Book Reviews

A Tribute to John Insley Coddington On the Occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary of The American Society of Genealogists. Edited by Neil D. Thompson and Robert Charles Anderson. New York: Association for the Promotion of Scholarship in Genealogy, Ltd., Occasional Publication No. 1, 1981. Pp. iv + 226. No price listed.

At the Northeast Names Institute on September 26, 1981, Robert Anderson read an excellent paper on first name patterns in families, particularly the appearance of the same names within the same family. Later, I learned that he was a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and that his major work was to establish genealogy as a major discipline of scholarship. With Neil Thompson, he has brought together a set of articles to serve as models for genealogical research.

Genealogy, probably moreso than onomastics, has had difficulty with its scholarly image, and with good reason. While the study of names is by many considered trivial, genealogy is associated with family vanity, and genealogists are believed to be unscrupulous businessmen who prey upon the weakness of searchers for plums in ancestral vines. Since such vines usually contain enough sour grapes to repel most of us, not too much harm is done.

The professional genealogist, however, is a researcher who provides specialized services to historians, literary historians, librarians, archivists, and, yes, onomatologists, among others. Many genealogists have, of course, served as archivists to royal houses and have made themselves indispensable to setting family histories aright. Place name work in the United States must often depend on genealogical findings for dates of lives, family records, and settlement history. If we would depend more on genealogists, such entries as "MASONVILLE: Named for William Mason, dates unknown" might be documented a bit more exactly. Recently, the Gale Research Local History and Genealogy series has provided much material that can be used profitably in place and personal name research.

John Insley Coddington stands at the forefront of the "new school" of genealogists "who, by their insistence on documentary evidence as the only basis for proper research, have striven to elevate genealogy to its present high standing." Born in 1902 in France of American parents, he was bilingual and later added a fluency in German and a good knowledge of Russian and Italian. He graduated from Harvard in 1925 with a major in history. From 1930 to 1936, he taught in the Harvard History Department. His historical interest lay in royal and noble families, thereby giving him a push toward genealogical research. While on a Woodbury Fellowship in Europe he began serious genealogical research in England "among parish registers and other primary sources." In 1940 he became one of the founders of The American Society of Genealogists, an organization about as difficult to enter as the French Academy. In the meantime he held academic posts as a professor of history and as a department chairman. During World War II, he held the title of Research Specialist with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), later the Central Intelligence Agency. After that, he became in his own titular

description "a professional genealogist." Milton Rubincam says that "his genealogical and historical interests are universal."

Several articles by Coddington are reprinted in the *Tribute*, all models of research and documentation. Furthermore, their importance transcends the bare outlines of historical sketches and move into details that immediately correct historical assumptions and flesh out events which historians often skim over with abstractions. The most important of these are "Thorton of England and Pennsylvania," "Richard Platt of Ware, Eng., and Milford, Conn.," and "A Royal Descent from King Edward III of England." A bibliography of his writings closes the *Tribute*.

Thompson and Anderson have centered on the scholarship of perhaps the major genealogist in the United States and thereby have prompted scholarship in genealogy, their intent. Still, a general article or a speculative one might have improved the contents, although then the material might not have been genealogical. Indeed, the research and documentation is impressive, almost overpowering in its technicalities.

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Don't Blame the Stork: The Cyclopedia of Unusual Names. By Barbara "Rainbow" Fletcher, with illus. by Larry Lewis. Seattle, WA 98144: Rainbow Publications, 1493 South Columbian Way, 1981. Pp. x + 294. Paperbound. $8.95.

Everyone should own a copy of this "wild" book. It can teach lessons to name-quick parents. Owning a curious name, I have made some rather nasty comments about collectors and collections of "quaint" names, mostly because I distrusted both and did not especially cater to their patronizing condescension. A name that runs counter to the ordinary can be intimidating, a cause for ulcers, an excuse for alcoholism, an invitation to a fight, a reason for non-promotion, a humorous aside for a classroom teacher, and an embarrassment to gender.

