phonological development and divergence is accurate and reliable. This becomes painfully clear when we look at the surname research carried on by Herbert Voitl and his pupils, which can be characterized as a narrowly linguistic approach largely based on secondary authorities. This is not the place to go into the shortcomings of Voitl's work,[1] but they only serve to emphasize that all linguistic work on surnames must be based on sound documentation buttressed by knowledge of the primary sources.

I became more closely acquainted with Richard McKinley's work when I reviewed his Lancashire volume for *Nomina* in 1982.[2] At that time, I criticized the volume for not giving enough attention to the linguistic aspects of surname research, but, at the same time, I indicated what could be done with the large amount of material it placed at our disposal. In this context, we should also add that the important chapter on locative surnames is a first rate source for place-name research. It is also an important work for the personal nomenclature of medieval Lancashire. McKinley underlines the conservatism of Lancashire by pointing out the persistent survival of the personal name *Thurstan* (< Anglo-Scandinavian *Þurstān*) into the Modern period. The same could be said of OE *Ūhtrǣd*, reflexes of which are attested in Lancashire as late as the early sixteenth century. McKinley's four English Surnames Series volumes have provided a solid foundation on which future surname research must build. In particular, their meticulous attention to the primary sources is exemplary and a crucial element in ensuring their lasting value both for historians and for philologists. They are an impressive intellectual achievement and a fitting memorial to a remarkable scholar.

John Insley

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[1] For further discussion, see J. Insley, 'Recent trends in research into English bynames and surnames: some critical remarks', *Studia Neophilologica*, 65 (1993), 57–71 (pp. 61 and 63–64)

[2] *Nomina*, 6 (1982), 93–98.

REVIEWS

HYWEL WYN OWEN, *The Place-Names of East Flintshire*. University of Wales Press: Cardiff, 1994. xxxvi + 428 pp., 3 maps. £35.00. (ISBN 0-7083-1242-X)

This is the first of a series of books which will provide a survey of the place-names of Clwyd (Flintshire and Denbighshire) in north-east Wales. It is also the very welcome opening volume of the Place-Name Survey of Wales established under the aegis of the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales. The part of Flintshire covered here was included in three medieval lordships—those of Hawarden, Hope and Ewloe—making up about a third of the county. It is an area of only a few dozen square miles, and, as the dust-jacket proclaims, the four hundred pages represent 'probably the most detailed regional place-name survey ever published in Britain'. The methodology and presentation of the book follow the well-established traditions of the English Place-Name Survey, with one or two innovations. The attempt has been made to give an exhaustive account of all names recorded before 1900, and careful attention has been given to localising fields and natural features and establishing the inter-relationships of the names of a given area. A similar meticulousness is apparent in the citing of exact references to the published and manuscript sources of name-forms, down to page and folio level, so that the work forms a sort of topographical index which should be of great use to local historians.

This part of Wales is of much general onomastic interest, reflecting, as a borderland, the interplay of Welsh- and English-speakers in the naming of settlements and fields over the centuries. Despite the limited geographical scope of this volume, there is a considerable variety of toponymic patterns, from the almost exclusively English nomenclature of the south-east bordering Cheshire, with its Mercian *tuns,* to the solidly Welsh names in the more hilly areas of the Lordship of Hope only a few miles to the west. Dr Owen outlines these patterns in his short introduction, but postpones a thorough investigation to a later stage, when the survey of the county is complete, which one hopes will not be too long delayed. (More discursive provisional treatments of such matters have been published by Dr Owen in two articles in these pages: 'English and Welsh place-names in three lordships of Flintshire', *Nomina*, 5 (1981), 47–55; and 'English place-names and Welsh stress-patterns', *Nomina*, 11 (1987), 99–114.) There are two indexes, one of personal names in a single alphabetical sequence, and an index and glossary of place-name elements, also in one sequence. There is no index of place-names and field-names as such, which makes finding a reference to a particular name rather hard work if one does not know in which township

the place is situated, or what elements are present in the name. It is assumed that an overall place-name index will be published in the final volume for the county.

JOHN FREEMAN

A. D. MILLS, *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*. 2nd edn. Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1998. xxxi + 411 pp. £7.99 paperback. (ISBN 0 19 280074 4)

Possibly the best value for money of any onomastics book currently on the market is offered by the new edition of A. D. Mills' *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*, presenting reliable and up-to-date information on over 12,000 toponyms together with a fifteen-page introduction, maps showing county boundaries before and after local government reorganization, a glossary of common place-name elements, and a select bibliography—all at a retail price of less than £8.00. Some twenty pages longer than the first edition, the dictionary has been expanded by the inclusion of a good many new entries such as Alum Bay, Bywell, Craven Arms, Ide Hill, Idle, Knotty Ash, Madley, Myddle, Offa's Dyke, Ozleworth, St Blazey, St Ippollitts, Talbot Village, Tamworth-in-Arden, Tardebigge, West Tarring, Worting and Wymondley. More importantly, existing entries have been thoroughly overhauled to take account of points raised in reviews of the first edition (e.g. Anslow, Beamsley, Bibury, Claybrooke, Hadzor, Hurstbourne, Reach, Woolstone), or to incorporate revised inter-pretations published more recently in the scholarly literature (e.g. Acton, Annesley, Binbrook, Byfleet, Clovelly, Cotterstock, Coxwold, Cuxwold, Fritwell, Goxhill, Grazeley, Greywell, Haslingfield, Havenstreet, Horning, Lapford, Lewes, Lucker, Owermoigne, Portinscale, Ratley, Saling, Steyning, Tealby, Thoresway, Warnborough). Etymologies proposed by Gillis Kristensson for Flitton in Bedfordshire, Kelmarsh in Northamptonshire, Kirmington in Lincolnshire and Sheinton in Shropshire appear to have been overlooked,[1] but this is a rare oversight and in general the dictionary provides an accurate digest of current scholarly opinion.

