Book Reviews

Delawaran Names and Places: Review Article

Native American Place Names in New York City. By Robert Steven Grumet. New York: Museum of the City of New York, 1981. Pp. ix, 79. Paperback $5; Hardcover $7.50.

INTRODUCTORY

A foray into Dr. Grumet's description of the etymology and ethnology of about 121 important Delaware Algonquian names of places and tribes in the New York City area makes one feel like Walt Whitman starting from *Paumanok* and, on the way, sojourning a while in *Manahatta*. Whitman made poetry from these Delawaran names; Dr. Grumet, for the first time, here encapsulates them in what, to use his own words, is a "Comprehensive ethnohistory of the Upper Delawaran groups of the greater New York area . . ."

I call Dr. Grumet's names important; but they are also, depending on one's sensibilities, doleful and forlorn. Even Whitman, who celebrates them so cheerily, would perhaps make a wry face if he could realize that today in the five boroughs of America's Gotham only thirteen Indian place and street names can any longer be found. They are CANARSIE (Avenue, subway line), GOWANUS (Expressway), INDIAN CAVE, INDIAN ROAD, JAMAICA (Avenue), KAPPOCK (Street), KATONAH (Avenue), KISSENA (Boulevard), MANHATTAN (Avenue, Bridge, Island), MINETTA (Lane, Street),[1] MOSHOLU (Avenue), NAMEOKE (Street), NEPONSIT (in Riis Park), ROCKAWAY (Avenue, Parkway), and WATCHOGUE (Road).

However, the fact that most of Dr. Grumet's names exist today on only what he terms a "psychic map" should not prevent them, in the imaginative reader's eye, from sharing the glamor of the historic features and places they once named. Examples are *MAHICANITUK (Hudson River), *PAGGANCK (Governors Island), and *PAUMANOK (Long Island). MANHATTAN and Tammany Hall (Chatham Street, 1817) are undying.*

I. ETYMOLOGY

Dr. Grumet's cautionary statement that "The Linguistic materials are presented with the full awareness of their shortcomings" should not cause us to be more than moderately distrustful of the etymological conjectures cited here from Beauchamp, Bolton, Rutenber, Schoolcraft, and Tooker. Nor should the author's allusion to "the poor quality of past linguistic research" in the New York City area blind us to the occasional, even serendipitous, successes of etymologist W. W. Tooker in his Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Long Island studies. Moreover, on one aspect of these names we can fully rely: Dr. Grumet assures us that his book " . . . contains only data that appeared in the original

[1]Doubtfully Indian; see within.

colonial documentation or materials that can be verified on the basis of the original records."

Making the comment that "It remains for a modern linguist to unravel the philological mysteries of these place names," Dr. Grumet contents himself with short summaries of the various etymologies. Occasionally, turning aside from his role of ethnohistorian, he makes a linguistic comment or hazards a full etymology of his own.

Before offering my comments on the technical aspects of Dr. Grumet's lists, I should like to point out that the spellings and locations of the various places would perhaps have been better served if the author had made more map citations. Here and there in the text we see mention of maps; a list of them would contain about twenty. Their origins are mainly Dutch and English; they range in time from Velasco, Block, and Hendricks (1610, 1614, 1616) to the present-day. Dr. Grumet's bibliography informs him well in his paragraphs on ethnohistory. However, more attention to maps would have benefited the linguistic materials.

Most of the etymological analyses in the author's paragraphs are the conclusions of W. M. Beauchamp (1907), R. Bolton (1881), John Heckewelder (ca. 1850). E. M. Ruttenber (1872, 1906), H. R. Schoolcraft (1845), and W. W. Tooker (1901, 1911). These men were pioneers in the Algonquian field, and I doubt if any one of them was ever very happy about the accuracy of his translations. W. R. Gerard, the perceptive author of "The Tapehanek Dialect of Virginia," 1904, declared that Algonquian place name study was "unsatisfactory." Gerard therefore cold-shouldered the subject. Unfortunately, the talented founders of modern Algonquian linguistics — Leonard Bloomfield, Father James A. Geary, Truman Michelson, Frank Siebert, C. F. Voegelin (et al.) — also neglected the place name theme.

