Book Reviews

The Dictionary of Gambling and Gaming. By Thomas L. Clark. Cold Spring, NY: Lexik House, 1988. Pp xxii + 263. $48.

Eyes down! Every hobby, business, and profession has, of course, its gear and tackle and time – and its own lexicon and terms of art. The colorful world of gamblers, whether *degenerates* (amateurs) or dedicated *railbirds* playing the *ponies* or *punters* at card games of the "merry festival" of *jai alai* or any other betting games, is no exception.

As card games have their Hoyles and boxing its Marquis of Queensberry rules, this vocabulary now has its Clark, who has gladly learned and gladly will he teach. Thomas L. Clark of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, has collected the argot and technical terms of gambling from a wide variety of printed sources and from that source, as well as from his own extensive oral collection (begun in 1971) he has created the lively *Dictionary of Gambling and Gaming.* From now on, it will be "according to Clark."

A significant amount of this material has appeared from this lexicographer before (for example, "Noms de Felt: Names in Gambling" Names 34 ([1986]:11-29), but there has never been a book like this before. Therefore, the compiler, his lexicographic advisers, and learned publishers are to be hailed for producing a very sound as well as a very interesting reference. Those currently compiling dictionaries of slang, such as Paul Beale in Britain and Jonathan Lighter in this country, will have to put all this into the hopper, as will the editors of the *Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE)* insofar as some of these words and expressions are regional in the United States.

It may be that the gambling fraternity has a nationwide vocabulary, but I am not as certain as Professor Clark is (in his preface) that the "language of... gamblers is common to the social group, not confined to a region." This book is essentially Las Vegas-based. Atlantic City may have some different words of its own, although they may be few, and so may London, and so on.

That's a minor matter, but I might add a *trouble line* or two here abut some other details, for reviewers are by nature nitpickers. Should common words such as *wager* and *welsh* (or *welch*) be included? When they are, one misses others that are not included. By now haven't *strong suit* and *follow suit* and *rebid* entered the standard vocabulary? Haven't words such as *sucker* and *turkey* and *bum move* and *86* or *freak* become standard slang? And, to nitpick about alphabetizing entries (as did the recent review in *American Speech* of the latest edition of Partridge's classic dictionary of slang),shouldn't it be (say), *excluded persons* rather than *List of Excluded Persons*?

The feminists can complain about *whore, mopsqueezer, housewives' special, joy girl, stenographer,* and maybe *quail* (for 25¢ piece). I think *bloomer* ought perhaps to be *early bloomer*, and I miss here *boston, devil* (an unwanted seven in craps), but *up jumps the devil* is here, under *u*, and *Texas corner* (which should be under *t*), *hit big, sport of kings, down* as an adjective, *small throw, game plan, dumby, mob,* and maybe *syndicate*. I would suggest *Steve Brodie* (the most famous person ever to jump off the Brooklyn Bridge—or say he did) to go with *jumper* and (only UK?) *fruit machine* and other terms. As Frederic G. Cassidy wisely said in connection with the vast *DARE*, dictionaries of this sort can only be replete, not complete. Nonetheless, I think these items and some more, ought to have been included. I'd also like (since so many names of games are included) to see entries for *romesticq* (some of whose terms are included) and the names of games such as *bezique, napoleon, papillon, scopa, reversis, cricket, tarok,* and so forth, which may be mentioned in passing but ought to be given separate entries, as might variations in spelling if common enough, such as *yuker.*

A few examples can be found of active definitions not mentioned. Professor Clark, for instance, brilliantly summarizes the playing of complicated card games but appears to trip up on *misdeal*: one can misdeal not only by giving more or fewer cards than is right but it's also a misdeal when a card is dealt face up when it is supposed to be *down*. I'd also like to see *I pass, I knock,* an so on if we already have *I beg* (which I happen never to have heard), and *racing silks* rather the (or with) *silks,* as another example. But these are debatable, I suppose, as is whether *fullum* ought to be fulham.