It has taken some years of Job-like perseverance to become accustomed to Kelsie Brown Harder, all three names sources of derision, curiosity, and lockerroom humor. I cannot name children Richard, Peter, or names beginning with the initial B, C, F, O, or (and especially) P. *Kelsie* is at best sexually ambiguous, while *Brown* has an outhouse connotation. *Harder* has enough catches to it to make me wish sometimes for *Smith*, which definitely is a non-name.

Yes, Fletcher is aware of my name, listing it in the "Confusing the Issue" section along with more than 100 other names that must be addressed "Dear Sir (or Madame): As the Case May Be." There also can be found such names of women as Fairy Guy, Paul Scott, Bill Cagney (wife of James), Wilbur Terfethin Leonard, James Carlyle Seymour Hodges, Dennis Martin, Jeff Harris, George McGee (sister of Frank McGee, CBS newsman), and Frank Crawford (wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt II). For men, Fletcher lists Sue Hicks (a judge), Leslie Alan Dunkling, Marian Michael Morrison (John Wayne), Pearl Z. Grey (Zane Grey), Mister Isabelle, Foolish Woman, Modest Fowler, June Jones 3rd, Hozy Cozy Lyght, and Virgin Muse. Leslie is now usually a woman's name, although one of my uncles was clannishly named Leslie Harder. I named a daughter Leslie in his memory.

Naturally, users of this book will turn to X-rated names. Although some might say that

Names is a family magazine, I list only names from human families, and these Harder-selected: Ophelia Rotincrotch, I. P. Also, Harold Horney, Hyman Pleasure, Ophelia Selph, Fred Dilldoe, Virgin Hoare, Dick Wacker, Ula Laie Plenty, Helen Zahss, Frank Sass, Hyman Ballbinder, Abigale Bull Dyke, Orel Crap, and Gladys Pantzeroff, and many more. The big one is listed also, but with no first name.

She has attempted to categorize the names under such rubrics as food names (Dill Pickle, Sam Broccoli, Mac A. Roni, Magnolia Salad), drinks (L'Coffee and L'Tea—twins; Sour Sober Bartender, Necessary Martini, Joy Old Crow, Mary Drunkenbrod), funeral directors (Boxwell Brothers, Mr. Dye and Mr. Bury, Sprinkle & Freeze, Doom Brothers, Jolly Funeral Home, Fred Deadman, Mr. Cease, Mr. Croak), wish book names (just about any object found in the 1902 Sears Roebuck catalog), mother-helps-me-spell-my-name (Bulust Afof Aljouny, Adzlyne English, Anthony Ogsodofchick, Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart), fishing (Fred J. Worm, Jr., Lake Trout, Brook Trout, Jim "Catfish" Hunter, Fish Fish, Sardine Stone), impossible (Prokey Arger, Tootie Schattenkirk, Fritiof Q. Fryxel, Urgle Trobridge, Oberstickey Knobersnot, Trevelan Klinkenbloomer), garden (Lilly Green, Petunia Prewitt, Sweet Clover Goodrich, Mae Flowers, Iris Gay Flowers, Holly Hock, Heather Busch, Original Bug), maladies (Jess Urban Sickenburger, Frank Germ, Eczema Haskins, Smallpox Dingle, Achen Bach Hurt, Vomica Nux, Penny Cillan), numbers (Dyle One, Calvin Trice, 10'8 Kelley, Eleven Moore, Lynden Syx, Solomon Solomon Solomon—S^3, Henrietta Addition), zoos (Remus Coon, Opan Peacock, Adrian Buzzard, Peace Dove, Bunny Swan, Maud Prairie Dog, Mickey Moose, May Shove Oxx, Charming Fox, Ann Asp), longest names (omitted for lack of space), bottoms (Ruby Roundbottom, Oral Bottom, Washes Bottom, Pinky Bottom, Fannie Bottom), virtues (Goodness, Integrity, Togetherness, Closeness, Charity, Strength, Logic, Purity), apt (Michael Angelo, artist; Gordon Marsh, biologist in charge of the University of California marsh; Peter Keepnews, The New York Post; James Bugg, exterminator; Betsy Warrior, feminist; Felicity Foote, dance teacher). This goes on to as many as 10,000 names and more than 150 categories.