The layout of entries is clear, the print small but legible, the binding of reasonable quality for a paperback, and the cover enlivened with a flash of humour. The book had been lying on my desk for several weeks before I noticed the signpost on the front cover pointing to 'Ham Sandwich'.

CAROLE HOUGH

[1] G. Kristensson, 'Four English place-name etymologies', *North-Western European Language Evolution*, 28/29 (1996), 431–37.

LENNART ELMEVIK and SVANTE STRANDBERG (main editors) with EVA BRYLLA, MATS WAHLBERG and HENRIK WILLIAMS, *Runor och Namn. Hyllningsskrift till Lena Peterson, den 27 januari 1999*. Namn och Samhälle 10, Uppsala, 1999. xx + 167 pp. (ISSN 0237-5417; ISBN 91-506-1328-6)

This festschrift was presented to associate professor Lena Peterson on the occasion of her sixtieth birthday and comprises seventeen papers by Swedish scholars, a tabula gratulatoria, a bibliography of Lena Peterson's publications, compiled by Jan Axelson, and useful indices of the names and runic inscriptions discussed in the book. The contributors are all associated with Lena Peterson's home institution, Institutionen för nordiska språk, at Uppsala University. Therefore, the articles are all written in Swedish, albeit with brief summaries in English. The contributions are directly related to the honorand's main scholarly interests, namely onomastics and runology. The overall standard of the articles is very high and this volume generally provides interesting and stimulating reading. Seven articles deal with place-names, two with personal names, one with canine names, whereas seven articles primarily concentrate on runic inscriptions and runographers.

Of the contributions which deal with place-names, Lennart Moberg focuses on a place-name, Lytta, which is situated in Bälinge parish near Lena Peterson's home to the north of Uppsala. The proximity of this place-name to the honorand's home is, however, not Moberg's main reason for picking this name. Rather it is the apparent uniqueness of the name as a simplex construction not only in Sweden but also in Scandinavia which makes Lytta interesting. The author argues convincingly that this name (first mentioned in 1299 as *de lyttum*) is most probably derived from an Old Swedish noun **lyt*, f. 'a slope', related to the verb *luta* 'slope, lean' etc. His motivation for suggesting this derivation stems from the overall rugged nature of the surrounding landscape with numerous peaks. According to Moberg, the noun **lyt* cannot have remained in use for long in Swedish, as it would otherwise be difficult to explain why it is so sparsely utilised in place-names. In similarly thorough and instructive fashion, Staffan Fridell re-examines the various interpretations of Öjaby in Småland, and ends up favouring Eric Elgqvist's interpretation that the name alludes to the many islands situated in the bay nearby.[1] Fridell emphasises that Öyaby is interesting also from a phonetic point of view, as its pronunciation betrays a

[1] E. Elgqvist, 'Studier i södra Smålands bebyggelsehistoria. Anmärkningar till en karta över Värends järnaldersbebyggelse', in *Hyltén Cavalliusföreningen för hembygdskunskap och hembygdsvård. Årsbok* (Växjö, 1931), p. 70.

hitherto unnoticed example of the general development of younger Old Swedish
øia > *ya* in south-western Swedish. Place-names as evidence of sound changes
are also at the core of Claes Åneman's interpretation of the specific element of
the place-name Snättsundet in Ångermanland, which he finds must be related to
the local dialectal verb *snätta*, 'to hurry off, quickly depart from somewhere,
move around hastily, take a shortcut'. According to Åneman, this word is the
product of an assimilation of *rt* > *tt*, although this change is not directly
evidenced in the name of Snättsundet.

That original place-names may function as personal names is not uncommon,
whereas the opposite phenomenon is much more so. Usually, there is little doubt
as to the function of a name but Alan Rostvik's contribution takes the reader to
the murky shadowland of both/and and neither/nor. Spurred by the recent
interest in the unusual Dalarne habit of naming farms with the owner's name
alone, the author exemplifies the complex nature of this special naming-system.[1]
In this system an original personal name may be transferred to a settlement
name, which in turn may be reapplied to persons to signal relationship between
persons and a farm, etc. The complexity of this naming-system lies in defining
not only to which category a name belongs, but also in defining the system
itself. Since it is only the author's intention to describe this onomastic
complexity, little is done in terms of definition. However, Rostvik does show
that such names should primarily be seen as place-names and diligently presents
his case in a fashion that leaves the reader enlightened if dazzled. The possibility
that a personal name—Old Swedish **Snoppe/*Snuppe*, m.—should be the origin
of the specific of the three Swedish Snopptorp place-names is firmly and
convincingly dismissed by Lars Hellberg on the grounds that this personal name
is otherwise unattested in Scandinavia.[2] Instead, the author suggests that the
specific could be an appellative related to the verb *snoppa*, 'to snip'. The
appellative alluded to in the specific of these three names could thus be an
occupational designation, Old Swedish **snuppe* 'gelder'. According to Hellberg,
gelders would probably have been essential members of the household of a large
estate, because of the great number of horses and livestock maintained at such

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[1] Å. Daun, 'Namnskicket', in *En svensk by. Sex etnologiska studier av föränd-
ringar i Leksandsbyn Laknäs*, edited by Å. Daun, Leksands sockenbeskrivning,
4 (Leksand, 1971), pp. 183–231; I. Larsson, *Dåpp Inger, Tupp Lars och Jacobs
Olof. Om gårdsnamn i Nås socken i Dalarna*, Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis.
Nomina Germanica, 21 (Uppsala, 1995).

[2] Two of the Snopptorps are situated in north-western Södermanland and one is
situated in northern Östergötland.

a place. To explain the limited use of this appellative the author finds that the
designation **snuppe* 'gelder' appears only to have been used by one noble
family, that of Birger Jarl, which at one time or another had ownership of all
three estates from which the Snopptorps had been partitioned. This engaging and
provocative article cannot but re-ignite the debate about the appropriateness of
assigning constructed personal names—and occupational designations for that
matter—to place-names which are both typologically as well as numerically
limited. As such, this contribution in a most ironic way shows both how
fallacious and how alluring the construction of suitable word-stock may be.

