

(an objective also announced in *The introductory note* of the paper, pp. 9-11) – benefit other scientific fields too. The onomastics (anthroponomy especially) is just one of them. Thus, the inventory allows analyses, from different perspectives: types of names (derived / underived, borrower / autochthonous), their frequency, graphic variants (between brackets, the author also added the onomastic forms with reduced incidence, yet present in the contemporary administrative texts, or in the minor importance documents), their evolution in time. As regarding this last aspect, the comparison with the actual data<sup>4</sup>, makes us observe the “greatness” and the “decline” of some of the old names. It stands to reason that, due to the lack of a complete anthroponymic inventory, the comparison cannot be an exact one; nonetheless, some tendencies are noticeable, or there are observed some patterns, in the case of each name. thus, if in the *Arhondologie*, for the patronymic *Alcazi*, there have been registered seven people (*Alecu, C., Gheorghie, Gheorghie, Ion, Nicolai, Săndulachi*), today, in DFNFR, their number reaches 10; for the anthroponym *Balș*, with 11 bearers in *Arhondologie* (*Alecu, Alecu, Costachi, Costachi, Gheorghie, Grigori, Grigori, Lupu, Panaite Theodor, Theodoriță*), there was registered, at present, in Galați County, one person (from a total number of 193, at the national level). There are names that disappeared: *Ambelicopolu, Angheliris, Angonachi, Angonescu, Arghiramu, Asinescu(l)* etc., but also names with a high frequency, in the concerned region (representing more than a half of the number of people who have the name): *Alexa* (*Gavril* and *Ioan*, in *Arhondologie*) registers 5,891 people, in DFNFR (the total is of 9,030), and *Averescu* (*Gavrilaș*) – 96 of 137. Moreover, there can be made several observations, on addressing the last names. Among others, it is worth noticing the fact that the ones formed with the suffix *-ache/-achi* gradually changed their class, migrating from that of the first names, towards that of the surnames, and specialising in the last category.

Beyond these considerations, it is important to mention that almost none of the essential forms of manifestation of the Romanian society (particularly that from Moldova), such as: economic activities, social relations, administrative, juridical, cultural, military, church organisation, political phenomena and affirmation of the cultural beginning, there cannot be reconstituted, without the investigation of the archive sources. According to this perspective, *Marea Arhondologie a boierilor Moldovei*, is an excellent instrument in which there are enumerated, classified and described “the public status of the noble people, or those who had high ranks” (p. 9), which represents a new step (the result of years of work in the archives from Iași, as the author himself confesses), meaning the bringing to light of the unknown documentary sources, and their use, for a better understanding of the past.

**Iustina BURCI**

*Romanian Academy*

*“C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in  
Social Studies and Humanities Craiova*

**Adrian Rezeanu, *Periplu toponimic*, Bucharest, Romanian Academy Publishing House, 2014, 288 p.**

The present work gathers a series of studies (some of them published previously in the Romanian Academy magazines), whose central subject is constituted by the urbanonymy. The problems, which this type of denominative structure imply, were actually the main interest of Adrian Rezeanu, along his

<sup>4</sup> We consider *Dicționarul de frecvență a numelor de familie din România (DFNFR)*, vol. I (A-B), Craiova, Universitaria Publishing House, 2003, from which, there is, published, unfortunately, just one volume. The frequencies from here are from year 1996, when it was constituted the Data Base of the Onomastics Laboratory, led by professor Gheorghe Bolocan (Faculty of Letters, University from Craiova).

activity. The analysis of such a segment could not be made but if clarifying some aspects related to the characteristics of the toponymic system, in general, and, therefore, he often broadened the observation space on other categories of place names, as it is noticed when reading the book.

Consequently, for the beginning, the author stops on “*Toponimul aparent*” în *structura Dicționarului toponimic al României. Muntenia* (pp. 13-26), establishing what it represents (“a contracted form of the place name, due to name and meaning transfers that occurred along an urban dynamic on derivational extensional toponymic trajectory”, p. 13), which represents the route of its emerging. The studied material (especially the one from the volumes four and five of the dictionary) offers the possibility to establish “specifications” of the apparent toponym, marked, in its dynamic, by successive supplementary connotations that, at some point, seal the denomination semantically.

On the same route, of the investigation of the apparent toponym, there is situated the next study too, *Secvențe de toponimie din fondul documentar “Domeniile Coroanei României”* (pp. 27-42), only that, this time, the researched space is restricted to few touristic settlements from Prahova Valley, an area where the Royal House used to own estates; after the analysis, there is observed that, in the formation of the local toponymy, the basic element is the rural, transplanted, toponym, as an effect of the network of derivational extensions, in the suburban and urban area.

