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## Book Reviews

*Names in Literature: Essays from* Literary Onomastics Studies. Edited by Grace Alvarez-Altman and Frederick M. Burelbach. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1987. Pp. vi + 241. $16.50.

This volume of *Names in Literature* celebrates the fifteenth anniversary of the Literary Onomastics Conference. Some of the twenty-one articles make excellent birthday presents, while others are, well, the sorts of uninspired presents that we all get now and then. The editors' stated purpose was to offer articles illustrative of a wide range of genres, periods, and languages, and they have certainly succeeded in this aim. The genres include fiction, folklore, drama, poetry, and even the comic book, while the periods represented go from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries (with the bulk of the articles focusing on the twentieth century). In addition to articles concerning English literature, Spanish, Russian, French, German, and Esperanto are also represented. Both personal and geographical names are discussed, and there is a good balance between what could be described as essentially theoretical and essentially applied articles. The text, which has been photo-offset from typewritten copy, is remarkably free of typographical errors (by what have become today's standards), none of them serious—e.g., on page 16, *Gettir* should be *Grettir*, or on page 59, *Kiny* should be *King*.

The book has an index, but its entries are so hit-or-miss that readers will probably find the table of contents more useful than the index. For instance, Paul F. Ferguson's mention of Chaucer (120) is indexed, even though Ferguson specifically states that he does not claim that Chaucer had a direct influence on Flannery O'Connor. On the other hand, his mention of John Wesley on page 124 is *not* indexed, although Ferguson says that the "most frequently used historical name [in O'Connor's works] belongs to John Wesley" (124).

For those who prefer to begin at the beginning of a book and proceed in orderly fashion to the end, the organization of the book, with two theoretical articles at the beginning, is ideal. After reading Grace Alvarez-Altman's and Leonard Ashley's methodological contributions, one

cannot help measuring the articles that follow against the standards they suggest.

Alvarez-Altman's "A Methodology for Literary Onomastics: An Analytical Guide for Studying Names in Literature" is a commendable attempt to define and analyze onomastics as a specialized form of literary criticism. She concludes that the study of literary names falls into one of three broad categories: (1) families or classes of names, (2) authors' techniques in naming, and (3) typologies or functions of names. She then breaks each of these categories down into subcategories and subsubcategories, ending up with 121 possible approaches. Unfortunately, the brevity of the article prevents her from presenting specific literary examples of how most of these approaches would work, and the reader is left with lists—just the sort of thing that she herself deplores.

Ashley's "Mudpies Which Endure: Onomastics as a Tool of Literary Criticism" is a pellucid and entertaining set of guidelines for would-be literary onomasticians. Among the numerous excellent points that he makes, I was especially gratified to see his warnings that (a) names are not *always* deeply symbolic, that the critic should "know when to quit," (b) etymology "is generally of very little use in literary place-names," and (c) connotations of placenames change over time and may be different in different geographical areas. He provides superb examples and casually tosses out numerous ideas for onomastic projects.

W. F. H. Nicolaisen's tongue-in-cheek "The Place-Names of Wessex" is simultaneously entertaining and informative. Treating the geography of Hardy's fiction like an actual region, he discovers that Hardy's manufactured settlement names are almost exclusively of Anglo-Saxon origin. Nicolaisen also analyzes the ways in which Hardy altered real names (e. g., by changing the generic but keeping the specific), and concludes that Hardy had "a strong sense of historicity, a fine feeling for linguistic appropriateness, and an undisguised delight in creative playfulness."

Livia Bitton's "The Names of the Wandering Jew" discusses the various names given to this folkloristic character since the legend arose in the thirteenth century, though without coming to any clear-cut conclusions. "The Onomastics of Shakespeare's Works with Classical Settings," by Clifford J. Ronan, hops, skips, and jumps around various onomastic questions concerning Shakespeare's Greek and Roman names, suggesting a number of problems worthy of further research. In

"Introduction to Rulfo's Naming Techniques in *Pedro Páramo*, Margaret V. Ekstrom examines the psychological implications of Rulfo's naming techniques. Unfortunately, the results sometimes exemplify the defects earlier condemned by Ashley. For example, *Pedro* is considered an appropriate name because the character is hard and strong. Well, fine. But then we are told that *Miguel* is also appropriate, but ironically so, because he is not at all like God. Such flexible parameters allow one to assert anything—and prove nothing.