Elsdon C. Smith introduces the text. Wryly, he states, "Many collect all those odd or unusual names people bear and they join the American Name Society." Such collectors are also afflicted with a disease known as nomenphilia. Smith has other pertinent comments concerning unusual names. Persons who have been afflicted with one do not usually notice it until someone points it out or speaks of it in ridicule. For instance, in a community where *Elsie* was both masculine and feminine, *Kelsie* was not a disturbing name. New acquaintances, however, regarded it as peculiar. Smith notes that persons can change their names (Fletcher has a section on that), but this can be a problem. Sometimes persons adopt another name to go along with the natal one, such as an alias or a stage name.

"Selecting a proper name for a newborn baby is a task done by parents not qualified to give the job proper thought," writes Smith. Perhaps the first extensive work on unusual names inflicted on childbirth was by Charles Wareing Bardsley, *Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature* (London: Chatto and Windus, 1897), reprinted by Gale Research Co., Detroit, MI, 1970, and still available. Bardsley colleted from parish records and other places such names as Abstinene, Abuse-not, Be-thankful, Flie-fornication, If-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned, and Fear-the-Lord.

H. L. Mencken, John Train, and any number of pop-journalists have made capital out of recording and holding up for ridicule names that differ from what they consider acceptable and standard. Mencken was especially vituperative in his "exposure" of stupidity among the booboise: "the peculiarities," "in the South," "a name for her darling," "untutored fancy," "predominantly Protestant," "masculine names of the Bible Belt," "excessive inbreeding

among the mountain people may be responsible in part for this vogue for strange given-names," "from the Cumberlands of Tennessee," and "In the South it is common for a girl to be given a surname as a given-name." Perhaps Mencken should not be blamed too harshly for his indulgences and prejudices, but he certainly was obsessed with "peculiar" names as, he believed, they were exhibited in the South, with which, for whatever biased reason, he consistently carried on a one-sided polemic. No doubt, his nearly being lynched in Dayton, Tennessee, during the Scopes trial had something to do with his personal vendetta.

Fletcher has no axe to grind. She has compiled a book of "unusual" names and has enjoyed the search and the publishing of the material. No ridicule intent appears, nor does she indulge in sarcastic amusement. If anything, a lesson for parents can be found here. A name does have cultural and personal implications when it crosses certain other vocabulary items that have connotations or meanings that attract attention simply because of the incongruity between the person and the object. Such names as Harder, Heller, Tittman, Pyles, Krapp, Fowler, Woolf, Pearce, Shirk, Gudde, Swift, Krakow, Allsopp, Bloodworth, Blank, Boone, Bowman, Brewer, Brink, Beam, Bird, Chase, Clapp, Weekley, Shankle, Baker, Farmer, Moody, Quirk, Hockett, Coltharp, Dabbs, Diament, Dash, Drake, Duckert, Farkas, Fowkes, Greaves, Chomsky, Long, Sledd, Skeat, Reaney, Brasch, Petit, Granger, Hamburg, Hicks, Hitchman, Hords, Jimbô, Lance, Linck, Little, Mee, Meek, Moe, O'Nan, Penzl, Peters, Pogue, Read, Rich, Rode, Room, Rouse, Ruffner, Spicer, Stringer, Tanner, Tarpley, Throckmorton, Udell, Urdang, Vest, Vogel, Wages, Waite, Winkler, Wraight, Schumacher, Zinkin, and Udosen, all familiar names to most of us in the American Name Society, have rather, well, idiosyncratic connotations and are capable of being manipulated. Just the same, Fletcher's *Cyclopedia* is a book that is full of odd stuff, pleasingly arranged, and is worth every penny during this age of bankrupting prices.

