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Sledy Vremjon Minuvshih (The Traces of Times Passed). A. I. Popov. Leningrad: Nauka Publishing House, 1981. 206 pp. 0,45 rubles. ISBN 8833.

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A new collection of A.I. Popov's toponymic investigations and ideas has emerged in the form of a book published some eight years after his death in 1973. The book is devoted to the history of the geographical names of the Lake Region of the northwestern part of the U.S.S.R. (i.e., the combined regions of Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov). Popov was widely respected for his advanced training, research, and teaching in history, philosophy, mathematics, and Finno-Ugric studies. Much of his prodigious energy was devoted to the study of geographical names and their origins, a specialty which employed his vast knowledge of Russian dialects, Finno-Ugric, and other languages. His book is a pleasure to read, with a splendid literary style which allows its seven chapters (206 pages) to be read in one sitting. There is a foreword by the editor, Professor F. P. Filin, an outstanding specialist in Russian language and history who finds the only drawback in the book to be Popov's discussion of the name "Pskov." Popov has written a second foreword, wherein he gives a short outline of the book and explains his methodology for describing and analyzing such vague geographical names as "Pskov" (pp. 8-14).

Popov's introduction to the book (pp. 15-27) describes and analyzes main features of the history of the Lake Region of the U.S.S.R. and the reflections of this history in geographical names. In the eighth and ninth centuries, the Lake Region was inhabited by old Estonian or "Chudj" tribes who spoke old Est (old Estonian), by Vody tribes whose language was close to old Est, by Izhora tribes whose language was close to Karelian, and by Vesj people (old Veps). There were also Slavonic-speaking Krivich tribes, one branch of whom were Slovens. In the ninth century, a tribal union occurred between Slavonic and Balto-Finnic tribes in this territory. Later, this union became the Novgorod Republic which lasted for

about 150 years. Fortunately, the Lake Region escaped bloody fights between Slavonic and Balto-Finnic tribes. Since the Slovans and old Estonians or "Chudj" (including the Vodj, Izhora, and Veps) were usually allied and lived peacefully together, their peacefulness facilitated the survival of old geographic names. It has long been established that geographical names disappear only when native people in a territory are ousted or killed.

The first chapter of the book deals with the names of major geographic features of the Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov regions (pp. 28-68). The etymologies of rivers such as the West Dvina, the Velikaja, Shelonj, Lovatj, Msta, Neva, Volhov, Svirj, Ojatj, Pasha, and Sjasj, and of lakes such as Chudskoje, Pskovskoje, Il'menj, Seliger, Beloozero, and Ladozhskoje are discussed. Popov also relates his analysis of the name for the Valdaj Mountains (p. 63), and this analysis will be cited as a brief example of his methodology for tracing the meaning of geographical names.

An inscription on an old map from the nineteenth century reads: "Gorovaldaj Lake, the settlements of Gory Valdaj and Varo-Valdaj." Today, these sites are called "Valdaj Lake" and "the city of Valdaj." Old Finnish and Swedish books referred to these geographic sites as "Karjavalдай" and "HariawaldaBy" (where "By" means "village"). Old Russian state books from the fifteenth-century referred to "Varjevalda on the Lake of Varjevalda." The population of this settlement was of Vodj origin, and had the following names: "Lembuev," "Tenguev," "Igalov," "Viljak," "Miltjuj," "Iljmenebuev," "Vastuj," and "Novzej." It is clear that in the Russian word "Varjevalda" and in the Swedish word "Hariawalda," "valda" means "volostj, region, part of the territory as owned by someone." The word "valda" is of Chudj (Baltic-Finnic or old Estonian) origin, and is preserved in Estonian as "vald" (volostj, domain, estate) and "valdama" (to own). In Livian, the word "valda" is preserved as "vald" or "valda" (region, domain), and in Finnish as "volta" (power, etc.). Let us now consider variations on the first two syllables of the names "Varjevalda" and "Hariawalda," or "Varje-," "Varo-," and "Harja-". The Russian equivalent of "Varovaldaj" is "Gory Valdaj" (i.e., the mountains of Valdaj). It seems that "Varje-" or "Varo-" means "mountain" or "hill," and that this is also reflected in the Finnish word "Vaara" (mountain). The nineteenth-century name "Varovaldaj" must have meant "a mountain-like or hilly land, region, or domain." In analyzing the meaning of the Swedish word "Hariawalda" as an alternate form of "Varjevalda," we must consider the word "Haria." In Estonian, "hari" means "brush, comb, or the highest beam of the roof." In Finnish, this same word means "bristle, brush, comb, or crest." In Vodj, the meaning of the word "arja" is the same. In all cases, these words denote "a peak or top of the mountain." Thus, "Harjawalda" has the same meaning as "Varovaldaj," and both words mean "mountain region, the territory covered with mountains, hills,