Turning now to the Grumet lists, I must first of all chide the author for not more often calling to the reader's attention the Algonquian place names elsewhere that are comparable in structure and meaning to one or another of New York's Delawaran names. SHANSCOMACOCKE, for example, is comparable to Maryland and Virginia *Wicomico,* since both names appear to contain the Delaware word *-kamak-* "dwelling." On Long Island SUNWICKS and WIGWAM CREEK are perhaps comparable, in that they both may contain the Primitive Algonquian stem **-wíkä-* "dwell." JAMAICA (Queens) should be compared to *Jamaica Plains* and *Pond*, Massachusetts, and to Jamaicaway (in Boston). The similarity in early spellings, the relative nearness of the two localities, and the fact that students have assigned the same translation ("beaver") to both places, all give weight to Tooker's Long Island translation (also "beaver") and lessen the likelihood of a derivation from *Jamaica*, B. W. I. Other interesting analogies are PAGGANCK (Governors Island) to *Pagan Point*, Maryland, and MASSAPEQUA to Chesapeake, where the analogy throws light on the meaning of both. The New York City area did not have an "Oldtown" (cf. Oldtown, Allegany Co., Maryland); but INDIAN FIELDS and OLD FIELDS occur. These names are comparable to the "Old Fields" left behind in Western Maryland by the itinerant Shawnee. Better rounded etymologies would have resulted if the author had sought and pointed out such comparisons.

It is gratifying, as one proceeds to comb these translations, to find some that are unqualifiedly correct. There is no doubt, for instance, that ROCKAWAY means "Sandy place," and that MAHICANITUK means "Mahican (Mohegan) River." Nor need one hesitate to look upon PAGGANCK as correctly meaning "Nut Island." On the other hand, one comes upon translations that are unqualifiedly wrong. Beauchamp ludicrously

translates MINNEWITS as "pine Island," whereas the name refers to Peter *Minuit,* Director General of the Dutch West India Company. The case of SCHEPMOES would redden the faces of both Beauchamp and R. P. Bolton, were they still alive. Beauchamp thought it meant "a little rivulet"; Bolton translated "the little brook into the river." SCHEPMOES, however, is not a Delaware Indian word at all. In reality it is the name of Jan Jansen *Schepmoes,* an early New Netherland landowner.

Finally, I shall mention the mistake Ruttenber makes when he interprets the *ma-* of MARECHKAWIECK as "the," and translates "at *the* sandy place." The truth is that there is no such Delaware definite article as *ma-* ("the"). Indeed, as Trumbull has shown, *me, ma* or *m* (supposed to mean "the") do not exist at all in Algonquian. Tooker was aware of this fact and therefore reconstructs MARECHKAWIECK as *me*nachkhawik-ink. The reader should realize that (in Tooker's view) the Delaware word (*menachka*) is in an *n* - dialect, whereas the Long Island word, with an *r*, represents an *r* - dialect. Here we have the *r*/*l*/*n* situation that underlies the etymology of *L*ehigh, *L*oyalhanna, *R*ahway, *R*ockaway, and even *R*ockawalking (Maryland).

A list of Algonquian spellings and etymologies almost invariably has several folk etymologies. In the Grumet lists the reader will perhaps realize that NIP NICKSON, ROCKAWAY, CONYKEEKST, and SUANHACKY all show a touch of the folk. However, so it seems to me, WATCHOGUE (cf. AQUABOGUE, PATCHOGUE, etc.) cannot be taken as a folk etymology of "Watch Oak." Ordinarily, in colonial times, such etymologies were from Indian into the English. The *Watch-* in this case appears to be a folk variation of Delaware *wachtschu* ("hill, mountain"); *-ogue* (Prim. Alg. **-ahki* "earth, land") would be fancified as "oak." Cf. N. J. *Wachung* "Mountain place." Let me not leave these final comments on folk etymology without praising Tooker's derivation of MUSKYTTEHOOL from Mohegan *musque-taug* "Place of rushes." Most readers would be eager to see here the folk etymology "mosquito hole," whereas, verily, it is from *musque-taug* (Mohegan) plus *hole*!