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Signing Off: How to Have Fun with Names. By Homer (Homer Torrey). La Jolla, CA 92073: Apogee Pub. Co., dist. by Communication Creativity, 5644 La Jolla Blvd., 1980. Pp. 139, paper. $3.95.

Homer, so I have read, was handicapped; and in spite of or because of his blindness, he (or, as some claim, his composites) managed to relate a couple of intertwined tales about a dirty war and a messy sea adventure. Our Homer says that he fought corporate battles and landed in *Who's Who in America,* a place where the historical Homer did not settle, nor actually did our Homer. But, then, *Signing Off* is like that. Nothing is serious, not even the blurbs, one following:

> *Signing Off* should be banned and burned. During our national economic crisis it is undermining the goals of the President. Productivity in my office has fallen 30%. My staff has become addicted.—P. Doff, Washington, D. C.

The text consists of 256 conclusions of "letters" and a signing off with a signature which uses a name carrying a double meaning and some phonetic playfulness. An example:

> . . . The next time we double date, stick with your own. Quit trying to impress Lydia with your phony charm. This is a warning.
>
> /signed/Hans Zoofer
> Hans Zoffer

This is the kind of literature we used to enjoy passively in the fraternity house when the alumni forgot to deliver the weekly pornographic film for us to ogle at and be frustrated by. Each "signing off" IS cute and furnishes that moment of slight knowing smile. For about 1-1/2 cents a sign off, I suppose the book is worth its asking price. A harmless spoof, it can be recommended safely as a stuffing for the holiday socks of the Editor of *Names* and of the President of the American Name Society. Rated G, it can be shared with other jaded onomasticians.

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Dictionary of First Names. By Alfred J. Kolatch. Middle Village, New York: Jonathan David Publishers, Inc., 68-22 Eliot Avenue, Middle Village, N.Y. 11379, 1980. Pp. XXXII: 506. Price $19.95.

In a short but useful Introduction Rabbi Kolatch outlines the origin of the English language, listing the languages that have influenced it. Then he briefly answers the question of where our names came from. Here he quotes many correspondants who have written him about their names, their origins, and the reasons for the selections. Covering four pages of small print the author lists a great many people who have been helpful in the preparation of this work by supplying useful information, many in response to notices in various magazines.

The author has devoted 290 pages of masculine names in alphabetical order and 208 pages of feminine names in alphabetical order the principal body of the book. While the principal common first names are all included great emphasis has been placed on Hebrew names so that the work is really a dictionary of unusual first names. After each name the meaning is given with sometimes a few additional words on the origin of the name. Variant spellings, invented names, and pet forms are frequently included. Examples of place-name usage and surname usage are sometimes noted.

babies. The book ends with a completely inadequate bibliography, perhaps evidence that the author relied mostly on information received from parents and others who had in the past helped to select first names.

Elsdon C. Smith

The Name Dictionary. By Alfred J. Kolatch. Middle Village, New York: Jonathan David Publishers, Inc., 68-22 Eliot Avenue, Middle Village, N.Y. 11379, 1967. Pp. xiii, 418. Price $12.50.

This is an enlargement of Rabbi Kolatch's work originally published in 1948 entitled *These are the Names* to which more than 2,000 new Hebrew and English names have been added. The chief sources of the new Hebrew names in the present work, consulted by the author, were the Registry of Births in Israel for the years 1956-1961, lists of Hebrew University students, and lists of Public School and High School students.

In the preface the author notes that a good reason for the dearth of books dealing with Jewish nomenclature was the need by the average Jew in the years prior to modern times of only one name, a Hebrew name, easily found. But today Jews are required to carry a Hebrew name and a secular name which has become a problem according to the Rabbi. And so this work has the primary purpose of serving as a guide to Jewish parents seeking appealing "English" and Hebrew names for their offspring.

The principal part of the book is devoted to given names in masculine and feminine sections, each in alphabetical order. The best-known "English" names are included but the emphasis is on Hebrew names. For each name the origin and meaning is given. Then in a separate paragraph is listed the Hebrew equivalents for each name of Western origin. For each Hebrew name the exact Hebrew equivalent is given. Thus a great help is given to Jewish parents in their search for appropriate Hebrew names for their children.