or crests." Analogous geographical names existed in seventeenth-century Estonia as "Arewald" or "Harewald." However, only in comparison to the vast, surrounding lowland can these small hills be called mountains.

The second chapter of Popov's book (pp. 69-91) is devoted to the names of towns in the Lake Region of the U.S.S.R. Here, Popov analyzes the names Pskov, Borovichi, OPOCHKA, Ostrov, Velikie Luki, Toropets, Krestsy, Porhov, Novgorod, Petrokrepost', Kingisepp (Jamburg), Pushkin (Tsarskoje Selo), Bologoje, Priozersk (Korela Keksgol'm), Luga, Novorzhev, and Ladoga (Staraja Ladoga). Since the name "Pskov" has aroused controversy, it is interesting to see how Popov analyzes its origin and how criticism by F. P. Filin plays a supporting role in Popov's analysis. First, "Pskov" is said to be connected to the names "Pjskov," "Pljskov," "Pyskov," "Psjgov," and "Pleskov." The most ancient of these names is "Pjskov." Filin is skeptical that "Pskov" is a Slavonic geographical name, and writes that the transformation of "Pjskov" into "Pljskov" may have occurred only in old Slavonic times (which seems impossible since Slovians settled in the area after this transformation). Concurrently, Popov writes that "Pskov appeared as a settlement before the Slavs came, and thus, must have a non-Slavonic name" (p. 70). Popov also thinks that an explanation can be sought in Livonian, Estonian, and Finnish data. In Finnish (Suomi), "Pskov" sounds like "Pihkava" (pihka, tar, pitch), while in Estonian it sounds like "Pihkva" (pihk-guy, something tarred, resinous). In Livonian, these words correspond to "piisk" (tar, pitch). Thus, the name "Pskov" may be reconstructed in its Finno-Ugric form as "*Piisk--va" with the stress on the first syllable. This analysis is unconvincing in light of recent data in experimental phonetics which demonstrates that Russian speakers perceive long vowels as stressed. In Russian, the word "Pskov" should have been "*Piskov," with the stress on the first syllable. If a sound is stressed, it is never reduced; hence, "Pskov" would never have lost the stressed vowel "i" unless the stress on "i" switched to the second syllable. If this were the case, it is quite possible that the "i" was reduced, leaving the "p" palatalized and transformed into "pj." Evidence from modern experimental phonetics shows that if an experimental phonetician makes an "i" in Russian shorter and shorter in the unstressed position, the "i" disappears and leaves the previous consonant sounding palatalized. Furthermore, it is necessary to explain why, in this case, the stress on the "i" might have been transferred to the second syllable. In summary, it is not sufficient to explain the origin of "Pskov" as one of many geographical names.

Chapter Three may be more interesting to students of areal linguistics, linguistic anthropology, and ethnography because it deals with the toponymy of ethnic (tribal) names (pp. 92-110). Although Vody tribal names contributed many toponyms to the Lake region of the U.S.S.R., these people have now lost their language (pp. 93-94).