Kelsie Harder's "Names in Thomas Pynchon's *V*" is among the best articles in the collection. His run-through of the bizarre names in this novel is convincing, especially as he reveals patterns in Pynchon's naming. (His search for V was so compelling to me that I decided to reread the book and try to find more for myself. Trollope's naming practices are the subject of Bill Overton's "Name and Place in Trollope." Overton notes that, while Trollope is often highly successful with his connotative names (e.g., *Winterfield* for a pious widow), he also frequently overdoes the cuteness and produces such tasteless names as *Fillgrave* for a doctor or *Banmann* for a feminist.

In "Look! Up in the Sky! It's What's-His-Name!" Frederick M. Burelbach analyzes and categories names given to comic-book heroes and heroines. He also examines the names given to heroes' alter egos, finding—perhaps not surprisingly—that virtually all these alter ego names (e.g., *Rick Jones* for *Capt. Marvel* or *Barbara Gordon* for *Batgirl*) *are short and Anglo-Saxon. Although he strains the reader's credulity in his overinterpretation of some names such as Harry* and *Bevel*, Paul Ferguson does contribute to allegorical readings of Flannery O'Connor in his "By their Names You Shall Know Them: Flannery O'Connor's Onomastic Strategies." The following article, John P. Pauls' "Chekhov's Humorous Names," points out that a number of Chekhov's humorous names, for instance, *Polzúkhin* ("Mr. Crawler") for an obsequious jobseeker or *Moshénnikov* ("Mr. Swindler") for a dishonest lawyer, have become household words in Russia. He also notes that there was a tradition of comic names in Russian literature long before Chekhov's time.

Betty Davis's "Molière's Use of Names in *Georges Dandin*" is recommended especially for the native speaker of English who lacks the cultural background that many native speakers of French have. For example, one's appreciation of the play is heightened if one knows that *Lubin* was, at the time, a traditional name for a sharpster, and that *Dan-*

*din* means "fool, simpleton." (*Petit Robert* does define *dandin* as a foolish, clumsy man, but it does not list *lubin*, and certainly will not tell the reader that names like *Jacqueline* and *Mathurine* were considered peasant's names in Molière's day.) The field needs more sound historical research of the sort that this article exemplifies.

John Shawcross examines the sound symbolism of proper names in "An Inquiry into the Metric of Names: Sound and Rhythm of Names in Hart Crane's *White Buildings*." This type of analysis is not to everyone's taste, of course – for example, some people will not find that [I], [e], [∂], [u] have an "open feeling" – quite the contrary, in fact. Or some may be so unimaginative as to fail to see that [v], [f], and [w] are "sexually suggestive." We return to Spanish names with Luis A. Oyarsun's "Some Functions of Names in Galdó's Novels"; this piece is more of a sampler than a sustained analysis. Murray Heller examines the Slave Narration of William Wells Brown in "The Names of Slaves and Masters: Real and Fictional," showing that the names Brown chose for his characters reflect their roles in being typical or not typical for slaves at that time; his conclusions are substantiated by his examination of the actual names of slaves at different historical periods.

Alan Ostrum, in "The Functions of Names in the Mythopoeic Process in William Carlos Williams' *Paterson*," shows how "the place names establish a sense of the poem's rootedness in the physical locale" and notes that some of the names Williams uses are factual and others are not, but all *seem* to be. Ostrum has much more to say about Williams' techniques than I have space to summarize here. Another excellent example is Elizabeth M. Rajec's brief but meaty "Onomastics in the Works of Franz Kafka." She shows that Kafka was fascinated by names, anagrams, and cryptograms, playing elaborate linguistic games with names in most of his works. He was particularly fond of the letter "k" and used it meaningfully in all his major works. Rajec cannot be faulted for overinterpreting her data, for Kafka himself commented on the intricate relationships he established.