To the dictionary are attached five valuable appendices. The first outlines the history and development of personal names, the importance of their meanings and the relation of superstition to meaning of name, the queer and interesting customs of concealing and changing names in order that the evil spirit not be enabled to harm the person through his name. Of great value here is the author's discussion of the merits of the Assonance and Translations methods of the selection of the Hebrew and secular names. Should they have relation by virtue of their sound or by a rough common meaning? After outlining the history of these two methods in use in the past the Rabbi decides that the Translation method is superior even though there have been many misnomers in the past. It is noted that sometimes a common given name is chosen according to the likes of the parents and then a Hebrew name of a deceased ancestor is selected regardless of correlation. Sometimes only the initial letter of the ancestor's name is used.

The author lists the chief sources of personal names with reference to their origin, followed by notes on statistics and trends, each with emphasis on Hebrew names. From the results of several surveys the most popular Hebrew names are given.

This work is valuable to the educated Jew who can read Hebrew because of the inclusion of the twenty-nine pages of 3221 names in Hebrew script. An appendix has been added which transliterates each of the names used in the body of the work and lists the pages where the names appear.

This brief review does not do full justice to the value of this work to the Jewish parents seeking appropriate names for their offspring. Rabbi Kolatch has done them a great service by disclosing to them his intimate knowledge of Jewish onomastics.

Elsdon C. Smith

Cities, Towns and Communities of Georgia between 1847-1962, 8500 Places and the County in which Located. Compiled by Marion R. Hemperley. Easley, SC 29640: Southern Historical Press, 1980. Preface + 161 Pp. (No price listed).

Georgia has been blessed with onomastic approval in recent years, with at least four books (of varying value) and many articles that treat the place names of the state. The main texts include Hal E. Brinkley, *How Georgia Got Her Name;* Kenneth K. Krakow, *Georgia Place-Names;* Francis Lee Utley and Marion R. Hemperley, eds., *Essays of John H. Goff: Place-Names of Georgia;* and the compilation by Hemperley noted here. The first is primarily for the tourist trade; the second is a serious and on the whole excellent historical and etymological dictionary of some 5,000 places; and the third a compilation of essays on particular places but not an overall study of Georgia names.

Hemperley has not attempted a study on the scale of the Krakow text, but has confined the text to a bare listing of about 8,500 names, some 3,000 more than appear in Krakow's glossary. The names were taken from maps dated 1847, 1859, 1870, 1881, 1894, 1920, and 1962, all listed as maps that have official status. Not included are maps of the Geological Survey of the United States. Each entry includes the name of the county in which the place exists or existed. The date of the map on which the name appeared is noted for reference. Of course, the place may have existed before and after the date. County names, stream names, and names of natural features are omitted, although many of these appear in Krakow. To be sure, the intentions of the two texts (Krakow's and Hemperley's) are different, but we can look forward to a full-fledged text by someone who will make a nearly definitive study of Georgia place names.

The compilation has great value and can be used for any number of special studies. Georgia is especially rich in names derived from Indian languages. Little has been done to investigate them, mostly because of limited records and knowledge, as well as time. Other classifications appear in the "Preface," all familiar to persons who have studied the place-name pattern of the United States. As Deputy Surveyor General of Georgia, Marion Hemperley has access to materials that will be of inestimable use to those participating in the Place-Name Survey of the United States, and this compilation itself will be a contribution of major importance.

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San Juan Island: Coastal Names and Cartographic Nomenclature. By Bruce Wood. Published for Washington State Historical Society by University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, 1980. Pp. xii, 268.

Exhaustibility of sources and names can be obtained rather easily when an onomastician centers on an isolated area, an island at that, of nine by thirteen miles with a population of some 2,000 persons whose occupations are principally farming and fishing. The matter is not so simple. When Bryce Bood set out to make a list of interesting names on and around San Juan Island merely to satisfy his curiosity, he found what was begun as a simple exercise in local namelore was to become a complex and taxing research project into the intricate system of naming that he finally exfoliated. The system was a method in cartographic nomenclature.