It is a pity that Tooker and his contemporaries had little or no conception of a hypothetical Primitive Algonquian language to which, as a model or standard, the modern scattered and diverse dialects of that tongue could be referred. The Grumet lists are full, for instance, of variants of the Algonquian locative — there are *-ienki*, *-ing*, *-ink*, *-onck*, *-ong*, *-uncu*, *-ung*, and *-unk*. Confused with them are *-ak*, *-auke*, *-hacky*, and *-ock*. A more concise arrangement and a more distinctive result would be accomplished if these miscellaneous Algonquian locative endings were referred to their respective Primitive Algonquian touchstones PA * *(e)nki* "(place) where or at" and PA * *axk(y)i* "earth, land."

All Algonquian etymologies become more exact when their principal stems are dissected, so to speak, and referred to a Primitive Algonquian touchstone or archetype. Two examples are NAUASIN (translated by Dr. Grumet) and NAYACK. Both of these names take on greater etymological accuracy when they are referred to their common Prim. Algonquian stem **nay-/-a-* "Point (of land)."

Perhaps New York City readers of Dr. Grumet's book will eventually discover solutions to some of the sixteen names he could not find explanations for. They are ASUMSOWIS, CATIEMUTS, CONORAL, HAWTREES, MENTIPATHE, MISHOW, MOSHOLU, NEPONSIT, OCITOC, PEKEMECK, PERRIWUN, QUANDUS QUARICUS, QUAOTUAC, SCHORRAKIN, TECHKONIS, WEEKAWAN, and WEY WITT SPRITTNER. I suggest that the pretty name MINETTA belongs here. After all, it has not been ruled out that its origin is Dutch or English. Indeed, it could be a

diminutive of the feminine name, *Minna*. HAWTREES, I feel, is almost certainly "Hawthorn Trees." Nor is there much mystery about the recently added name NEPONSIT. It is comparable to Neponset (River), Massachusetts. Both names are probably abbreviations of *Winneponset* "A good waterfall" (Huden). To solve these problem names productive parallels should be sought. With WEEKAWAN, for instance, one would compare *Matteawan* and *Lackawanna*.

II. ETHNOLOGY

Most of Dr. Grumet's place names are also group or tribal names. One wonders if the tribal names, buried as they are in deeds and documents, were ever very well known — if they are known today it is because they are associated with extant places, such as CANARSIE [Canarsie Indians] and MANHATTAN [Manhattan Indians]. The *Plan of the City of New- York* (W. Hooker, 1817) contains only one Indian place name, *Manhattan Island* (a dock); but a plan showing the regional boundaries of the vanished Delawaran tribes can be only a "psychic map," such as the seven freehand charts Dr. Grumet appends.

The present-day scarcity of New York's Indian place and tribal names does not necessarily indicate that the natives were ruthlessly harassed. In a few cases, Indian place names became English ones — AQUACANOUNCK became Hutchinson River, MAHICANITUK became the North or Hudson River, and PAGGANCK became *Nooten* or *Nut* Island, today Governors Island. Still other places (and consequently their names) were obliterated by construction and landfill. Dr. Grumet mentions at least twenty cases. The ridge and marsh at *ASHIBIC have been removed; Indian Creek has been filled in. Minetta Brook is now covered over, INDIAN CAVE has been sealed up, WIGWAM CREEK is no more. In some instances, archeologists preceded the landfillers and did harm rather than good. Alanson Skinner dug at Clason's Point, and gave the name "Snakapins"; R. P. Bolton affixed the name "Mosholu" to a site he excavated in Van Cortland Park. Both Boltons (R. P. and R.) made diggings in Pelham Bay Park.

So much for the fate of the names. Let us now see what became of the Delawaran groups behind them. From the beginning, warfare among themselves and between themselves and the Dutch, was continual. The most tragic of these conflicts was the Governor Kieft War (1640–1645). Dr. Grumet calls this event a "holocaust" and points out that it resulted in epidemics and battle casualties that weakened the Indian groups of Long Island and caused the war's survivors to sell their lands to the Dutch and English. Even though the deeds of sale allowed them, if they wished, to continue fishing, camping, and clamming at their accustomed places along the shore, these aboriginal groups now gradually withdrew to the uplands of Westchester.

All in all, it appears correct to conclude that most of New York City's Delawaran groups, after the coming of the Dutch, were unhappily stricken by disease, alcohol, and warfare, both tribal and interracial. In consequence, they made a succession of submissive peace treaties, sold their farmlands for trader's tools, guns, and trinkets, and slowly migrated to the suburbs and backwoods.