The contribution by Thorsten Andersson offers a fine overview of the
settlement structural changes that appear to have taken place over time in the
parish of Rök in Östergötland. This parish is famous for its rune-stone, the Rök
stone, which contains the longest known runic inscription. And for this reason
the rune-stone has been well described by numerous scholars, including Lena
Peterson.[1] According to the author, the village of Hälja is the original main
settlement of the parish and probably the home of Varin, the erector of the Rök
stone. Since the main east-west going Östergötland-road did not pass through
Hälja, the rune-stone was instead erected some distance away from the
settlement, by the road. Later the parish church was built on the site and Hälja
dwindled while the originally dependent settlement Ingvaldstorp gained in
importance. Andersson interprets the place-name of Hälja in accordance with the
suggestion of Arthur Nordén, who sees the place-name—first recorded as *i
Hæghrildum*—as an *-ilða* derivation of the Swedish verb *hägra*, here in the sense
'make or become higher'.[2] From a topographical perspective, the author finds
this derivation fully adequate, since the village is situated on a softly rounded
elevation in an otherwise flat landscape. The conclusions of this article are
carefully developed and well described. Furthermore, there is also a fine and
instructive article on place-names as a source of evidence for the considerable
Finnish immigration to central Sweden by Svante Strandberg, in which it is
primarily place-names in *Finn-* that are investigated. The author also discusses
whether the place-names Jackula, Mattalamossen, Picke, Pilkoberget and Sippola
show Finnish influence or not.

Following up on the honorand's interest in personal names and their
categorisation,[3] Eva Brylla's contribution presents a well-balanced study of

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[1] L. Peterson, 'Rökstenen', *Nationalencyklopedin*, 16 (Höganäs, 1995), 163–64.

[2] A. Nordén, 'Bidrag till svensk runforskning', *Antikvariska studier*, 1 (Stockholm,
1943), 143–231 (pp. 210–23).

[3] As exemplified by e.g. 'L. Peterson, Personnamn/personbeteckningar i några
fornsvenska källor. Försök till indelning och beskrivning', *Personnamns-*

medieval Swedish bynames from a descriptive and semantic point of view. Central to the author's thesis is the categorisation according to semantic content and the division of bynames into formally primary and formally secondary formations from a morphological point of view. The morphological categorisation regards bynames created from existing word stock as being formally secondary, whereas coinages specially created for the act of naming are considered as being formally primary. For the semantic categorisation Eva Brylla uses a model first set up by the late Professor John Kousgård Sørensen in Denmark.[1] This model categorises according to physical characteristics, psychical characteristics, place of home, birth or abode, function in family, function in society and special situations, events, habits and modes of expression. The conclusions reached in this contribution are interesting, not only from a purely theoretical point of view but also from a cultural one, as such a study offers a picture of how people were regarded both by their neighbour as well as by society. Another illuminating glimpse into a bygone period is provided by Mats Wahlberg's contribution. This article focuses specifically on the names of citizens of Uppsala in the seventeenth century and investigates how the inhabitants of this town were denoted. In contrast to the previous article, personal names are categorised according to what the author has chosen to call a 'name phrase', i.e. the entire designation needed to identify a person. This choice of model has advantages especially with regard to displaying certain patterns of denomination. For instance, if a name phrase contains a title of sorts, the name bearers were usually learned or of a high social standing. However, what is more striking is the great difference in naming men and women, the latter group being largely only represented in name phrases expressing a relation to a husband, father or employer, whereas the former group is represented in no less than six categories. Compared with the medieval byname material of Eva Brylla, this difference becomes even more striking in onomastic as well as cultural terms. The theoretical approach is interesting, with its focus on the name phrase, although this article does not always seem completely stringent in its *in toto* use of the name phrase, whereby the same example may occur in more than one category.

As our canine friends have lately become a more and more integral part of our families, a growing interest in the naming-systems applied to dogs has

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terminologi. *NORNA-Rapporter*, 23 (Uppsala, 1983), 123–35.

[1] J. K. Sørensen, 'Tilnavne og slægtsnavne. Et diskussionsoplæg', *Binamn och släktnamn. Avgränsning och Ursprung. NORNA-Rapporter*, 8 (Uppsala, 1975), 111–24 (p. 123).

arisen. Ann-Christin Mattisson aptly presents a description of the naming conventions of dogs in Sweden. Here a dog receives a registered name from its kennel, as well as being named by the owner. With some breeds, both names may be similar, whereas, as the author shows, in most cases they do not coalesce because of different foci of naming.

Runology has for many years been a chief area of interest for Lena Peterson, and a number of contributors are, therefore, concerned with this subject. The contributions range from linguistically oriented articles by, for example, Patrik Larsson, Lennart Elmevik and Gun Widmark, to partly runologically, partly personal name oriented papers by Marit Åhlen, Henrik Williams, Evert Melefors and Per Stille. One of the most intriguing articles in this category is by Per Stille, who uses later research to point to flaws in established scholarly conventions. The author focuses on the personal names of *Peter* and *Thor* from different scholarly angles. The most intriguing part of this article is how Stille utilises Anglo-Scandinavian personal name material to attempt to puncture the general assumption that deities cannot form part of a generic element of a personal name.[1] Recent research into personal names of Scandinavian origin shows that the name *Thor* was well-known in England.[2] However, since this name is explained as an abbreviated form of a name in *Þór-*, i.e. of a personal name with the name of a deity as specific element and not the name of the deity itself, it is difficult to see how this is evidence against general convention. Nonetheless, this article demonstrates the potential for a re-evaluation on this aspect.