The toponym *fulham* brings us to an aspect of this dictionary of special interest to readers of *Names*: the onomastic. In an entry on *Names,*

Professor Clark mentions *Ada Ross the stable hoss, eighter from Decatur, Nina from Carolina, Big Dick from Battle Creek* (all "rhyming slang," he says, though that's not what is usually meant by that term); the "metaphorical connections behind most of the formations such as" *American airlines, Ku klux Klan, Barbara Hutton, Jack Benny, Washington Monument*; and names from trade such as *Buster Brown, Woolworth Ajax,* and *Hart, Schaffner and Marx.* He also notes "personal names": *George, Georgette, Toms, Larry, Toni, Old Bill,* and *Square John.* "Family names" give us *Hemingway,*, nicknames *Stonewall Jackson*, biblical names *Johan,*, folklore *Robin Hood.* Popular entertainment contributes *Broderick Crawford* he says, but I can't find an entry for it under *b* or *c*. Then there are *Gary Cooper* and *Coop, High Noon, Kojack* (which is entered as *Kojak*), and *Dolly Parton* (more commonly *snake eyes*, but he doesn't tell us what the connection is between the two dots and the big-busted singer, though we can figure it out for ourselves as we can other jokes not explained in the book).

The *Names* entry also lists ethnic slurs: *African golfer, Chinese lottery, Mexican standoff, Scotch straight.* Toponyms, he notes, "contribute these entries": *Alameda straight, Arkansas flush, Big Joe from Boston, Broadway, California fourteens, California prayerbook, California C-note, Gardena miracle, Elk River, curse of Scotland, Las Vegas riffle, Kentucky setup, Marquis of Queensberry rules, Philadelphia layout,* and *Texas sunflower* (the entry elsewhere is *Texas sunflowers*). He concludes that a *King Crab* is a variation of the *Alaska hand.*

Omitted from the *Names* entry, though, are these onomastic items which appear elsewhere in this dictionary: *Ada from Decatur* (a variation in *eighter from Decatur*), *African dominoes/golf, Africans* (black chips), *Albany lead, American wheel, baccarat, baker, bardot it, barney, bel(l)a, Big apple, Bill Daley, (Black) maria, Blackwood convention, Blue Peter, C(harlie), Calamity Jane, Calcutta, California bible, Captain Hicks, Captain Sharp, Carolina Nina/niner, Chinese, Chink ink, curse of Mexico, Dacatur, Devil's bedposts, Doyle Brunson, Dutch straight, Eastern tops, English, English shot* and *ass English, European wheel, Fairbank, Fee-bee, Fido, French monte, Frenchy, Garrison finish, Glitter Gulch, Greek* and *greekery, Greek bottom* and *Greek shot, gyp, Harlem tennis, Hell, Hickey, his nobs/nibs, Hollywood, Howard, Hudson shot, Iron Duke, Jackson five, Jesse James, Jimmy Hicks, jones, Judge Duffy, King George, Lady Luck, Las Vegas strip, levant(er), little Dick (Fisher), little Joe* and *little Minnie* and *little*

Phoebe, Martingale, Memphis dominoes, Michigan (bank)roll, Minnie, Mississippi marbles or *Missouri marbles, Monte Carlo wheel, Neapolitan martingale, Nevada lettuce, Nevada nickle, New York craps, nigger bet* and *nigger luck* (Clark warns us that these are offensive), *Nina from Argentina/Carolina* and *Ninaocean liner, Oldsmobile, OTB, Peter, Peter Funk* and *Peter funkism, Philadelphia (bank)roll, Phoebe, Pope Joan, Queen Nazarene, Rubicon, Sancho, Santa Barbara* (otherwise: *big slick), Savannah, Schneider, Schwarz, sergeant from K Company, shylock, Sister Hix, sixie from Dixie, Skinny Dugan, Slippery Anne, Super George, Svengali deck, Tom Bray's Bilk, Van John, vice-president, William, Willy,* and *yarborough.*

I have tried to capitalize the words I think need capitals, but Professor Clark's system (*captain hicks, stonewall jackson, sixies from dixie, robinhood cheater, Shylock* [also written *shylock*]) often seems to me to have no rhyme or reason. There are also a few names such as *Totalizator Agency Board* (Australia and New Zealand) and *Gamblers Anonymous* (also *Gam Anon*) but either these should be out or many more names in. *Vatican roulette* (rhythm method of contraception) can be omitted with *Russian roulette,* and so forth, but *Vatican bridge/poker* (for Catholic church bingo) should be included.