From Prahova Valley, the author moves the researching area towards another part of the country – Maramureș – the study of toponymy on historic regions evidencing different linguistic specificities (the relation, dialectology/zonal denominative assembly, obsolescence of the initial semantic, within the denominative transfers etc.). *Tezaurul toponimic maramureșean* (pp. 43-64) offers – owing to the recorded denominations, in which the ethnic mingling and the language, cultural and historic etc. particularities had as a result “a hardly deciphered stratification of the local marking formulae” (p. 46) – an exciting space for the analysis of place names. The two tendencies of the proper name form – of polarisation and slow disappearance – are illustrated with numerous examples, met in the toponymic pattern from Maramureș.

In the next section, there is described *Dinamica desemnărilor vicinimice*<sup>5</sup> (pp. 65-87) in the urban region. The changes that occurred within the evolution of the cities shape, along the time, the profile of the compartments in which there is involved the human factor too, the urban toponymy being one of them. The name of the routes of access are analysed within the derivational toponymic extension, their motivation depending on the place occupied as confronted with the primary denoted, the distancing from it being equivalent to a gradual diminishing of the semantic content, until the total deletion.

On the formal and semantic profile of the urban denominative marks, and the place that they occupy in the structure of the specialised lexicographic works, the author stops to the study *Urbanonimele în structura Dicționarului toponimic al României. Muntenia* (pp. 88-103). Even if it uses formulae inherited from the rural denominative space, the city evolves differently, on addressing the vicinymic marks, the urban culture and the administrative arbitration influencing this evolution to a great extent.

In *Nume de sate din Țara Lăpușului. Maramureș* (pp. 104-113) – the chapter in which Mr. Adrian Rezeanu brings forward the area of Maramureș again – there are analysed the proper names of places, which are based on a popular geographical term, emptied of signification, due to its moving towards an extensional trajectory. With each new derivational hypothesis, the primary meaning is diluted, today, for its recreation, being necessary the placing of the denominations in rigorous graphic schemes, in which there is made a horizontal and vertical superposition, generating “virtual derivational family trees” (p. 107).

About them, the author discusses in the next chapter – *Arbori “derivaționali” în urbanonimie* (pp. 114-128). Yet, in order to understand what the derivational family trees represent, we need, for the beginning, to know the mechanism of stratification in the urban toponymy. It is evolving, on one side, horizontally, when “for the initial point of derivation, there was established an etymology, and, for the other derivational hypostases from the horizontal extension, there was applied the argument of the genesis, in close steps” (p. 116); on the other side, the vertical extension implies the stratification

<sup>5</sup> Viconym – an access road in the locality (street, lane, district).

of different marking formulae, on only one hypothesis. The intersection between the two orientations forms toponymic derivational networks and knots. Their graphic representation was marked through the syntagm “derivational family trees”.

Important guiding landmarks in the urban space, there are the names of companies (dittonyms); they are considered in the next section of the book, called *Toponimie urbană. Firme comerciale bucureștene contemporane* (pp. 129-146). Thus, the analysis combines the present and past, the material selected by the author contrasting two ages: one marked by the year 1848, a date when the decline of the traditional branding of firms started, the other represented by year 1989, associated to the absolute freedom, including in the previously mentioned field.

The most important urbanonym of the country, Bucharest, has two studies in the economy of the book. In the first one – *București. Etimologie sau geneză toponimică* (pp. 147-154) – there are examined, from the perspective of their origin, all the derivational hypostases in which it is found the oiconym Bucharest; the drawn conclusion is that we cannot talk about etymology, but about a connection related to the genesis, in which there are involved two proper names, *Bucur* and *București*, the latter being related to different denoted elements. The second study – *București. Târg, cetate sau oraș. Viziune toponimică* (pp. 202-218) – unravels, through the analysis of toponymic relics, the fact that the actual urbanonyms from Bucharest have been founded on the old denominations, that used to exist in the borough-town, which have also included, in time, the villages from the neighbouring area.

Starting from the idea that the documentary research has a significant role, presenting the urbanonyms within an assembly of relations and inter-conditionings, in *Toponimie urbană în reprezentări cartografice* (pp. 155-169), the names of places within the areal of the capital-city, from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there are analysed due to a couple of cartographic plans: Borroczy (1844-1846) and Pappasoglu (1871). The author of the book regards the extent to which the denominative particularities that are met here, can also be found in the later denominative structures.

The names of people, those that participate to a great extent to the forming of toponyms, enjoy the attention of the author, within the chapter called *Dinamica statutului antroponimului în urbanonimie* (pp. 170-188). He investigates a series of route names, neighbourhoods and firms, which have anthroponyms in their componence, which leads him to the conclusion that, in urbanonymy, the important classes of denoted elements “are influenced by the process of toponomysation of the anthroponym, reaching to the stage of reciprocal conditioning” (p. 188).