This book is full of insightful and often thought-provoking articles. Therefore, it will undoubtedly not be allowed to rest on the bookshelf for long periods at a time. At the same time, the contributions are a showcase for the high scholarly onomastic and runological environment at Uppsala in which Lena Peterson is so very active.

PEDER GAMMELTOFT

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[1] J. Sahlgren, *Eddica et Scaldica: Fornvästnordiska studier*, 1:2, (Lund, 1927), 231; L. Peterson, 'Runologi. Försök till ett aktuellt signalement', *Saga och Sed* (1995), 39–54 (p. 44n).
[2] G. Fellows Jensen, *Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire*, Navnestudier, 7 (Copenhagen, 1968), pp. 295–96; J. Insley, *Scandinavian Personal Names in Norfolk. A Survey Based on Medieval Records and Place-Names*, Acta Academiae Regiae Gustavi Adolphi, 62 (Uppsala, 1994), p. 390.

Patrick McKay, *Place-Names of Northern Ireland*, general editor Gerard Stockman, vol. 4, *County Antrim*, I, *The Baronies of Toome*. Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast, 1995. xx + 313 pp. £20.00 (hardback), £8.50 (paperback).

The fourth volume in this series of studies on the place-names of Northern Ireland takes us into County Antrim, which stretches from Lough Neagh in the south-west to the coast of the North Channel. It was here that the powerful tribe of the *Ulaid* were driven in the fourth and fifth centuries by the competitive *Uí Néill*.

The present county boundaries are the result of a series of complex processes which were not finally established until the seventeenth century under English administration. Of the nine baronies, that selected for the first volume of County Antrim is that of Lower and Upper Toome, which lie on the western border, bounding on .Derry. Patrick McKay's introduction stresses 'its strategic importance at the head of the great natural boundary which is the Lower Bann' (p. 3) and because of this it is well-documented in Irish language sources from an early date. The earliest form *per Doim* occurs *c*.670, and is given as *tuaim* 'a pagan burial place(?)'.

The volume, as with earlier studies in this series, is tackled on a parish by parish basis, with five in Toome Upper (Cranfield, Drummaul, Duneane, Grange of Ballyscullion and Grange of Shilvodan) and four in Toome Lower (Ahogil, Craigs, Kirkinriola and Portglenone). Individual parishes are investigated on a townland basis. These parishes vary greatly in size, from the large parish of Dunene with forty-four townlands to the Grange of Shilvodan with seven. Most of these townland names date from the early seventeenth century, when the first documentary forms appear. The *Inquisition taken at Antrim* taken on 12 July 1605, for example, provides us with a substantial list of townland names, as do the Irish Patent Rolls of the same period, while the census of Ireland, *c*.1659, is a similar important source.

The language of these townland names is largely Irish, with generics like *bally-*, *gort*, *lis-* and *kil* prominent, as well as topographic generics such as *drum-*, *carn-*, *glen-*, *killy-* and *craig-*. Few English townland names are evident in Toome, with the exception of such as Taylorstown in the Grange of Ballyscullion which appears in the Hearth Money Rolls of 1669 as 'Mr Taylor's Towne' (p. 141) and Randalstown in Drummaul (1666) which replaced the original *An Dún Mór* 'the great fort'. Occasional anglicisations occur, such as Edenvale in the Grange of Shilvoden which has as its Irish form *Éadan an Bhile* 'full-brow of the sacred tree'. This represents the type of name that 'may be explained by the tendency among English speakers to convert unintelligible Irish

place-name elements into intelligible English words' (p. 150, quoting Joyce). Another fascinating name, in the same parish, is Eskylane, originally *Ballyskelein* in 1605. Here the practice of attaching *Bally-* to the names of full townlands in the seventeenth century can be observed, but in this case, the intruding generic was dropped like many others, including Sharvogues (*Ballinservoge*) in Drummaul, Drumfin (*Ballindromine*) in Kirkinriola, Moby (*Balliwyboy*) in Craigs and Drumramer (*Ballydrumraver*) In Ahogill.

Such trends in the historical forms of townland names are easy to pick up due to the systematic nature of the presentation of the material in the volume. Each entry is given a concise, but comprehensive commentary on the various developments which have taken place. Appended to each parish are short lists of hill-names, and even names of individual houses, where there is good documentation available. It would have been good to have had, for example, sample lists of field-names for some of the townships, but space limitations have obviously precluded this.

Overall, Volume 4 in the series is extremely satisfying for the onomastician, and will undoubtedly be of great fascination for the general reader, especially if resident in the Barony of Toome. The expertise which was so diligently built up by the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project has now to a large extent been dispersed, and this is a matter of great regret. We hope that the mass of data which has been accumulated will result in more publications of this kind in the future, as those already published have given a real impetus to the study of Irish names, as well as acting as inspiration to onomasticians in the other Celtic countries. So this volume is warmly welcomed, both for its depth of scholarship and for its practical and clear approach to the discipline.

IAN A. FRASER

KENNETH CAMERON, with contributions by JOHN INSLEY, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, EPNS Popular Series, vol. 1. English Place-Name Society: Nottingham, 1998. xxviii + 157 pp. £30.00 (cloth), £11.95 (paper). (ISBN 0 904889 58 0)

One of the banes of English place-name scholarship, as many readers of *Nomina* would probably agree, is the plethora of ill-informed publications aimed at the popular market which spring up regularly like weeds and foist a garbled and often outdated version of the facts onto an unsuspecting public.[1] Regrettable as