Some terms remain shyly unexplained (such as *BJ*). Many historical personages need more research: who were Bill Daley, Doyle Brunson, Jimmy Hicks, Little Dick Fisher (one hopes not little-dick Fisher), Skinny Dugan, Tom Bray, and so on? One sees the problem of identifying and dating them, though; of *Judge Duffy* Professor Clark writes: "I don't think anybody knows who Judge Duffy was."

In summary, this is a wonderful book for wordwatchers and a *good bet* as a present for anyone interested in gambling or in slang. Of course it cannot include everything, and while I think it remarkable that in its provincialism it omits *Las Vegas night/nite* (which is what churches in Brooklyn call bingo parties) and just perhaps some of the neologisms of the Atlantic City operations (by a few called *Donald Trumpery*), it has a wealth of *horse sense* and scholarship. Success for it is surely *in the cards.*

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Book Reviews

Städtnamenbuch der DDR. By Ernst Eichler and Hans Walther. Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1986. Pp. 327. Indices, Map.

Familiennamenbuch. By Horst Naumann. Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut. 1987, Pp. 328. Indices, Bibliography.

Lexikon bayerischer Ortsnamen: Herkunft und Bedeutung. By Wolf-Arnim Freiherr von Reitzenstein. München: C. H. Beck, 1986. Pp. 456. Bibliography, Maps. DM48.00

When the Fifteenth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences met in Leipzig in 1984, it was immediately apparent that the name scholars who form the so-called *Wissenschaftsbereich Namenforschung* at the Karl-Marx-University Leipzig may be envied for the opportunity they have, together with colleagues in other universities and colleges and in the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin, to survey systematically the onomasticon of the German Democratic Republic (DDR) and to publish their findings in journals, monographs, and books exclusively dedicated to name studies. Especially their publication record is both impressive and enviable, insofar as it does cater not only to the needs of academic specialists but also to those of intelligent laypersons interested in the origins, derivations, and meaning of names, and that is no small clientele. About a quarter of a century ago, two paperbacks published by the Akademie-Verlag Berlin gave succinct accounts of the names of German cities (R. Fischer *et al.*, *Namen deutscher Städte*, 1963) and of German personal names (W. Fleischer, *Die deutschen Personennamen*, 1964). Now we have their two more ambitious successors in E. Eichler's and H. Walther's *Städtenamenbuch* (*The Book of City Names*) and H. Naumann's *Familiennamenbuch (The Book of Personal Names*). Although both of these are much more detailed than their predecessors, their coverage is also more limited in another respect, as they deal only with the toponymics and anthroponymica of the German Democratic Republic (DDR) and not of the Federal Republic of Germany (BRD).

In format, these two volumes resemble each other insofar as substantial introductions precede the alphabetical lists of names and their explanations. In the *Städtenamenbuch* we are thus informed about the historical origins and development of towns and cities in the DDR, of their linguistic affiliations, strata and types, mainly in the context of German and Slavonic nomenclatures the chief elements of which are discussed, and of the his-

torical sources in which early spellings have come down to us. In the *Familiennamenbuch* the introduction draws particular attention to the ways in which personal names are generated and structured and have meaning – a long and complex process from the twelfth century onwards – to the historical and geographical peculiarities of family names, and to the social influences upon them.

