marine Corps jargon, limited to such expressions used during the Viet Nam era, 1962 to 1975. Captain Fox states that his purpose is to show that in this jargon many words already in the English language have been given new meanings and when necessary new words have been created or adopted from a foreign language. He also says that such language used by men in the military creates a sense of belonging and aids the *esprit de corps*. Some random examples from the lexicon of this jargon are ASAP—an acronym for as soon as possible; Charlie—the nickname for the Viet Cong; Donut Dolly—female Red Cross employee; gravel cruncher—infantry marine; gyrene—a blend of G.I. and Marine; hooche—the abode of military men in Viet Nam; momasan—an older lady who runs a bar or house of ill repute; skivies—underwear; sky pilot—military chaplain.

"How 'bout you, Bullshipper? Ya gotcha ears on?" by Suzanne Reirdon is an interesting and enlightening explanation of C.B. lingo, a new social dialect which would be as difficult for us as Sanscrit or Amharic. The author says that this language possesses two of the criteria for a dialect: its phonological features are an inherent part of the speaker's predominant language, and it has a set of grammatical patterns and a lexicon peculiar to this group of people. Its three grammatical patterns are the almost universal use of the editorial or executive *we*; the use of *be* for all forms of the copulative verb; and the frequent omission of the copula entirely. Thus the C.B.er would say, "We be at this ole super slab" or "We southbound."

This dialect is also praised for its lexical creativity. The C.B.er soon learns a whole new vocabulary: Smokey—highway patrolman; Spy in the Sky—an airborne highway patrolman; clean and green—no patrolmen; ears—radio and aerial; good buddies or cotton pickers—fellow C.B.ers; beaver—lady C.B.er. The article has many other examples of the C.B.er's original argot: cowboy Cadillacs for Ford Rancheros or El Caminos; roller skates for compact cars; super skates for sports cars. For their handles or names used on the air: Texas Cactus Flower, Mississippi Beer Can, Tennessee Stud,

Road Runner, Fat Cat, Wild Turkey, and the many bawdy titles boasting of their sexual prowess.

This strange dialect would challenge a master cryptographer, but if one perseveres he might be able to decipher: “We definitely ’preshate that information. We gonna do it to it and put the pedal to the metal. You gotta black and white takin’ pictures in the eastbound lane at 496. You might keep an eyeball on him.”

“What did Hiawatha Call His Son? An Analysis of Given Names of 1,271 Junior High School Students in Richardson, Texas” by J.D. Stephens is an analysis of the first names of all the students in Northwood Junior High School. By using computer analysis the author compiles statistics which he tabulates: 1. Most Frequent Boys’ Names. 2. Variant Spelling of Boys’ Names. 3. Short Names as Boys’ First Names. 4. Nicknames as Boys’ First Names. 5. Most Frequent Girls’ Names. 6. Variant Spelling of Girls’ Names. 7. Short Names as Girls’ First Names. The tabulations revealed that John, William and Robert were the three most popular boys’ names. We wonder what became of *Sam*, which does not appear in the top ten of Table 1. We would have surmised that the renown of Texas’ great hero, Sam Houston, would have resulted in many boys being named for him. Other conclusions drawn from the analysis are that the most frequent girls’ names are *Lisa* and *Susan*; that there is a higher percentage of different girls’ names over those of boys; and girls’ names have more variations in their spelling. The author concludes that there is much more research to be done in this field and with the computer this can be accomplished speedily and accurately.

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