The Dutch aggrieved the Indians, if only by invading their land; and the two nations cannot have had a very good opinion of each other. A clear instance of anti-Dutch sentiment is how the MATINECOCK Indians at Gerritsen's Bay in 1640 tore down the coat of arms of the Dutch Estates General and substituted for it a "fool's head." With corresponding anti-Indian sentiment the Dutch on this occasion "resolved to send a sloop

with soldiers thither to bring said Indians under our obedience and contribution."

On another occasion, in 1641, the second year of the Governor Kieft War, the Dutch — troubled by an earlier retaliatory action in which the Raritans burned Dutch farmsteads and took white captives — encouraged alien war parties to attack the marauders by offering a bounty of ten fathoms of sewan for the head of any "Raritan person and twice that for the murderer of an European."

Present-day New York City readers will be curious about the colonial reputation of the famous Manhattan Indians. Was De Laet (1625) correct when he referred to them as "the Manatthans, a bad race of savages who have always been very obstinate and unfriendly towards our countrymen"? De Laet had also said that "the Sanhicans deadly enemies of the Manathans" were "a much better people."

One supposes from the direct juxtaposition of etymology and ethnology that characterizes Dr. Grumet's arrangement throughout his book that the author has a good regard for the light that place name study can throw on Delawaran ethnology. And at one point he complains that "colonial documents" do not give locations and that other documents give locations on the basis of "long obliterated" features. But place names are not all in all. To illustrate a statement that one should not rely on them as "a sole source of data," Dr. Grumet points out that the occurrence of SAPOKANIKAN and WERPOES in Manhattan, and then in Brooklyn, does not prove that the Canarsee occupied lower Manhattan and sold it to the Dutch.

Some other ethnohistoric conclusions Dr. Grumet reaches are: (1) that MAMINKETESUCK is not a native place name and should not be considered by students of the region; (2) that "more substantial information will be needed before the identity of the native grantors [of Manhattan] can be determined"; and (3) that the "native policies" on western L. I. were subjected to "enormous stress" during the first decades of Dutch settlement, with such groups merging and splitting in complex ways in response to the pressures of European contact. In connection with a long-standing controversy about the identity of the Canarsee group, one of Dr. Grumet's most important findings is that past investigators made the error of "conceptualizing native political organizations as unchanging entities."

CONCLUSION

Keeping in mind Dr. Grumet's reference to the "pressures of European contact," I shall conclude this review with a resume of what the colonial deeds and documents cited by the author seem to reveal about Delawaran *LAND TENURE, BUSINESS* and *FINANCE,* and *AGRICULTURE.* (1) *Land Tenure.* Apparently, sachems, their families, and their heirs claimed ownership of the land, which they at times sold for Dutch (and later English) coats, blankets, kettles, hoes, knives, guns, hatchets, trinkets, and wampum. Villages were fenced or palisaded. Huts and "castles" are mentioned; wigwams may have been portable. It is a mistake, I feel, to suppose that the Indians sold their homelands carelessly. Guns, coats, blankets, and kettles — commonplace in civilized Holland — no doubt had great value in the rustic mind of a colonial aborigine. There are instances of proud ferocity in the tenure of land. In 1642, for example, a Delawaran war party massacred Anne Hutchinson and twelve of her children in connection with an unauthorized land grant. Continual conflict with the Dutch led to humble, compliant peace treaties and hasty land sales. The Delawarans evacuated Brooklyn after the Governor Kieft War. Dr. Grumet speaks of the "series of land sales to the English" following their take-over of New Netherland on September 6, 1644. We see how some of the Staten