A close scrutiny of the generics used in the formation of compound settlement names reveals how, besides several expected elements referring to human presence, buildings, and activities (like *-burg/ -borg, -dorf/* -dorp, -feld(e), -hammer, -hausen/-husen, -heim, - hütte,-kirchen/-kerken, -kloster, etc.), there is a surprising number of terms primarily referring to natural features (like *-au(e), -bach/-beke, -berg, -born, -eck, -fels, - hagen, -hart, -heide, -holz/-holt, -hügel*, etc.). Settlement names thus demonstrate their close affinity to the natural landscape whether we assume that another element directly speaking of the human presence is to be implied or not. It certainly seems to be taken for granted that settlement names of the latter kind do not have to be preceded by names of natural features, so that an *Elsterberg* can be an original name of a fortification and not a secondary derivation or extension of the name of a natural eminence. The adoption and subsequent phonological adaptation of Slavonic names by German speakers also offers some interesting general pointers, as in *Domalici* > *Dömitz, Zverin* > *Schwerin*, or *Torgov* > *Torgau*.

Just as in the English-speaking world, family names in the DDR fall into four major derivational categories: (1) Personal names (including patronymics) *Friedrichsen, Alberts, Engels, Adolf, Gerhardt, Leipoldt, Brecht, Goethe, Fritzsche, Rommel, Hinkel, Marx.* (2) Geographical origin Bayer, Bamberger, Steinhagen, Zwicker, Althaus, Kirchhof, Busch. (3) Occupations *Müller, Schmidt, Koch, Drescher, Schlosser, Rademacher, Schuster, Schörder, Maurer, Fuhrman, Richter, Wiedemann, Seiler.* (4) Nicknames *Schwarzkopf, Zorn, Vetter, Ritter, Hecht, Knoblauch, Sauermilch, Mehlhose, Stahl, Nagel, Pfeil, Hundertmark, Rosenkranz, Sonntag, Kindel, Strobelt, Kiesewetter, Bierfreund.* There is ample evidence for the importance the society which produced these names attached to outwardly observable phenomena like family relationships, place of origin or habitat, occupation, and personal, individualizing characteristics, many of these not applied without a sense of humor.

In the BRD there is no organization or agency equivalent to the Leipzig set-up, and the relative autonomy of the individual administrative

units (the Länder) within the federation makes the creation of a national name institute, on the model of those in the Nordic countries, very unlikely. It is, therefore, up to individual scholars to fill the gap, albeit in less ambitious terms. Von Reitzenstein's (the author is like Eichler and Walther a member of the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences) recently published *Lexikon bayerischer Ortsnamen* is a good example of what can be accomplished in this fashion. In this *Dictionary of Bavarian Placenames*, the settlement names of the southernmost Land in the BRD receive scholarly treatment very similar to that encountered in the *Stadtenamenbuch* der DDR, with the added bonus of a full citation of sources. The author, who is somewhat more source conscious than his DDR counterparts, provides not only an extensive guide to the evaluation of early spellings but also an account of the problems encountered in the identification of placenames in early sources. As in the DDR, there is a considerable admixture of names of natural features among the Bavarian settlement names, like *Dachau, Wertach, Nassenfels, Aichach, Wiesentheid*, etc. Without wishing to detract from the excellent work of his DDR colleagues, the presentation of the evidence in Von Reitzenstein's name list can serve as a model for future compilers of toponymic dictionaries elsewhere (of states in the U. S. A. or provinces in Canada, for example). Worth imitating, too, are the format and general appearance of all three books which make them a pleasure to handle and to consult (always an important criterion for any book owner). This triad is indeed a fine crop, and their authors are to be congratulated on their achievements.

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You Name It! By Leslie Alan Dunkling. London: Faber and Faber, 1987. Pp. xii + 269. UK £3.95, US $5.95.

Leslie Alan Dunkling has by now well and truly established himself as Britain's leading interpreter and analyzer of personal names, and this book, subtitled *All You Need to Know to Name Your Baby*, is his latest contribution to the subject.

The book is divided into four parts of differing lengths. The first part consists of "101 Interesting Ideas," and is composed of a selection of short sections, many just a paragraph or two in length, devoted to the various aspects of naming a child, regarded from the point of view of both style and meaning. The bright and breezy headings indicate the particular theme treated, so that the first three such mini-sections are respectively "Try Auto-Suggestion"" (automobile names used as personal names), "Make a Spirited Effort" (alcoholic names), and "Be a Pacifist" ("peace" names such as *Irene* and *Solomon*). The themes are presented in a fairly random order, and occasionally are somewhat on the contrived side ("money names" include *Penny, Bob,* and *Buck*, for instance), but the material is none the worse for that and includes several enjoyable anecdotes and relevant observations. American names feature just as prominently as British ones here, as they do elsewhere in the book.