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[1] See for instance the reviews by Richards Coates in *Journal of the English Place-Name Society*, 26 (1993–94), 33, and *Locus Focus: Forum of the Sussex Place-*

such works are, they appear to testify to a demand for easily-digestible information which is not being met by the detailed and scholarly county volumes of the English Place-Name Survey. To its great credit, the English Place-Name Society has begun to fight back by inaugurating its own 'Popular Series' of books offering reliable and concise information on the major names of individual counties in a user-friendly format readily accessible to the interested amateur. The first in the series is *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names* by Kenneth Cameron, editor of the ongoing English Place-Name Survey for that county. Drawing both on material from the five volumes of the Lincolnshire Survey published to date, and on material already collected for the rest of the county, this is a model of careful scholarship, combining academic rigour with the same clarity of thought and expression that distinguishes Cameron's other 'popular' book, *English Place Names*.[1] A succinct and readable introduction presents an overview of the historical and linguistic background to the county's toponyms, and is followed by the dictionary itself and a separate list of place-name elements. Entries range from a couple of lines to half a page in length, and typically include a generous selection of historical spellings followed by a judicious interpretation of the place-name (including the language and grammatical case of individual elements) and a discussion of any interesting or unusual features. Few of the etymologies are open to challenge: exceptions are Cuxwold, where Cameron appears to overlook the case for an OE *cucu 'cuckoo' proposed by Coates,[2] and Wildsworth, Willingham and Wilsford, here attributed to an Old English personal name *Wifel* whose existence has been strongly disputed by Kitson.[3]

The book is attractively produced, at a reasonable price which should place it well within the reach of the target audience. There are a few minor printing errors, and the entry for Yaddlethorp has been omitted and is supplied on an erratum slip.

Both Cameron and the English Place-Name Society are to be congratulated on an excellent start to a very worthwhile venture. Further volumes in the series are eagerly awaited.

CAROLE HOUGH

Names Net, 2.1 (1998), 27–28.

[1] Reviewed in *Nomina*, 20 (1997), 99–102.

[2] R. Coates, 'English cuckoos, dignity and impudence', *Journal of the English Place-Name Society*, 27 (1994–95), 43–49.

[3] P. Kitson, 'Quantifying qualifiers in Anglo-Saxon charter boundaries', *Folia Linguistica Historica*, 14 (1993), 29–82 (pp. 75–77).

INES SOBANSKI, *Die Eigennamen in den Detektivgeschichten Gilbert Keith Chestertons: Ein Beitrag zur Theorie und Praxis der literarischen Onomastik* (Proper Names in G. K. Chesterton's Detective Stories: A Contribution to the Theory and Practice of Literary Onomastics). Europäische Hochschulschriften: Series 21, Linguistics, Vol. 218. Peter Lang: Frankfurt-on-Main, 1999. 322 pp. Bibliography, Name Indices. DM 89.00. (ISBN 3-631-35143-7)

Research into the nature and function of names in literature is a comparatively recent branch of the onomastic sciences although literary scholars have for some time investigated these phenomena as part of their examination of texts of fiction, predictably from their own perspective. While it would be unfair as well as condescending to claim that literary onomastics is still in its infancy, the observation is not unjustified that as explorations of onomastic texts within literary texts have to satisfy the expectations and criteria of hoth name studies and literary criticism, a mature methodology is currently still at a largely experimental stage of development. This is especially noticeable when it comes to the demand for such investigations to transcend the scrutiny of individual works created by individual authors within the covers of a book, i.e. to proceed from an intra-textual to an inter-textual approach.

At first glance, the main title of the book under review appears to be in the former, intra-textual, category but one is fortunately quickly reassured by its subtitle, as well as by the substance of the study itself, that its aim is by no means limited to such circumscribed treatment but is, on the contrary, to employ the discernible usage of one selected author in a series of narratives in order to widen our horizons for a more encompassing vision of the literary onomastic enterprise. It would have been disappointing anyhow if such a more open view had not been adopted by someone who had, with high commendation, earned the degree of PhD on the basis of this study at the German University of Leipzig which for many years has been a recognised academic centre in Germany and beyond for research into a variety of aspects of onomastics. It is, one might add, not inappropriate either that the subject matter which Dr Sobanski has chosen asks for a sleuthing approach not dissimilar to that with which the author whose genius has created the series of stories in question has endowed his central investigator—name scholar and priest, detectives both.

As is to be expected of a thoroughly researched thesis which has benefited from the guidance, and received the approval of, name scholars of international stature, the argumentation of the book under review moves from an extensive overview of the special characteristics of onomastics as a linguistic discipline and a discussion of the essence of (proper) names, via a general examination of names in literary texts, to a systematic perusal of the inventory of names in one

hundred of Chesterton's detective stories. After this narrowing of her focus, however, Sobanski employs Chesterton's particular usage as an avenue into a less restricted account of the quality of literary names in the broader context of detective literature and into an analysis of such names as literary elements.

The promises which such a sound basic structure of her presentation implicitly carries with regard to the contents to which it gives persuasive form are amply fulfilled not only in those chapters which concentrate on Chesterton but also in those sections which suggest a less specific application. Especially attractive are, on the one hand, her construction of a systemic typology of names in literary texts (including such categories as classificatory names, transfers of models, self-revealing names, sound-semantic names, and sound-symbolic names) and, on the other, her insistence on the relevance of the textual environment of literary names for their onomastic interpretation and of the fundamental links between context and function. Having established the former, the typology, on the basis of name usage by a wide variety of authors (Scott, Trollope, Hardy, Agatha Christie, Mrs Gaskell, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Tolstoi, Böll, Clemens Brentano, Carrol, Henry James, and many others), she carefully hones her conceptual system in her quest for Chesterton's onymic landscape(s); similarly, she tests the validity of her proposed principles concerning the interaction of literary context and onomastic function in their special application to Chesterton's narratives. In this reviewer's view, both her method and the resulting findings may well become models for other practitioners of literary onomastic research, especially as regards the role of names in the ambience peculiar to detective stories; for while Sobanski is constantly demonstrating her awareness of, and response to, the current theories in the field, she never loses sight of their practical impact on the works of her chosen author. It is this interplay between theory and practice, at which she hints in the subtitle of her book, that makes this monograph so noteworthy, since it helps to place it beyond the obvious limitations of the so-frequently encountered single-author investigations which attend exclusively to 'the role of names in work X by author Y'.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to address fully the rich tapestry of the book under review in a brief evaluation like this. Neither will her sophisticated study be immediately linguistically accessible to many English-speaking students of names. The best one can probably hope for, under these circumstances, is the publication, in English, of one or two articles which will convey the flavour of the monograph and will highlight some of the major arguments and findings. This would be particularly desirable in view of the fact that Dr Sobanski is an active member of the Society which publishes *Nomina*.