Island Indians — after losing their land rights in April 1670 — formed small inconspicuous family groups and contented themselves by occupying huts in the back lots of white farmsteads. That the Indians in general liked their ancestral habitat is indicated by the fact that throughout the eighteenth century small groups of families are said to have continued living in "inconspicuous huts in the back lots of English settlements." The Dutch term for the natives was *wilden*. One of the last of these people was Jim de Wilt ("Jim the wild man"), who, in 1830, "died in his wretched hut in Canarsie, the miserable remnant of the once proud possessors of these fertile lands."[2] (2) *Business and Finance*. Business was trading with the Dutch and English and selling them land. The Indians also sold corn to the colonists, and perhaps even *bear* meat at the old **Bear* (Bare) Market in Manhattan.[3] Deer, moose, and otter skins were traded in Massachusetts; additional goods of value were shag coats, trucking cloth, and hatchets. In New Netherland wampum or shell money (sewan), produced in large quantities and (New England) measured in belts and fathoms, became the official medium of exchange. Tooker translated LAAPHAWACHKING as "Place of stringing beads [for wampum belts]." It appears that the British, by gaining control of the major source of wampum in eastern Long Island managed to bankrupt the Dutch and more easily bring about their conquest of New Netherland. Wampum (shell money, etc.) was most abundant among the coastal Algonquians. Two interesting points are that wampum was sometimes counterfeited, and that the best wampum was "Manhattan wampum." (3) *Agriculture*. Such names as INDIAN FIELDS and SASSIANS MAIZE LAND indicate that the natives — using simple bone and shell implements — were tillers of the soil and that their principal, almost ubiquitous, crop was Indian corn (maize). In addition to corn, they planted beans, squash, sunflowers, and melons; there were also roots, greens, fruits and berries. Tobacco was grown separately. Fishing and clamming were seasonal; and each year the fields were burned over and fertilized. The weather and the Dutch frequently disturbed Delawaran agriculture. Floods sometimes spoiled their corn, which they stored in holes in the ground; in 1644, to mention one instance, the Dutch stole corn from storage pits in a Raritan village.

This is the end of my attempt to play Diedrich Knickerbocker with Dr. Grumet's account of Delawaran place name ethnology. For each of his tribal groups the author gives the identifying name, a brief ethnohistory, and the probable etymology of most of the names. Though their accuracy is not as dependable as the accuracy of the documented ethnohistories, the place name etymologies bring a new tool to the subject and heighten the interest, and often the significance, of the various entries. Perhaps other American cities, such as Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Philadelphia, have enough native place name material to warrant a study like this. When such studies are made, Dr. Grumet's brisk and up-to-date book should be their model.

Hamill Kenny

*I note that on W. Hooker's 1817 *Plan of the City of New-York* "Tammany Hall" and "Manhattan Island" (a waterfront area on Mangin Street below Goerck) are the only Indian names.

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[2]Dr. Grumet's reference: (van Wyck, 1924:79).

[3]See *The Picture of New-York, and Stranger's Guide* . . . New-York . . . Goodrich & Co. . . . 1818, p. 39.

Columbia County Place Names. By Walter M. Brasch. Orangeville, Pa: Columbia County Historical Society, 1982. 288 Pp., map, photos, selected bibliography of works consulted. $18.75 (hardcover).

County place name surveys, following essentially the model in Frederic Cassidy's *Dane County Place-Names*, seem to be appearing on a fairly regular basis these days. The latest to come along, and perhaps the best, is by a Bloomsburg (Pa.) State College professor of English and Journalism, a Californian who, only shortly after his recent arrival to teach at the local college, succumbed to the appeal of a place-name survey and in less than two years produced this handsome volume.

Some 1100 named places are included in the book. Entries on all the natural and man-made features in the county — existing and extinct — are presented in alphabetical order. Following Cassidy, the entries include the kind of place; the generally accepted spelling of its name (and any known variations); alternate names, if any; and (when this information is available) the derivation of the name; the degree, level, and date range of its use; the circumstances of its application; and a brief history of the place. Derivations are limited to immediate antecedents as only these are directly relevant to the history of the particular place.

Pronunciations transcribed in the International Phonetic Alphabet are given for only those names considered unfamiliar to non-residents, whose degree of familiarity is far too over-estimated by the author, while a key to the use of the IPA, which is also not familiar to most readers, is not included. Places are located rather imprecisely by their placements within a township (e.g. the southeastern part of Catawissa Twp) rather than by geographic coordinates — which would probably be of little help to the general reader — or, preferably, by the distance and direction from the county seat. Non-inclusive pronunciation and imprecise locations are the two deficiencies found in nearly every place-names dictionary I have reviewed.