"The Evocative Power of Place Names in the Poetry of Carl Sandburg" is a contribution by the ever-productive Allen Walker Read, who discusses Sandburg's fondness for the placenames of the midwest, especially those of the cities. Richard D. Wood's "*Noms de Plume* of Esperanto Authors" notes, among other observations, that many of these

pen names do not follow Esperanto phonological and morphological rules.

In "And the Children May Know Their Names: Toni Morrison's *Song of Solomon*," Ruth Rosenberg finds that Morrison used four categories of names: (a) "return" names (of earlier ancestors), (b) post-Civil War rural Southern names, or "nigger" names as one character describes them, (c) names given be Northern white officials, and (d) black militant names adopted after the civil rights movement of the 1960s. She also details how Morrison introduces – or fails to introduce – the names of her characters in the novel. The volume ends with Walter P. Bowman's "The Titles of Dramatic Works: Problems for Translators and Researchers." Bowman distinguishes three levels of difficulty in translating names of plays: (a) the easy, i.e., the straightforward translation; (b) the more difficult, i.e., the adaptation (for instance, translating *Twelfth Night* as *La nuit des rois*); and (c) the impossible – titles in dialect (such as *All God's Chillun Got Wings*).

As this brief run-through has illustrated, *Names in Literature: Essays from Literary Onomastics Studies* offers a smörgåsbord of studies on names as used in literature. We look forward to the next issue, hoping only, perhaps, that it will include a somewhat wider range of languages represented and an exploration of changes over time in the treatment of names in literature.

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*Eponyms in Psychology: A Dictionary and Biographical Sourcebook*. By Leonard Zusne. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1987. Pp. xxi + 339. Index. $65.00.

Leonard Zusne, a psychologist at the University of Tulsa, has brought together (in alphabetical order) over 800 eponyms which fall into the area of psychology, broadly defined. In addition to listing and describing the eponyms, he provides biographical information on the person from whom the term takes its origin. Hundreds of references support the entries. Many of these references would be difficult to track down. A great deal of effort must have gone into developing the bibliography.

Although the title is *Eponyms in Psychology*, the actual range is such that almost everyone has or will run into many of the items. For example, there is the *Alice in Wonderland Syndrome* (from Lewis Carroll), which is characterized by depersonalization and hallucinations, especially *Lilliputian Hallucinations* (from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*), that occur in some altered state of consciousness. Another is the *Eustachian Tube* (connects the middle ear and the pharynx), named for the Italian anatomist Bartolommeo Eustachio (1500?-1574). A third is *Occam's Razor* (the simplest explanation is the best), named for William of Occam (1285?-1349), an influential scholastic philosopher.

Perusing the volume alerts the reader to the richness of many eponyms in everyday life. In the early pages we find *Alexanderism* (the urge to destroy nations), after Alexander the Great; the *Alexander Technique* (a method of relearning motor habits), developed by Frederick Matthias Alexander, Australian Educator (1869–1955); and *Alzheimer's Disease*, identified by Alois Alzheimer, German neuropathologist (1864–1915). Still others are *Antigone Complex, Boolean Algebra, Braille, Buridan's Ass, Diana Complex*, and *Hobson's Choice*.

To give an idea of how the entries are set up, I quote the entire entry for the *Coolidge Effect*, a term not as well known as it might be and one that might be useful to know.