W. F. H. NICOLAISEN

MATS WAHLBERG, ed., *Den nordiska namnforskningen, i går, i dag, i morgon. Handlingar från NORNAs 25:e symposium*. NORNA forlaget: Uppsala, 1999. 272 pp. No stated price. (ISBN 91-7276-065-6)
GEOFF HILTON, *A Portrait of Kenilworth in Street Names*, published by the author at 28 Rouncil Lane, Kenilworth CV8 1FF, 2000. 77 pp. £4.99. (ISBN 0 95369230 2)

Our warm congratulations go to our colleagues in NORNA, the co-ordinating organisation for name-studies in Scandinavia, on the silver jubilee of their foundation. Appropriately their celebratory symposium published here was Scandinavian name research yesterday, today and tomorrow. Scholars from six Scandinavian nations surveyed the history of name studies in their own countries, expounded ongoing projects and identified lines of inquiry, or presented wish-lists, for the future. Naturally the work under review was in Scandinavian place and personal names, but we in our Society acknowledge the debt English personal name studies too owes to the extraordinary activity of the circle of scholars in what some of the authors designate the Sahlgren period in Uppsala, and of course the pioneer work of Eilert Ekwall.

As well as reviewing an honourable past—and in so doing, providing most comprehensive bibliographies—the volume offers some examples of segments of inquiry in action: 'quarter' names in Finland, women's names in seventeenth-century Denmark, even names for domestic animals in Iceland. The various institutions are in the front line of technology, as the authors make reference to electronic databases as a tool for their own fields of study, and the way forward in the collection and presentation of source material. As always in this series each contribution is provided with an English summary, which facilitates the interpretation of maps and tables in the text.

Bent Jørgensen in 'The placenames of urban culture' says in one such summary, 'One can hardly say that our urban placenames have played a central role in name research... [works dealing with] urban street-names have often been written by people without any connection with organised Nordic name research'. This of course does not apply to the excellent volume on Uppsala in the Swedish placename survey, recently reviewed in this journal, and indeed given its due place in the Danish text along with several others which contradict this implied censure. Yet it is true that many such studies have been motivated mainly by an interest in local history. It is a happy coincidence that at the same time we have been sent for review a little volume on the street-names of Kenilworth which illustrates the features of urban naming in a small community. Mr Hilton is a member of the English Place-Name Society and has taken due heed of its principles, especially the first and greatest commandment of going

back to the earliest recorded form for an old name. He has delved deeply into the sources of his material and as well as producing a dictionary of the names and their *raisons d'etre*, his introduction gives useful information on the growth of the town and its consequent naming, the relationships between local landowners, developers and officials and the mechanics of street-naming in what we can term its historic phase. It is also instructive to have the relevant sections of the 1925 Public Health Act reprinted here since it is of general application.

VERONICA SMART

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Work in Progress

This section is intended to keep readers informed of ongoing research. Please send details of current research projects to the Editor for inclusion.

General

Hough, C. (University of Glasgow): onomastic evidence for Middle English vocabulary (paper given at the Third International Conference on Middle English, July 1999, for publication in the *Proceedings*).

Kitson, P. R. (University of Birmingham): 'Old English astronomical names' (paper given at the Eighth Annual Conference of the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, Sheffield, March 1999); 'OW English literacy and the provenance of Welsh *y*' (article discussing the name of the Yorkshire river Aire as well as charter boundary material and literary dialectology, to be published in a collection of Welsh-centred papers edited by P. Russell).

Laverton, S. (Ipswich): early history of Shotley Peninsula, South Suffolk, late Iron Age to 1066, including archaeology and place-names of all nine parishes (book).

Locus Project (Dept of Early and Medieval Irish, University College, Cork) Director: Prof. P. Ó Riain. Staff: Dr P. S. Hellmuth, Dr K. Murray, Dr D. Ó Murchadha. A new historical dictionary of Irish place and tribal names to replace Fr Edmund Hogan's *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, forthcoming as a fascicular series beginning with letter *A*, the final database to be published electronically as a CD–ROM (further information: www.ucc.ie/locus/).

Lowe, K. A. (University of Glasgow): charters of Bury St Edmunds (edition for publication in the British Academy *Anglo-Saxon Charters* series, including indexes of personal and place-names).

Nicolaisen, W. F. H. (University of Aberdeen): 3,000-word entry on 'Onomastics' for the *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*.

Anthroponomy

Giller, A. (National Centre for English Cultural Tradition, University of Sheffield): the surnames of Scarsdale Hundred, Derbyshire (PhD thesis, supervised by Prof. D. Hey).

Hey, D. (National Centre for English Cultural Tradition, University of Sheffield): the origin and spread of surnames in the Sheffield region;

geographical patterns of English surnames; *Family Names, Family History* (book for publication by London Books).

Kitson, P. R. (University of Birmingham): '*Gawain* ≈ *Gwalchmai*' (paper given at the Third International Conference on Middle English, July 1999, possibly to be published in *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen*).

Lewis, C. P. (School of History, University of Liverpool): the place-names of the 1686 War Office *List of Inns and Alehouses* (edition).

McClure, P. (University of Hull): hypocoristic suffixes in Middle English personal names (article).

Moore, J. S. (Department of Historical Studies, University of Bristol): 'Families in English *Libri Vitae*' parts 3 *et seq*, Durham Priory (in continuation of parts 1–2 already published in *Nomina*); *The Anglo-Norman Family* (book for publication by Boydell & Brewer, extending the study of linguistic evidence for inter-racial assimilation and integration begun by C. Clark and A. Williams); *The Family in Medieval England* (book for publication by Boydell & Brewer, including a chapter on naming practices at different social levels).