The book's strengths are a brief but useful social history of the county, a fairly good typology of designator and generic terms (though the author fails to distinguish between the two), a chart on the county's changing population, and over 100 photographs of county landmarks. Other pluses are the acknowledgement that features don't always "remain in one place"; when streams changed their courses and settled places their boundaries, these were noted. Similarly, field research, including personal visits to places and interviews with residents, corrected most mapping errors.

For his information, the author examined thousands of documents, some going back over 200 years to the county's early settlement. These included original land deeds, surveys, diaries and journals, census records, old newspapers, and over 150 maps. Personal interviews were held with some 80 county residents. However, sources are not given with each entry but only collectively at the end of the book.

On the whole, I found the book to be well researched and produced, and thus it should make a considerable contribution to the growing literature of county place-name studies. I have no doubt that it will prove to be, if not a model, at least an inspiration for similar studies of the names in other Pennsylvania counties and thus deserves wide reception by state place-name scholars as well as the general reader. I was especially pleased by the author's gratuitous statement of affiliation with the Place-Name Survey of the United States. To my knowledge, this is his state's first contribution to that effort.

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VERBATIM: The Language Quarterly. Volumes I-IV, plus Verbatim Index. All in 4-Volume set: Vols. I and II, vi + 249 pp.; Vols. III and IV, pp. 251–605; Vols. V and VI, pp. 607–991; Index, Vols. I-IV, 108 pp. Essex, CT, U.S.A., and Market House, Aylesbury, Bucks, England: VERBATIM: The Language Quarterly, 1979–1982. Distributed by Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226. $80.00/four-vol. set. Individual volumes, $20.00 each.

Those of us who live in clutter and among items stored in obvious places that somehow sink into oblivion welcome most thankfully the bound volumes of *Verbatim,* perhaps the most important of all of the products of the word-fertile mind of Laurence Urdang, who, here at least, makes what must have been and still is a publication that demands hard work, super salesmanship (newsletters about words do not compete very well with 3D blinders), and surely frustrating editing into a tasteful, intelligent, and informative quarterly that treats matters of language only. That the publication is also popular and often amusing adds to its worth. That it began as a whim, so Urdant says, is faccidental. Further, the cost of a subscription remains less than the cost of a bleacher seat to see the New York Yankees play (sic!) baseball and slightly more than the admission to see a pornographic movie on Broadway. Besides, *Verbatim* furnishes more variety than does the baseball game or the movie.

This is not the place to heap on more praise, since literate readers for years have been providing glittering accolades for *Verbatim's* style, appropriate articles, and wry observations. Skipping the articles and comments on purely linguistic matters, I intend to center on the specialized area of onomastics, those items that directly impinge on the study of names as we roughly and sometimes raggedly understand the boundaries of such territory. Perhaps first I should call attention to the news release advertising the compilation. In it, listed as well-known linguists, are the names of "Allen Walker Read, Robert A. Fowkes, Margaret Bryant, Eric Hamp," all contributors to *Names* also. Urdang has been most receptive to articles, reviews, and comments by members of the American Name Society besides the Big Berthas noted above. A quick survey of the Index (A-B) reveals the names of John Algeo, Reinhold Aman, Harold Allen, Leonard R. N. Ashley, Ronald Baker, and Dwight L. Bollinger. Material on names appears in all the sections: articles, inter alia, epistolae, reviews, etymologia obscura, obiter dicta, and probably in the crossword puzzles.

Many of the articles are concerned with nomenclature, whether of the "proper" name species or not. In word chains, Roger Wescott found *Hodge Podge Lodge*, a short title; *Pinks, Punks, and Kunckleheads,* a headline; *Ralph Roister Doister,* drama; *Rum Tum Tiger,* light verse; and *Rin-Tin-Tin,* animal drama. "Curious" names are given some space, but not much: Safety First, who appears in Ripley's *Believe It Or Not* every time he gets a traffic ticket; his sister, June, is noticed, too; Mrs. Jean Sippy was divorced but kept her married name; Paul Butcher is a veternarian; etc. Eric Hamp, besides noting his ideolectal *eye jade* and *foot jade,* unravels the infix *abso-Pygmalion-lutely* from *not bloody likey* used by Liza in Shaw's *Pygmalion*. A complainant against the disappearance of possessives in place names remembers that only Martha's Vineyard survived the hostility toward the punctuation mark (a mistake in the first place) by the Board on Geographic Names. L. R. N. Ashley's "Mr. Przybysz and the Czech O'Shaunnessy" covers in nearly three pages the importance of observing the names around us. John Algeo, "Portmanteaus, Telescopes, Jumbles," found *Demopublican, Hinglish, Hungarican, Italish, Zardoz (Wizard of Oz), Californication, McGovernment, Nova Scotiable, Vietgate,* and *Vietnik,* along with many other garden-variety twisters.