> COOLIDGE EFFECT. In animals, the need of the male for variety in female sex partners. In rats, the initial high rate of copulation with a receptive female eventually decreases to almost zero, and rams and bulls are unwilling to mate repeatedly with the same female. The phenomenon is less pronounced in primates and even less so in humans, but some vestiges remain.
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> Coolidge, Calvin. American President (b. Plymouth Neck, Vermont, July 4, 1872, d. Northampton, Massachusetts, January 5, 1933). The eponym derives from a story told about the thirtieth president of the United States. Once, when visiting a government farm, he and his wife were taken on separate tours. On inspecting some chicken coops, Mrs. Coolidge was prompted to inquire concerning the frequency with which the rooster was expected to perform his duty each day. The figure of dozens of times a day impressed Mrs. Coolidge, and she said, "Please tell that to the President." As the President himself inspected the chickens, he was offered this information. Coolidge's response was to ask whether the rooster mated with the same hen each time. On being told that it was a different hen, Coolidge nodded slowly and said, "Tell that to Mrs. Coolidge." The story is given in a chapter, "Sexual Behavior: Hard Times with the Coolidge Effect," by G. Berman (in M. H. Siegel & H. P. Ziegler, eds., *Psychological Research: The Inside Story*, 1976) and by Glenn Wilson in *The Coolidge Effect* (1981).

*Eponyms in Psychology* will be of interest not only to the psychologist but also to the general scholar who is fascinated by words and onomastics. It can be a valuable reference tool for the onomastician and definitely deserves to be in libraries for general reference psychology collections.

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*The Mells: Surname Geography, Family History*. By J. Douglas Porteous. Saturna Island, BC: Saturnalia, Saturna Island Thinktank Press, 1988. P. 93. Available from P.O. Box 41, Saturna Island, BC VON 2YO CANADA. Price not listed.

From the very first page of this book, I knew I would like it, because the author has produced a genealogical study of a family name from the viewpoint of a human geographer. As a professional geographer myself, whose passion is names and whose avocation is family history, I knew this slim but handsomely produced volume would be a fruitful and pleasant read.

In his first chapter, J. Douglas Porteous explores the various origins and meanings of the word *mell* and suggests how it might have become a surname in England. With methods acquired through his training as a geographer and social scientist, Porteous set out to make inquiries from the Mell families listed in telephone directories in Great Britain. He supplemented this with a systematic review of birth records in St. Catherine's House, London, for nearly a century and a half, from 1838 to 1979. He also checked out the very valuable Mormon International Genealogical Index (IGI) for the years 1538 to 1850, but he found this index incomplete in terms of registrations and of parishes indexed. All of these searches must have been tedious and, on many occasions, fruitless, but Porteous dwells on the positive results acquired and makes the voluminous digging seem ultimately worthwhile and satisfying.

Through methodical testing of his data, Porteous was able to determine that the Humber-Trent area and, to a lesser extent, the London area, accounted for most of the births of the Mells from 1538 to 1979. In pre-industrial times, he found the Mells concentrated in Lincolnshire, but after the Industrial Revolution, he found the Mells centered in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

He then presents a study of the physical and human geography of the Humberhead region, which has been organized since 1974 as the Borough of Boothferry. A search was then made of parish registers in that area to ascertain the occurrences of the name *Mell*. He was able to narrow his search down to four parishes as the likely roots of the Mell family name and finally concluded that the single parish of Thorganby is perhaps the earliest location for a person bearing that surname, having found evidence from 1295.

In the fourth chapter, he explores in depth the ancestry of the Mells. Although he was born a Porteous, he was raised among the Mells of Howendyke and thus has more empathy with that family. His inspiration to explore the Mells in depth came directly from the fact that he named his son *Jonathan Gavin Mell Porteous*, and the son asked the obvious question about why he had *Mell* among his forenames.

In the last twenty-six pages of this ninety-three-page book, Porteous explores his own immediate Mell connections. He was able to trace with some certainty back to 1728, when the son of John Mell was baptized. His own son, born in 1979, represents the ninth generation from John Mell, who died in 1757.

Although Porteous was able to find the Mell name for several centuries in the area of Eastrington, where John Mell lived, he was unable to make any verifiable connection before John, and, to retain integrity as a genealogist, he resisted contriving any relationships before the 1720s.