Ullathorne, G. (National Centre for English Cultural Tradition, University of Sheffield): the surnames of High Peak Hundred, Derbyshire (PhD thesis, supervised by Prof. D. Hey).

Toponomy

Coates, R., and P. Cullen (University of Sussex): place-names in relation to Roman remains in Sussex (recently-completed project to examinine the vicinity of known Roman sites for evidence of significant minor names and minor-name patterns, funded by the Margary Research Fund of the Sussex Archaeological Society, 1999).

Cole, A. (Oxford): studies on topographical English place-name elements.

Digital Archive of the Place-Names of England (English Place-Name Society) Investigators: R. Coates and D. Parsons. Research Fellows: P. Cullen and J. Gribbin. AHRB-funded project (1999–2000) to digitize the published English Place-Name Survey collection for Sussex and the unpublished one for Hampshire, and to start a collection for Suffolk from scratch; to make the material web-accessible as soon as practicable; to reassess the quality of the existing collections; to enable the expansion of existing collections by maintaining the databases set up.

Fychan, G. A. (University of Wales, Aberystwyth): a study of the place-names of six parishes (Llanafan Fawr + Llysdinam, Llanddewi Abergwesyn, Llanfihangel Abergwesyn, Llanfihangel Bryn Pabuan + Rhosferig, Llanwrtyd and Llanwrthwl) in north Breconshire (PhD thesis, supervised by

Dr M. Haycock).

Grant, A. (University of Glasgow): Scandinavian place-names in Scotland (PhD thesis, supervised by Dr C. Hough).

Harte, J. (Bourne Hall Museum, Surrey): survey of place-names in the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, Surrey (booklet and website to be published in 2003).

Higham, M. C. (Clitheroe): 'mouse' in place-names and field-names (article); early church organization in Lancashire—*eccles, bispham, monasterii*, etc. (article).

Hough, C. (University of Glasgow): place-name evidence for Anglo-Saxon plant-names (paper given to a conference of the Anglo-Saxon Plant-Name Survey, for publication in the *Proceedings*); women in English place-names (article for publication in the Christine Fell memorial volume); studies on English and Scottish place-name elements.

Kitson, P. R. (University of Birmingham): *Guide to Anglo-Saxon Charter Boundaries* (book to be published by the English Place-Name Society).

Lewis, C. P. (School of History, University of Liverpool): personal names in Domesday Book (as part of research on English cultural identity and the Norman Conquest).

Nicolaisen, W. F. H. (University of Aberdeen): conference papers on Gaelic names in North-East Scotland and on place-names as evidence of settlement history in North East Scotland; place-name index to the eight-volume *Greig-Duncan Folksong Collection*; monthly contributions on place-names in North-East Scotland in the regional magazine *Leopard*; continuing work on *A Concise Dictionary of Scottish Place-Names*; updated bibliography and new preface for a reprint of *Scottish Place-Names*.

Scott, M. (University of Glasgow): Germanic elements in Scottish place-names (PhD thesis, supervised by Dr C. Hough).

Whaley, D. (University of Newcastle upon Tyne): *Place-Names of the Lake District* (book to be published by the English Place-Name Society, covering some 3,000 names in dictionary format with substantial introduction).

The Scottish Place-Name Society
Comann Ainmean-Aite na h-Alba

The Scottish Place-Name Society was set up in 1996 and has over 250 members in Scotland and abroad. Some of the members are full-time academics working in various aspects of place-names, archaeology, history or language. But the bulk of the membership is composed of people from all walks of life who find place-names a fascinating hobby or interest. Our conferences and newsletters always contain a fine blend of contributions from academics and amateurs. We see this as one of the Society's strengths.

The subscription is £5.00 per financial year (April–March). Members of the Society are entitled to:

- our twice-yearly newsletter, which contains resumés of conference items, book reviews, research in progress, and all new developments in the field
- attendance at our spring AGM with full voting rights, and at the conference attached to the AGM and the autumn conference: these two conferences have been held all over the country
- a copy of our membership list which includes members' interests, so that members can contact others with similar interests
- the opportunity to work with the Society in exciting new developments such as the Scottish place-name database

Further information can be sought from:
Scottish Place-Name Society
c/o School of Scottish Studies
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh EH8 9LD

Or visit the Society's website at:
http://www.st-and.ac.uk/institutes/sassi/spns

The Inauguration of the Council for Name Studies (1960)

The year 2000 marks the fortieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland, subsequently to become the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland. The following notices first appeared in *Onoma*, and are reprinted here by permission.

A Symposium on Place-Name Research at Edinburgh
[reprinted from *Onoma*, 8 (1958–59), 345–46]

When, early in 1960, the School of Scottish Studies invited British, Irish and Scandinavian scholars to attend a 'Symposium on the Scope and Methods of Place-Name Research', it was hoped that a gathering of this kind would achieve two main aims: Firstly, closer liaison amongst the various organisations, institutions and individual scholars engaged in place-name research in Britain and Ireland; secondly, personal contact between younger and more experienced scholars, with particular benefit to the former. A similar symposium held in September 1959 on the subject of British Ethnographic Research had already shown that the frank and friendly atmosphere which is possible at a meeting of a small group of scholars confronted with the same kind of problems in closely allied fields of research, greatly facilitates the exchange of opinions and information.

The Symposium took place from October 5th–8th, 1960, and at it the following organisations and institutions were represented: The English Place-Name Society, the Place-Name Commission of the Irish Ordnance Survey, the School of Celtic Studies in the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, the Ulster Place-Name Society, the Scottish Record Office in H. M. General Register House Edinburgh, and the Place-Name Survey of the School of Scottish Studies. In addition, special invitations had been sent to Dr. Per Hovda, Head of *Norsk Stadnamnarkivet*, Oslo, and to Mr. Melville Richards, Head of the Department of Celtic in the University of Liverpool, and a number of Scottish scholars actively concerned with place-name research attended the various sessions.