In "Caustic Causatives and Lowest Common Demoninatives," Robert A. Fowkes, who always contributes excellent articles and notes, lists some aberrations, one in particular worthy of the lot: "Various works were Englished centuries ago, but only things like shoes and apples have been Polished, and I haven't Basqued, save in the Ibertian sun. Out of ethnic modesty I welsh not." Cornelius Crowley, lamenting Peter Farb's scanting the Celtic influence on English, records a long accounting of vocabulary, including place names and personals: *Cornwall, Cumberland, Devonshire, Inverness, Llandaff,* and the *O* and *Mac* names, among many others. Several notes and letters followed, arguing and correcting and adding, until all English seemingly is Celtic. When Arnold M. Zwicky found names that are bilingually redundant (*Mount Fujiyama* 'Mount Fuji-Mount'; *the La Brea tar pits* 'the the tar tar pits'), several readers unbuttoned their doublets and listed such as *Lake Lagunita* 'Lake Lake-ling'; *the Eldorado; Mount Kilimanjaro* 'Mount Mountain'; *Mount Mauna Loa; the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range; the Rio Grande River; The Alhambra;* and more.

The American *turkey* is the same bird known in Turkey as *hindi* and in India as *peru,* another insight by Fowkes, "Talking Turkey." Paul S. Falla mentions that the Portuguese also use *peru.* Slang names for college courses show up from Clemson University: *Bugs Zoo* = course in entomology; *Flick Lit* = film courses; *Grit Lit* = Southern literature; *Pimple Lit* = adolescent literature. *Clit Lit* does not appear, but it has become popular for literary criticism courses. Products that have advertising names that do not name (*Hard as Nails, Head and Shoulders, Twice as Nice*) and ones that have a conjunctive approach (the *'n'-type*) fascinate Harry Cimring who categorizes several. Arthur J. Morgan informs us that George Washington called his wife Patsy, not Martha. During the time, a person named Martha was often called Matty, which easily developed into Patty and then Patsy. Martha's daughter, Martha Custis, was also known as Patsy. In "Esrever Hsilgne," Fowkes recounts what happens when we develop the habit (curse?) of reading words backwards: *Garton's, Dennis,* and so on. Reinhold Aman adds something akin to this, but it is a fractured palindrome: *Kinnickinnic.* Not mentioned is *Potsdam,* known locally as *Madstop.* Others contributed by bassackward-readers: *Lipton's, Dawkins,* "Kroy Wen" (title of a short story by Kay Boyle), *traf,* and *Sip* (a drink). Clipping of names and familiar terms is categorized by Cimring and Brams: *Vegas, Pally* (Palo Alto), *Dow* (Dow Jones), *LA, Frisco, Van* (Vancouver), *The City* (New York City), and *The Peg* (Winnipeg).

The many moo-ed discussions of the origin of *cowbird* finally came to an end with the Editor stopping the polemic, claiming dialectal foul. In a review of *On Being Blue,* the following slightly esoteric information appears: "The blue lucy is a healing plant. Blue John is skim milk. Blue backs are Confederate bills. Blue bellies are Yankee boys." Surely, the best title for an award was presented to a person from Manzano AF Base, NM: *Defence Atomic Support Agency Suggestion Award Certificate.* Arthur Morgan derives *Ku Klux Klan* and *kike* from a common source. Gary S. Felton, a contributor to *Names,* defines some of the pseudo-scientific laws that help during moments of paranoia and pessimism: *Second Law of Experiment:* "It is usually impractical to worry beforehand about interference; if you have none, someone will supply some for you." *Third Law of Experimental Psychology:* "Any well-trained experimental animal, in a controlled environment and subject to controlled stimulation, will do as he damn well pleases." Correspondents added others.