The naming pattern that occurred in the United States — and almost everywhere else — was and still is seemingly haphazard, at the mercy of the whims of individuals who wanted to

memorialize a relative or spouse, themselves, their favorite politicians who just might remunerate them, or anything else — human, animal, mineral or cerebral. Such willy-nilliness did not happen to San Juan Island and its surrounding islands and waters. Bryce made the discovery, "The great majority of the place names in use in 1979 had appeared on nautical charts of 1865 or earlier; . . ." By my count, 87 names are on current charts, and 283 not on current charts. A great deal of overlapping occurs, especially with the same specifics attached to different generics, such as English Bay, English Camp, English Campsite. More than twenty places are named San Juan, all with different generics. The main point, however, is that most of the places were named by adventurer navigators who adhered to "The Explorers' Code," unwritten.

The code developed slowly and over many centuries, but became operative only after accurate charts were made available, and only after they were accessible to navigators in general. Perhaps the major rule in the code was "that the first discoverer's names should be maintained, where known." Here, according to Wood, are displayed the sailors' "natural respect for the commander who was there first," and "a desire to respect his claim to immortality." A second rule stipulated that native names should be used for physical features and noted on charts. Another principle was "that explorers did not name features after themselves, a principle that could be breached rather easily, usually by collusion between an explorer and a chart maker. Repetition of names was to be avoided, a rule that was more or less honored, but major ones do occur, such as Cape Flattery in Queensland and the same name in Strait of Juan de Fuca, or Prince of Wales Island in Alaska and Queensland. Another principle was that a person's first name was not to be used on a chart, another rule that was also occasionally broken. The explorers had virtual carte blanche, but restrictions (both real and mental) inhibited whimsical naming in most situations. After all, the explorers were not always honored back in their home countries and were often treated little better than pirates; witness, Columbus. Kings, queens, members of nobility, and other political figures had to be honored so that future voyages or "pensions" would be financed. Religious beliefs had to be adhered to, especially among the Catholic adventurers who dotted charts with saints' names, almost always for the saints' days on which the discoveries or namings occurred. The day became a handy and excusable device. The code exercised some restraint, although each rule within it has its many exceptions, sometimes for real, sometimes for dubious reasons. For instance, the Columbia River was named after Robert Gray's ship, *Columbia,* Gray being well aware that the river had been "discovered" by Bruno Hezeta in 1775 and had been named *Entrada de Hezeta* by the Spaniards. The excuse for the renaming is that the Spaniards had attempted to keep the discovery a secret.

Wood recapitulates the activities of the Spanish explorers in the 1790's and points out that the English and Americans who followed retained the Spanish names of San Juan, Haro Strait, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Fidalgo, Rosario, Orcas, Lopez, Sucia, and Santa Rose. Currently with the Spaniards were the English, represented by George Vancouver and James Cook, who named not only in this small area but throughout the world wherever they went. Wood gives accounts of their methods, mostly traditional, but often whimsical, with Cook being the less inhibited. Cook was responsible for such tomfoolery as Young Nick's Head (for the surgeon's boy who first sighted land in New Zealand), Cape Kidnappers (commemorating the attempt by the Marois to carry off a boat), Cape Farewell, Cape Tribulation, Weary Bay, Provindential Channel, and other worthies. Vancouver played the safer method of naming for patrons or ones who could advance a career: Mount St. Helens, Gulph of Georgia, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, and Port Gardner; but also in the lighter mood, Strawberry Bay and Desolation Sound.