The second section is the Dictionary proper, where the derivation of the name is given, and where names featuring the first section are cross-referred to that section by page number. What Dunkling does particularly successfully here is to trace the different variants of a name to their individual source or language of origin, as for the many variants of *Catherine*, for example. Not all the names included here are current, and Dunkling includes some lengthy "slogan" names of Puritan provenance, such as *Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith* and *Job-raked-out-of-the-ashes*. It would be a bold parent who would bestow a name of such wordiness and religious sentiment today. But as we know, there are some parents who are always keen to try something different, so such names may inspire them to devise creations (much briefer, one hopes) of their own.

The final sixteen pages of the book then offer the reader some "top 50" frequency lists of names presented by sex and country of origin (UK or USA), race (black or white), and year (1900 to persent), and lead to a brief "final quiz" in which the new parent, as *tyro nomenclator*, is urged to ponder a selection of perinent points, such as "Do the first name and family name sound pleasant when spoken together?" or "Is the first name acceptable at all social levels?"

There are only a handful of points at which one might disagree with Dunkling's derivation or comment. Surely the artist Man Ray adopted his first name not from "man" (53) but from his true first name of Emmanuel. As far as I know, too, *Raina* (58) is not a Russian name. And *Zealandia*

(27), as a ship name, arose as a renaming of the *New Zealand*, and does not refer to the Danish island of Zealand (Sjaelland).

But such matters do not mar the book's overall usefulness and agreeable readability: new parents who listen to what Dunkling has to say and who follow his sensible advice cannot go far wrong when they enact the important ceremony of "naming it."

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Etymology and Linguistic Principles. Vol. 1: *Pursuit of Linguistic Insight.* Edited by Gerald Cohen. Rolla, MO: Gerald Cohen, 1988. Pp. 152. $15 plus $1.50 postage/handling. Order from Professor Gerald Cohen, Department of Applied Arts and Cultural Studies, University of Missouri–Rolla, Rolla, MO 65401-0249.

Gerald L. Cohen has a passion for etymological research, which he urges, fosters and practices at every opportunity. His journal *Comments on Etymology,* now in its seventeenth volume, exhibits a commendable openness of mind to problems that many would not consider fashionable. He particularly practices and welcomes work on slang, argot, jargons, underworld and criminal varieties, and the like. He is especially diligent in the search for and philological analysis of documentation of such despised forms of speech. Cohen infuses this whole area of study with a fresh respectability, meticulousness, attention to principle, and orderly scholarship. His work and that which he champions deserves watching on that count alone.

Cohen's writings and this volume of essays and brief notes, likewise, lay claim from time to time to a concern for the nature of language and for the status of its manifestations. But Cohen's abiding fascination is for the origins and mutations of linguistic form and meanings, for the diachronic, the genetic, and the diffusional dimension.

Of the sixteen notes and essays (mostly from *Comments on Etymology*) that make up this informally produced volume, all but one by Yakov Malkiel (twenty-two pages on Spanish *torbellino*), one by Nathan Susskind (fourteen pages on Yiddish *daven-*), and a page on Cajun *fais-dodo* by Gary Bertrand are by Professor Cohen; their topics are highly various, and even

a cursory commentary would exceed the bounds of this journal. Yet these lines will nudge the alert reader.

Just two items are onomastic. The note (page 141) on Pasternak's *Zhivago* is concerned to reconcile the apparent base *Zhiv-* 'live' with the prominence of death in this novel; Cohen seeks a textual key in the end of the last poem which closes the book. I must leave a judgment to a literary Russianist.

The long (twenty-four pages) article on Indo-Iranian *ǎrya-* considers and reviews many past attempts at explanation and is only partly occupied with the onomastics of the well-known ethnicon for "Aryan." I have independently reviewed this article in regard to points where I have knowledge in *Comments on Etymology* 17 (April 1988): 1-3, and I shall not repeat myself here. However, in that note I deliberately did not deal in any extent with the ethnicon, among these homonyms, derivatives, and polysemies which I was at some pains to discern and segregate.

