

constant strikes; of World War I veterans desperately seeking employment; of steelworkers trying to secure an eight-hour day; of the railroad union's dislike of the Railroad Board and Ben Cooper; of the bitter struggle between proponents of open and closed shop; of an Immigration Law drastically cutting quotas in favor of northern Europeans; of the many mine strikes for higher wages and maintaining the Central Competitive Field Bargaining Unit, all the gains of twenty-five years lost in the 1927 strike.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and later President, comes out best of all Republicans in government during the decade. Approaching labor problems with sympathy, engineering know-how and common sense, he believed government had to be influential but restrained, that it must urge and publicize, but not coerce. He believed in gathering information, coordinating the activities of labor and industrial representatives, consulting engineering groups, academicians, experts. Hoover and his fellow engineers saw industrial problems of the time as technical problems, and recommended that industry needed a thorough modernizing. He had much influence in the Baltimore Agreement, which helped rescue some of the railroad unions and preserve the jobs and seniority of many railroad workers.

President Harding gained the reputation of being swayed by the last man who had his ear, especially by his attorney-general, Harry M. Daugherty, who was much disliked and finally impeached. Calvin Coolidge, who advocated moderation toward labor, always displayed clever political astuteness. The book also mentions the Minute Men of the Constitution, founded by Charles G. Dawes, to oppose unrest and violence and lessen the influence of organized labor through the activities of businessmen, patriotic groups, returned veterans, and newspapers such as the *Chicago Tribune*.

Robert H. Zeiger gives an objective and thorough analysis of this era of American adjustment after World War I.

English Surnames. Their Sources and Significations. By CHARLES WAREING BARDSLEY, M.A. (Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co., First Tuttle Edition, 1968. Pp. xxix, 514. Index of Instances. \$6.00.)

English Surnames goes deeply into the background of English nomenclature. Dip into this book where he may, the reader will find it interesting. The author believes that, after local surnames, the

largest class of English surnames is founded on baptismal names, with an almost endless number of their "pet and nick forms." For example, from Bartholomew, which in itself became a surname, came Bat, Bate, Batty, Bartle, Bartelot, Batcock, Batkin, Tolly, or Tholy.

Surnames evolved slowly between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, to become stationary when growth of population and commerce made it necessary.

The first group of surnames developed from baptismal names. Examples: Thomas, Thomasson, Thompson; Ap (or son of) Richard, became Pritchard; Fitz-Gerald, son of Gerald; Dawe, for David, Dawson; Watte, for Walter, Watson, or Watt; Robert, Robertson, and Robinson; a pet name for Richard, Diccon, produced Dickson and Dixon. Names of saints produced an endless number of last names; and holydays gave us Noel, Pentecost, and Halliday.

Places gave their share of surnames. Tom atte Brook — or Lea — or Lane, became Brook, Lea, Lee, Leigh, or Lane. Bancroft came from "bean enclosure"; Hay, from "hedge"; Thorp or Throp, from "village." John Towns-end's descendants became Townsends. French towns and localities produced hundreds of names: Britt, Britten, from Brittany; Angwin, from Angevine; Burgoyne, from Burgundy; Loring, from Lorraine; Bullen or Boleyn, from Boulogne.

Offices produce dozens of surnames, among them Sheriff, Justice, Corner (from coroner), Bishop, Parsons, and Palmer.

From coastal country came Fisher, Fish and Fiske. Trades gave us Millers (with the Saxon Milnes), Cartwrights, Wainwrights. Naysmith and Naylor were derived from nailsmith. The Bridgemans once took a king's levy. The ancestors of present-day Chapmans travelled about in boothlike contraptions to fairs and village greens, had "a rather lofty position in life." The word "chap" comes from their jollity.

Details of feudal life survive in Constable, Carver, Porter, Usher, Barbour, Marshall, Armor, Arrowsmith and the Norman counterpart Fletcher, Archer, Fowler. Descendants of Falconers became Faulkners or Falkners. A Palfreyman once was responsible for his mistress's palfrey or horse.

Country occupations survived in the modern names Dykeman, Beeman, Honeyman, Woodyers, Ashburners, Shepherds, to name a few. In towns, trades produced Woolman, Tanner, Taylor, Sempster, etc.

A man's appearance sometimes furnished surnames: large,

Beggs, or Grant; small, Pettitt, Pettye, Petty; Young, Yonge; Oldman; Armstrong; crooked shanks, Cruikshank. A man's gait produced Swift, Golightly (the name of the heroine in *Breakfast at Tiffany's*), Ambler, and Proudfoot. Complexion: Sorrel, Burnell, Grey, Blake or Black; blond produced Blount, Blondel, Blundell. Dispositions evolved into surnames like Wise, Makepeace, Truman, Curtis (courteous), Smart, Sharp, Hardy, Meek, Boons (good), and the like.

Animals and birds added to nomenclature: Oliphant, elephant; Lyon, Martin, Bullock, Nightingale, Swan, Heron. The list of these is endless

English names are truly imbedded in the amber of history.

The Elements of Heraldry. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE. (Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company. A facsimile 1968 edition of the 1866 edition by Lee and Shephard, Boston. Pp. 77. Appendix, Index, Illustrations. \$2.50.)

The Elements of Heraldry is a slim volume containing a wealth of information on the science of heraldry, "which treats of the classification and description of certain hereditary emblems, and the rules which govern their use," and which is presented to show how, "by certain easy rules, a system of emblems has been formed, capable of almost infinite expansion, and yet susceptible of easy comprehension."

The book, when considered with reference to its "slant" toward American readers, becomes especially interesting. In fact, it was brought about through the endeavors of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society to publish all coats of arms used here before the Revolution. But since the Committee found that Americans had little understanding of Heraldry in general, they found it necessary to compile this basic book.

Americans visiting the British Isles or the European continent, where heraldic symbols abound, will find this slim book valuable.

The author warns American readers that "whoever uses a coat of arms, by that act proclaims his lineal descent from the person who first assumed it The sole value or interest of our American coats-of-arms consists in the remembrance of an honorable ancestry. We cannot afford to insult our real progenitors by a false claim to others."

At the end of the book is an essay on "Heraldry in America," Gore's "Heraldic List of New England Families," and an alphabetized list of heraldic terms.