The entopic elements are also frequently met in the urban denominative structures. Nonetheless, some of them prove to be fake, as resulting from the analysis carried out in the section called *False entopice în urbanonimia contemporană* (pp. 189-201), meaning that they are not connected anymore, in the structure of the actual urban toponyms, to the particularities of the region where they appear, marking only arbitrary aspects of the process of local designation. In other cases, the existence of the rural entopic, transformed into a toponym, is transmitted into the urban space, representing “the perpetuation of the archaic traditional aspect of the local denomination, related to the periphery” (p. 222) (*Entopice în urbanonimie*, pp. 219-228).

Just before the end, the author abandons the capital, focusing his attention to *Modelele urbanonimice băimărene* (pp. 229-245); they offer – due to the fact that the municipality of Baia Mare can be framed both within the category of the fortified towns, and that of the transitional form towards the commercial borough – another aspect worth to be analysed.

The last chapter represents a short synthesis on the *Sistemul urbanonimic românesc* (pp. 246-259), gathering the conclusions of the author, on addressing the analysed denominative process.

The work ends with *Sigle și abrevieri* (pp. 261-265) and *Indice de nume* (pp. 267-286).

Extremely well-documented, both theoretically and practically, innovative owing to the clarification made between etymology and toponymic genesis, along with the fact that the author establishes, through a firm componential analysis, different stages for the justification of the

derivational hypothesis, tightly connected to the presence of the distinctive marks, the book of Adrian Rezeanu ought to be in the bibliography of those interested in the evolution of the urban denominative system, particularly, and the Romanian toponymic one, generally.

**Iustina BURCI**

*Romanian Academy*

*“C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in  
Social Studies and Humanities Craiova*

**Francisco Antonio Bances Candamo, *Poesías cómicas I. 1*, Director: Ignacio Arellano, General editor of the volume: Blanca Oteiza, Universidad de Navarra, Iberoamericana/Vervuert, 2014, 772 p.**

This volume is the first that Biblioteca Áurea Hispánica dedicates to the theater of Bances Candamo, the official playwright of the Spanish king Charles II, as well as the successor of Calderón de la Barca. The volume includes the *auto*<sup>6</sup> *El primer duelo del Mundo* with its short pieces (*loa*<sup>7</sup>, the *entremés*<sup>8</sup> *El astrólogo fingido* and *mojiganga*<sup>9</sup>) and the plays *Quién es quien premia al amor* and *La restauración de Buda* with their corresponding *loas*.

The project of publishing this volume is integrated in a series of other different works and projects that the Golden Age Research Group (GRISO) of the University of Navarre has been undergoing for the past 15 years, such as *The critical edition of the complete theater of Francisco Antonio Bances Candamo* parts one and two, both projects being financed between 2000-2001 and 2008-2009 by the Department of Education of the University of Navarre.

Following the presentation of the editorial criteria written by the general editor of the volume, Blanca Oteiza, the reader is faced with the *auto sacramental* *El primer duelo del Mundo*. the first part being its *loa*, edited by Ignacio Arellano and Miguel Zugasti. *El primer duelo del Mundo* was represented together with other works on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1687 in front of the king and queen at the Royal Palace, and a day later in front of the Council of Castilla. The *loa* is followed by the *auto sacramental*, edited by Eva Ruiz, with a textual study by Enrique Duarte. *El primer duelo del Mundo* has been preserved in three different manuscripts from the Spanish National Library and one edition, published in 1772 under the title *Poesías cómicas*. The analysis of these manuscripts unveils interesting conclusions about their different lectures, the reading errors, as well as the scheme of the play, considering as departure point the manuscript 16409 of the Spanish National Library. The central theme of the *auto*, represented through the technique of the allegory, is the exaltation of the Eucharist as sacrifice and sacrament, where Jesus Christ (the Husband) pledges his love to Humanity (Nature), for which he suffers the sacrifice on the Cross. The language used by Bances is highly influenced by Góngora and Calderón; being a palace writer, he was expected to deliver a certain sumptuousness in his works, as the author of the study clearly states it.

The critical text of *El astrólogo tunante*, the *entremés* of the *auto*, edited by Juan Manuel Escudero Baztán, is based on the study of eight different testimonies. The editor analyses each and every one of them, revealing the main relations, such as in the case of the undated manuscript of the

<sup>6</sup> The *auto* was throughout the Middle Ages and Renaissance a short piece based on religious or profane matters.

<sup>7</sup> *Loa* was a short dramatic poem, usually allegorical, that celebrated a personality or magnificent event.

<sup>8</sup> *Entremés* was a comical play in one act that was normally represented during the intermission of the play.

<sup>9</sup> *Mojiganga* was a very short play, with ridiculous and extravagant characters, represented during the intermission or at the end of the third act of the play.