Apart from the phonetic ambiguities of *arya-*, the name of the Indo-Iranians, without native testimony permitting triangulation to a probably *cultural* source, the difficulties in recovering the *relevant basis* for this naming seem overwhelming. An ethnicon can be a self-designation (*Cymry* for the Welsh), or that of a neighbor (*Welsh*), or a self-created misnomer (*Illinois*), or a neighbor's non-name (*Lloegr* for the English)[1], or a neighbor's mistake or transfer (*Romaic* for Greeks, *Graecus, Piani dei Greci* for the village of Albanians near Palermo), or an internal development (*Angle* to English), or a translation (*Fox* Algonquians; perhaps *Germani* for *Suevi* and *Schwaben*). It can be serious (*Brigantes, Burgund-*) or dismissive (*Popoloca* in Mexico). All of this before we can sit down at the etymological workbench.

NOTE

1. E.P. Hamp. "Lloegr: The Welsh Name for England," *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies* 4, 1982, 83-5.

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Book Reviews

Names' Names: a Descriptive and Prescriptive Onymicon. By George H. Scheetz. *What's in a Name* Chapbook Series 2. Sioux City, Iowa: Schütz Verlag. 1988. Published in a limited edition of 50 copies. Pp. 20 $5.00 postpaid. Order from George H. Scheetz, 2814 Summit Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51104-3743.

This is a second in a series of pamphlets written and published by George Scheetz. The first, in 1986, is a complete explication of the *anthroponym* and *toponym* (sense 2a) *Trevor.* A few copies of that limited edition remain and are available from the author-publisher. *Names' Names* is a glossary – an *onymicon* – of terms used by and useful to those who work with names. This list, parts of which appeared in Word Ways (1977) and in the ANS *Bulletin* (1981), contains 137 terms having in common the suffix -*onym* (or in a few cases -*anym*), and it is a big step toward a much- needed general glossary of onomastic terminology.

In a sense, Mr. Scheetz's models for this task were Dr. Johnson and the editors of the OED. Like them he searched the literature to discover how the terms were actually used. He also looked in numerous general and special dictionaries for words and definitions. Further, he received a number of contributions, many from members of the American Name Society, in response to his requests in the earlier versions. The result is a rather full list.

Each term is defined in a brief phrase or sentence, with differing senses kept separate. *Toponym,* for instance, has two senses, each with subordinate meanings: "1: a place name, either a: in the broadest possible sense, including inhabited places, buildings, roads, countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans, stars, etc. or b: restricted to inhabited places...2. a: a name derived from the name of a place....b: a place name which has come to mean something more than the name of a place." The entry concludes with this usage note: "As used in sense 2, the original meaning is decidedly corrupt." Each of these meanings is supported by a reference to the extensive bibliography, containing some ninety items. And each entry is followed by the etymology of the term, in this case Greek *topos* [he includes the Greek form as well] 'a place, spot.' Especially useful are the many cross-references. At the *toponym* (sense 1) entry, for example, we are invited to compare *chronym, econym,* and *microtoponym.*

Some of the terms are really useful to onomasts, for example *oronym* (mountain name), *hodonym* (street name), *patronym* (name derived from

father or paternal ancestor) or *exonym* (name differing from that used by local people as *Vienna* or *Wien*). Somewhat less useful, perhaps, are very common words in their usual meanings, such as *synonym, homonym,* and *pseudonym,* and words limited to specific scientific contexts, such as *neuronym* (nerves) or *myonym* (muscles). Yet the list would not be complete without them. An especially enjoyable part of the pamphlet are those terms labeled "language game": *neutronym, homoantonym,* and *malonym* (not to be confused with *caconym*) to name only a few.