Then came the bureaucrats with the establishing of the Hydrographic Office of the Admiral-

ty in 1795. First to hold the office of Hydrographer was Alexander Dalrymple, "well-known geographer and chartmaker," who had the audacity to hold out for the position of commander on Captain Cook's expedition. He lost. But the bureaucracy won, and since then explorers have become surveyors. The efficiency of the office was acknowledged by 1831 when Francis Beaufort became Hydrographer for the Department of Hydrography, and English chartmaking "began to become the model for the world." By its charter, it had complete control over all surveys by commanders of "British ships." Admiralty Charts became indispensable to all foreign navies. Included had to be a policy for naming.

In face of the "great arts" of surveying, navigating, and chart-making, naming got short shrift, and, to some, is to this date still suspect. Wood notes that the "1916 report of the Centennial Celebration of the USC&GS contains nothing on naming." The English were hardly better: "All Names of capes, etc., should be as much on the land as possible. The soundings being the most important part of a chart, they should be kept as clear and distinct as practicable" (W. J. L. Wharton, *Hydrographical Surveying*, 1882). Gradually, the hydrographers recognized that such places as the "N.E. corner of San Juan Island" needed a specific as well as a generic; hence, Limestone Point. Sailing directions also needed to be keyed to names, not numbers. Beaufort in 1831 gave the commander of the *Beagle*, with Charles Darwin aboard, the charge to stamp the name of the first discoverer on a place. That missing, a descriptive name can do. If the place is inhabited, "adopt a native appellation, after which officers members of the crew have some claim." In his instructions later to surveyors, Beaufort stated that distinct names are absolutely necessary for clarity on charts, log-books, and sailing directions. He insisted on the recording of all acknowledged names and that they be correctly spelled. He admonished them to avoid "silly repetition of popular names" and the bestowing of useless names. It is obvious that Beaufort did not subscribe to the naming procedures of Cook and Vancouver. Order, needless to say, began to take place in naming procedures. These were and are in evidence in San Juan Island and surrounding areas.

The United States hydrographers began early, 1807, when the United States Survey of the Coast was established as a small branch of the Treasury Department. In 1812 the Navy had taken control. Through efforts of strong directors, as well as the ineptitude of naval officials, the department again came within the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury but with the name of United States Coast Survey (USCS). Still, the Navy interferred until Senator Jefferson Davis made a strong speech that persuaded the lawmakers to assure civilian and fiscal independence of the agency. The directors of USCS followed closely the naming procedures of the English, except that perhaps correct spelling became almost a shibboleth. Still, it is difficult to argue that "In the adoption of a name every precaution should be exercised to ensure authenticity, accuracy and propriety in all respects and once adopted a name should not be changed at mere suggestion or will and without a record of the history of the change" (In USC&GS C. D. Reports, 1887). Also, as an added precaution on budgetary matters, changes of names cost money. Officials in Washington held a tighter control than did those in London "over naming by field surveyors." San Juan Island managed to be caught in a naming problem created first by Naval Captain Charles Wilkes, who led an expedition into the area in 1841, and the Civil War. Wilkes named everything except a few noted by Vancouver. He commemorated "distinguished officers late of the U. S. naval service" and some famous ships in the service, such as *Ironsides* and *Guerriere* (sic). Since the island group now known as San Juan Islands had not been properly named by either the Spaniards or the English, Wilkes called them the Navy Archipelago and gave naval names to places. He was "exercising the rights of the first discoverer." For several reasons his names did not survive, foremost among them his being a naval officer and consequently not very well liked by the civilians in the USCS. They

decimated him and eliminated most of his names, some of which were claimed to be attached to non-existent islands. Also, some controversy exists whether Wilkes had access to the earlier charts, but it is certain that he paid little attention to them if he did. The English were not pleased with Wilkes, either, especially the juxtaposition of Ironsides Inlet and Guerriere Bay alongside it. The English ship *Guerrieŕe* had been sunk by the *Constitution* (Old Ironsides). Something like chauvinistic patriotism had been going on in Wilkes' mind. When both the English and the USCS officials had finished working through Wilkes' charting and naming, not much remained. Wilkes seemed to have been a contentions person, one who intimidated the USCS surveyors. One of his officers, later to direct all U.S. surveying teams, brought charges against him, leading to his court-martial on his return. He was cleared and served as a flag officer during the Civil War.