Many, many more comments on names appear throughout the volumes, enough so to cause a researcher to stop for hours to read just about everything and recall joy, anger, amazement, itchiness to explain and carp, and times of insight when the issues were first

read. Then, too, the many reviews of books treating onomastics and other areas of language push me right over into Urdang's Law: "If you want a book badly enough you will buy it regardless of cost." Re-education occurs upon re-reading the reviews by Fowkes, Nicolaisen, Finnie, Urdang, Pederson, Robb, and Zettler, all masters of style and experts in their disciplines. Where else, outside of some of the compendia of touchy Victorians, could be found such refreshing comments on language? And where else does language seem to have been just now discovered?

Some nit-picking is in order. The Index does not cover everything. For instance, I tried to trace *juncture* and found only one index listing, whereas two others are somewhere in the volumes. Let other readers fend for themselves, since I had to search through the several hundred pages and spend more time enjoying the reading of what I had already read to find the references. Also, Marchkwardt and Pyles occur in tandem in a review of their books. Marckwardt is indexed; Pyles is not. I stopped proofing the Index after that, not a very rewarding task anyway. Still, it seems to be adequate, and includes one reference to me that I wish had been omitted. In sum, anyone interested in language should own these volumes, a gathering of refreshing wonders from the garden of languages.

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Dictionary of Literary Pseudonyms, 3rd ed. By Frank Atkinson. London: Clive Bingley, 1982. Dist. in the U.S. by The Shoe String Press, Inc., 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514. Pp. 305. $19.50.

The 3rd edition of this "selection of popular modern writers in English" differs from the 2nd edition only in number of listings [see *Names*, 26.288 (1978)]. Some 9,500 names and pseudonyms are listed, an increase of about 1,500 over the previous edition. Atkinson notes the obvious: "there is no decline in pseudonymous writings—nor in the number of men writing under women's names . . .," a phenomenon that needs some analyses. One reason, of course, is that the money now exists in "women's publications," whatever those may mean. Also, the use of sexually ambiguous names, such as Carol, Jon, May, and Lee, seem to be used more and more, the better to have the best in both genders, as well as the third possibility.

Without doing a name-by-name comparison, one would have difficulty finding the additions, since no identifying marking is noted. Consequently, this text supersedes the last one and, thereby, saves librarian's space. The editor claims that most of the newcomers are "North American authors," anonyms and pseudonyms being "supplied by American and Canadian correspondents." The easy-to-use format is retained, with the "real names" and the pseudonyms listed in separate sections, a handy kind of duplication.

As suggested before, a study should be made that would detail the reasons for pseudonyms and also why they were chosen. One reason is that the author is so prolific that it would be uneconomical to use the same name on different books that appear at the

same time. This situation occurs for mainly Western, science-fiction, and romance writers, who vary mostly title and little plot. Major writers, if we may make such a distinction from the previous group, also fall prey to the pseudonym clutch: Ezra Pound used M. D. Atkins; Ernest Hemingway tried John Hadley; Lawrence Durrell signed himself as Charles Norden; and George Bernard Shaw wore Corno de Bassetto. Intriguing pseudonyms include Agate, Ajax, Alcyone, Alien, Allegro, Amphibian, I. D. Bear, Toram Beg, Lesbia, Zed, Zero, Yulya (Julie Whitney), Freckles, and all the others.

Atkinson continues to keep current the listings of pseudonyms, a worthy task, one that certainly will help keep straight the attempts at wiliness of our purveyors of culture. Even the fall of the Rock of Ages cannot keep our names from being discovered. Well, Junius and Deep Throat may survive, but Deep Throat did not write tracts.

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AWARD ANNOUNCEMENT

An award of $250.00 has been established for the best article published each year by a member of the American Name Society. The article is not restricted to publication in *Names*. Nominations and submission to the Editorial Board must be made on or before September 1 of each year. Submit *eight* copies of the article to the Editor of *Names*.

An award of $250.00 has been established for the best student thesis or dissertation published each year in onomastics (if quality merits). Nominations and submission to the Editorial Board must be made on or before September 1 of each year. Submit *one* copy to the Editor of *Names*. The student will be a guest of honor at the Annual Dinner of the Society.