There are a few troublesome features. One is the way that some of the definitions are written. Most are clear and concise, but others range from too general and thus unclear, to too specific. *Chrematonym*, for example, is "a name of a thing." At the other extreme is *necronym*, "a death name; specifically one of six classes of names of the Temiar, of Malaysia." As far as we can tell, this is the only meaning of the term. Similarly, *andronym* is, "among Indian Jews, a husband's name taken by his wife (from andronymy)." Labeling of definitions seems occasionally wrong, or at least misleading. The term *exonym*, widely used among European toponymists, is labeled a "language game." Many of the definitions would be greatly enhanced by a more generous use of examples.

Another troublesome feature of Scheetz's onymicon is indicated by the subtitle. Can a dictionary succeed which attempts to be both "descriptive" and "prescriptive"? Perhaps. After all, Dr. Johnson's did. On the one hand, the descriptive characteristic of this pamphlet limits the usefulness of some definitions to too specific contexts, as in the examples in the previous paragraph. On the other hand, the prescriptive characteristic has led Mr. Scheetz to pronounce some terms as "preferred" or "legitimate," often in contradiction to actual usage, or to label a sense as "corrupt." He has also coined a few terms and developed several word forms "upon historical principles...for this chapbook," but he clearly identifies them.

Names' Names, despite its limitations, is a valuable contribution. George Scheetz realizes, as more and more people do, that onomastics needs to define itself more clearly if it is to succeed as a discipline in its own right. A first step is to identify and agree upon the terminology, and this pamphlet has taken that step. Let us hope that Mr. Scheetz (who bears and *aptronym* or perhaps a *euonym*) through his *paronymic* publisher or

otherwise, will continue to lay before us the rich yield of his hunt. Someday, perhaps, we can have a full glossary of onomastic terms.

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A Dictionary of Pub Names. By Leslie Dunkling and Gordon Wright. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1987. Pp. xiv + 305. £14.95.

This handsomely presented and finely illustrated book, with its many color plates, is a comprehensive and authoritative contribution to a quintessentially British subject, the study of pub and inn signs and their meanings.

No visitor to Britain can fail to be struck by the many colorful pub names, and equally colorful pub signs illustrating them, that prominently feature in virtually every town and village. *Royal Oak, Jolly Sailor, Fisherman's Arms, Snooty Fox, Hearty Good Fellow, Lion and Unicorn,* they conjure up a cozy and comfortable image that is at once Shakespearean and "Merry Old England." Yet the names flourish and multiply in the twentieth century, too, and Leslie Dunkling, together with his coauthor Gordon Wright, has collected some five thousand pub names and furnished them with their origins and meanings in this book.

The entries are arranged alphabetically, by individual pub name, but also included are "group headings," such as American States, Bible References, Military Names, and Racehorses, with each of these considering the particular naming theme and cross-referring to individual entries.

Obviously, the book cannot include every pub name, but it goes a long way toward doing so, and every entry offers a fascinating background to the historical and social development of the country. In fact, the reader gets good value for his money, as the entries explain not only the origin of a given pub name, but frequently expound or expand on related or pertinent aspects. For example, under *Duke of York* we learn why the famous song about the "Grand Old Duke of York" is factually inaccurate, and at *Nag's Head* we are treated to a consideration of "nag" the horse and "nag" the verb, this itself arising from the punning nature of the name ("Nag's head" seen as the head of a shrewish old woman).

The location of the names is always given, in several instances necessarily generally, and in London the location of the pub is indicated by its postal district.

There are two or three factual slips, which can no doubt be put right in a new edition. At *Harrier,* Hamble (the location) is in Hants (Hampshire), not Herts (Hertfordshire); at *Hero of Aliwal,* the battle of this name took place in India, not South Africa. A few of the location names are similarly misprinted, such as "Scale" for Seale (at *Hog's Back*), "Roke" for Noke (*Home Sweet Home*), "Hamps" for Hants (*Compleat Angler—), "East Ilsey" for East Ilsley (Crown and Horns*) and "Bletchington" for Bletchingdon (*Rock of Gibraltar*).

But it is picky to dwell on such things when overall we have such an attractive and "dippable" book, and the authors are to be congratulated on the satisfying outcome of what must have been an arduous and complex researching project.

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