As the meeting was the first of its kind ever to be held in these islands, the papers read were designed to give as much technical information as possible about the history and the day-to-day organisation

of the various archives and institutes, in order to acquaint scholars in charge of similar projects with the background, aims, working methods and financial problems of other undertakings in this very specialised field of research. It was envisaged that, on the one hand, this might help younger archives to avoid pitfalls discovered and successfully negotiated by older organisations, and that, on the other, it might encourage less experienced colleagues to pursue their research even when faced with great difficulties, or stimulate those who work on their own and are without support from any official society or survey.

During the seven sessions of the Symposium the following papers were read and discussed: Prof. A. H. Smith, 'The Work of the English Place-Name Society'; Dr. Per Hovda, 'The Norsk Stadnamnarkiv, Oslo'; Mr. Melville Richards, 'Place-Name Research in Wales'; Mr. Liam Price, 'The Place-Name Survey of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies'; Mr. Éamonn de Hóir, 'The Work of the Irish Place-Name Commission'; Miss Deirdre Morton, 'The Ulster Place-Name Society'; Dr. W. F. H. Nicolaisen, 'The Scottish Place-Name Survey'; Dr. A. B. Taylor, 'Early Scottish Maps and Place-Name Research'.

At the end of many fruitful and constructive discussions, the members appointed an interim committee, consisting of Prof. Smith and Dr. Nicolaisen, to investigate, with a view to set up a central committee for Great Britain and Ireland for the advancement of onomastic studies, the possibilities of closer co-operation amongst the various organisations they represented and to prepare a memorandum which may be submitted for consideration and comment to the organisations concerned.

A report on this gathering must not end without mentioning especially the contribution made to it by Dr. Per Hovda of Oslo whose visit had been made possible by a generous grant from the Northern Scholars Committee. It was of particular value to all present at these sessions to hear about the work of the Scandinavian place-name archives which have so much greater experience in this field of study than any institution in these islands.

University of Edinburgh   W. F. H. Nicolaisen

Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland
[reprinted from *Onoma*, 9 (1960–61), 327–28]

In an earlier issue of this journal (Vol. VIII, p. 345–346), we reported on a Symposium on Place-Name Research held in the School of Scottish Studies in October 1960. Probably one of the most fruitful results of that gathering was the suggestion that there should be closer co-operation amongst the various organisations engaged in the study of place-names, or names in general, in Great Britain and Ireland. In consequence, an interim committee consisting of Prof. A. H. Smith and Dr. W. F. H. Nicolaisen met in London on December 6th and 7th, 1960, to consider various possibilities of fulfilling the wish expressed by the members of the Symposium. They strongly recommended the setting-up of a *Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland*, and with the approval of the members of the Symposium, a further meeting was convened to take place in University College London on March 4th, 1961. It was attended by Prof. A. H. Smith, Mr. J. McN. Dodgson, Dr. Melville Richards, Mr. Liam Price, Mr. Éamonn de Hóir and Dr W. F. H. Nicolaisen. A constitution was prepared, outlining the scope of the proposed Council and defining its membership, and it was decided to hold a first full meeting in Dublin during the following academic session. Prof. A. H. Smith, Dr. W. F. H. Nicolaisen and Mr. J. McN. Dodgson were appointed to act as an Interim Executive Committee.

The Constitution, drawn up in London and adjusted slightly at the subsequent Dublin meeting, now reads:

1. The Council shall be known as the *Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland*.

2. The Council will concern itself with the advancement, promotion and support of research into the place-names and personal names of Great Britain and Ireland and related regions in respect of
   (i) the collection, documentation, and interpretation of such names,
   (ii) the publication of the material and the results of such research,
   (iii) the exchange of information between the various regions.
   The Council will also act as the consultative body on Name Studies.

3. The Council shall consist of representatives from the following British and Irish organisations:
   The English Place-Name Society, the Permanent Committee on

Geographical Names, the Ordnance Survey, the Scottish Place-Name Survey of the School of Scottish Studies, the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales, the Ulster Place-Name Society, the Irish Place-Name Commission (Ordnance Survey), the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, and such organisations as the Council shall determine; also such other scholars as the Council shall from time to time elect.

4. The Council shall appoint a Chairman, an Honorary Secretary, and an Honorary Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall from time to time deem necessary, who shall have the authority to conduct the financial affairs of the Council.

This Constitution was unanimously adopted by the first full meeting of the Council held in the Institute for Advanced Studies, Dublin, on March 5th, 1962. At this meeting the following scholars were present: Prof. A. H. Smith, Prof. Myles Dillon, Prof. T. Ó Máille, Prof. J. E. C. Williams, Dr. Melville Richards, Mr. Liam Price, Mr. Éamonn de Hóir, Mrs. Deirdre Flanagan, Dr. A. B. Taylor, and Dr. W. F. H. Nicolaisen.

They elected an Executive Committee consisting of four members: Prof. A. H. Smith (Chairman), Dr. W. F. H. Nicolaisen (Secretary), Dr. Melville Richards (Treasurer), and Mr. Éamonn de Hóir (other member). It was proposed that this Executive Committee should advise on and prepare the IXth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, if this were to be held in London as scheduled, and to meet with the International Committee in Amsterdam during the VIIIth Congress in August 1963.

The formation of the Council is an important step forward in the development of onomastic research in these islands, and it is to be welcomed that the various organisations and institutions engaged in such research are now no longer isolated entities, only linked by accidental personal contact, but are co-operating officially in every way possible in the study and interpretation of names in general, and place-names in particular. It should do nothing but good in all departments of our discipline.

The School of Scottish Studies,
University of Edinburgh   W. F. H. Nicolaisen