The Karelians (pp. 105-108), Saams/Lopj (pp. 108-109), and Lithuanians (p. 110) also contributed a number of geographic names to the region. Ancient Russians called the Estonians "Chudj"; the name "Chudj" was also used as a general term for any Finno-Ugric people (pp. 94-99). In old Estonian, geographic names with the root "Chudj" included "Chudinovo," "Chudskoje Ozero," "Chudskaja Gora," "Chudskaja Rudnitsa," etc. The old Estonian tribe, "Jervia" lived in the territory of the Novgorod Republic and contributed names for a number of geographical features in that area, while the Izhora tribe (pp. 101-103) contributed names for rivers and settlements. Tribes in the area which were once called "Vesj" now have the modern name "Veps." Geographical features with the name "Vesj" can be confusing since there is a Russian name which is pronounced "Vjesj" (meaning a village or settlement), but written the same way as the Finno-Ugric tribal name, "Vesj." In reality, it is almost impossible to distinguish between Russian and Finnic names. Occasionally, it is clear that "Vesj" means "a village or settlement," while "Novaja Vesj" means "new village." In Finnish, the name for "new village" is "Uusi Kylä." Furthermore, the word "Vesj" was usually regarded as the ethnonim name, "Vesj." For this reason, some linguistic, historical, and ethnographic maps have artificially expanded the territory which was actually inhabited by the old Veps. This is especially the case where an author confuses Russian and Veps names. To avoid such errors, toponymic scholars must know several languages.

Chapter Four (pp. 111-121) describes the names of Lake Region settlements in the U.S.S.R. which are derived from Russian personal names. Perhaps the most interesting of these names are those with origins in old Slavonic personal names such as Rostislav, Tvorimir, Zhitoneg, Budigostj, Dorogobud, Domozhir, Lubozhad, Ratibor, etc. The names of settlements derived from old Slavonic personal names took on altered linguistic forms: Slavonezhitsy from Slavoneg, Ljubobuzh from Ljubobud, Ljubochazha from Ljubochad, and so on. Names of owners were transferred to the lands, forests, and settlements which they owned. Since the twelfth century, Christian names have been transformed in the old Russian style: Alexander is the equivalent of Sahnö; Jurij is the equivalent of Juhnö; Jakov is the equivalent of Jahno; Mikhail is the equivalent of Mihno; Matvej is the equivalent of Mahno; and so forth.

Chapter Five is devoted to the toponymy of the Leningrad region. In contrast to the geographical names of Pskov region, which are primarily Russian or old Slavonic, the names of the Leningrad region are of Chudj (old Estonian), Vobj, Izhora, Vesj (Veps), Finnish (Suomi), and Swedish origin. In this chapter, an analysis of the origin of the name for a settlement called "Pella" demonstrates that toponymic scholars may make errors unless they know the history of a site. For example, at first glance "Pella"

seems to be a Finnish name, but its history is not Finnish, even though Finnish villages in the vicinity had names ending in "-la" (e.g., Mikola, Parkola, Vojbokala, etc.). Although the phonetic form of "Pella" may lead us to believe that this word is related to the Finnish-Karelian word "pelolo" (field), which becomes "pellon" in the generative case, historical facts clearly state that the Russian settlement of "Pella" was named after the capital of Macedonia where Alexander the Great was born. In reality, the name of the Russian settlement "Pella" symbolized the greatness of another Alexander, the grandson of the second Catherine the Great. Thus, phonetic forms of words should never be accepted without an analysis of historic documents.

Chapter Six (pp. 150-169) discusses methods of collecting toponymic data and the use of these data in historical investigations. Popov also warns against such common mistakes in Russian historiography as incorrect locations for Tjavzino, Ignach Krest, Kareva, Zhizhits, and so on.

In the last chapter (Chapter Seven, pp. 170-184), Popov analyzes toponymic literature ranging from books by N. P. Barsov titled *Očerki russkoj istoričeskoj geograffi* (1873) and *Geografija nachal'noj letopisi* (1885) up until the 1970s. In the Appendix (pp. 185-196), advice is given on how to collect and process toponymic data. At the end of the book, there is a list of works by the author. Overall, this comprehensive work by Popov adds a great deal to our knowledge of Finno-Ugric peoples and their migrations.

Changing Economic Roles for Micmac Men and Women: An Ethnohistorical Analysis. *Ellice B. Gonzalez*. Ottawa, Ontario: National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service Paper Number 72, 1981. x + 157 pp. gratis (paper).

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In both this book and at least one related journal article (1982), Gonzalez gives a straightforward account of the changing economic roles of Micmac Indian men and women from aboriginal days to the modern era. Focusing on Nova Scotia Micmacs, she traces differential role development over time. She begins with a description of egalitarian, generalized reciprocity with regard to the gender division of labor for men and women before European contact, and shows how there has been a trend toward greater specialization, with women being placed at more of a disadvantage than men. This condition was due to the sexual stereotypes of the dominant Euro-Canadian society. Micmac women have only recently