Recent naming practices are controlled by the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names in England and Boards of Geographic Names in Canada and the United States. Wood surveys the methods and procedures by these boards, which essentially, have the last word in name assignment. The survey of guidelines for names in the Antarctica, extra-terrestrial sites, and other areas mandated by the boards is an excellent and informative addendum to this well-researched document. Long also has brought together material that corrects some of the recent glossaries of place names, both in Washington State and Western Canada. This monograph is a necessity for anyone who needs information concerning earlier methods of naming, as well as the instructions on practices now. The bibliography covers all essential maps, charts, texts, correspondence records, and other documents.

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Street Names of Kahului and Wailuki. By Gordon W. Clarke. Wailuku, Hawaii: Maui Historical Society, 1980. Pp. 43. Paperbound. No price listed.

This small text was compiled and glossed expressly for research and information, the latter for anyone who just might have some interest in the names in the two communities. The former involves patterns of naming over the years and includes a contribution to the projected place-name survey of the United States. It is also a contribution to local history, as attested by its publisher being the local historical society. State and local historical societies often subsidize place-name studies, sometimes ones so costly that other kinds of publishers would not even consider them.

This one is indeed not long enough to be costly but still long enough to give an intimation of the ways that naming has occurred on the islands, showing as it does a mixture of at least twenty categories and sub-categories, with the usual number of commemoratives, mythological figures, names for natural phenomena, astronomical features, abstract qualities, ships, and just about anything else that crossed the whimsy of those on whom the duty of naming accidentally fell.

What is unique about naming in the County of Maui is the official Street-Name Commission established by an ordinance in 1958 to exercise some control over names being spread by developers in a rapidly growing area. The Commission adopted a set of procedures: (1)

regulating the use of generics, such as highway, road, drive, avenue, and circle; (2) stating that specifics are to be Hawaiian, but variances will be considered; (3) specifying that names must have appropriate meaning; (4) that duplications in spelling and sound will not be allowed; and (5) that "names shall not exceed the space limitation of street-name signs." The latter regulation had practical application for Hawaiian names in print or lettering can become quite long. These controls have had visible effect on naming in the many subdivisions that have developed, especially in Kahului. Still, some strange patterns occurred. One was the recurring pattern of naming streets for islands in the archipelago. Another was to name streets in alphabetical order. The most whimsical one was to take a name from "a randomly selected page or two of a standard dictionary of the Hawaiian language." One subdivision has a cluster of street names reflecting royal names of the 19th century. In older sections, non-Hawaiian names were retained because they had existed before the Commission, names such as Mill Street, Main Street, High Street, Central Avenue, and the like.

A few examples should indicate the sometimes haphazard names that occur when a dictionary is used for random selection: Ano Street translates into English "awe, or reverence"; Kuhuoi Street/"suspicion"; and Makoa Place/"courageous." The last name is one of several that begin with *M*, all located in one subdivision. Since all names must now have a Hawaiian specific and an English generic, a few can cause confusion: One Street/"sand"; Ting Place/Allen Young Ting, Chinese businessman; Meli Place/"honey, or bee," not Hawaiian, obviously; Linekona Place/Hawaiian version of Lincoln; Helena Place/Hawaiian, "going," according to one source; Eluene Place/from Edwin, personal name in English; and Kane Street/god of life and procreation in Hawaiian religion.

of public regulation, it has a place in the context of a theory of naming. In a supposedly democratic society, controls probably should not be instituted for naming; still, communities tend to establish rules for "moral" behavior and have found a receptive hearing before the Supreme Court. Regulation of naming then surely would be constitutional, but it is doubtful that names given on private property can be regulated. The Maui commission acted only in an advisory capacity in such situations. Generally, committees charged with designating names have been conservative and optimistic, public officials that they are. They also tend to commemorate those who will redound to their credit, notably in a monetary manner. Such does not seem to have been the case in the Maui naming.

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