Porteous' approach to the understanding of the genealogical and historical roots of a particular family name is exemplary. *The Mells*, as an analytical treatment of the "...history and geography of an ordinary family in ... time, space and place" (9), makes for compelling reading and is highly recommended as a how-to book for anyone seeking the roots of both his or her family and of his or her family name. I know it will be an excellent tool for me as I delve more deeply into my Rayburn, Logan, Clugston, Oliver, Cook, Cobean, McMaster, and Purdon roots.

The cartographic detail in the book is excellent. Curiously, other than a cover photo of his mother's family on the front cover and a rather hedonistic photo of himself on the back cover, he has included no photographic illustrations of the Mells or reproductions of other materials examined. As we all know, however, illustrations often excessively push up the costs of publishing.

Douglas Porteous is a professor of geography at the University of Victoria and resides on Saturna Island, one of the bucolic retreats of the Gulf Islands in the Strait of Georgia. His current eclectic interests include the

study of sensuous geography, environmental esthetics, geoautobiography, place loyalty, geopolitics of Micronesia, and urban and regional planning as topocide. If any readers sense a kindred spirit in such interests, he would no doubt love to hear from you.

Porteous has published a study of surname geography in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* ns 7 (1982): 395-418, and a paper on locating the place of origin of a surname in *The Local Historian* 18 (1987): 391-95.

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*The Encyclopedia of Codenames in World War II.* By Christopher Chant. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1986. Pp. viii + 344. US $55.00.

There are said to be two basic kinds of intelligence: human intelligence and military intelligence. To get some idea of the amount of the former in the latter, let's try a little quiz. Please match the military operations codenames in the left column with the brief descriptions in the right.

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|---|---|
| 1. *Trojanisches Pferd* (Trojan Horse) | (a) cutting communication lines |
| 2. *Spoof* | (b) Allied meeting in Moscow |
| 3. *Adlerangriff* (eagle attack) | (c) diversionary (bombing attack) |
| 4. *Tolstoy* | (d) sweeps against targets of opportunity |
| 5. *Millenium* | (e) extremely daring assault |
| 6. *Exodus* | (f) a commander-in-chief |
| 7. *Ranger* | (g) pipeline under the ocean |
| 8. *King-Pin* | (h) pyrotechnic device |
| 9. *Strangle* | (i) RAF patrols of English Channel |
| 10. *Pluto* | (j) first 1000-bomber raid |
| 11. *Hedgehog* | (k) combined operations HQ |
| 12. *Reckless* | (l) operation to eliminate enemy corridor |
| 13. *Razzle* | (m) medium-range radar network in UK |
| 14. *Sampson* | (n) low-level short-range radar network in UK |
| 15. *Unity* | (o) 3 related plans (for reconquest of Burma) |
| 16. *Flaschenhals (bottleneck)* | (p) ferrying back liberated POWS |
| 17. *Chain Home* | (q) *Luftwaffe* air strike |
| 18. *Chain Home Low* | (r) blind bombing attack (with *Gee* device) |
| 19. *Channel Stop* | (s) cover for another operation |
| 20. *Plans X, Y,* and *Z* | (t) explosive device throwing 24 charges in an an elliptical pattern |
| 21. *DKA* | (u) Durban *via* Kalinda to Aden |

No Prizes offered. The answers are 1(s), 2(c), 3(q), 4(b), 5(j), 6(p), 7(d), 8(f), 9(a), 10(g), 11(t), 12(e), 13(h), 14(r), 15(k), 16(l), 17(m), 18(n), 19(i), 20(o), 21(u).

If you got all of these right, you are either, like Christopher Chant, the author of *The Encyclopedia of Codenames of World War II*, an expert on the history of what is still being called "the last war" with a special interest in codenames ("a subject of enduring fascination to me") or you are (like myself, who tried vainly to persuade the RCAF, the USAF, and NATO that codenames ought not to be guessable by the very people one wishes to keep information from) convinced that military intelligence often fails to make adequate use of the common sense that people are supposed to be born with.

If "a codename is one selected by those party to the concept as a method of imparting meaning different from the conventional one, and is designed as an aid to security of information," then surely codenames must pay less attention to being easy "mental shorthand for those in the know" and more to avoiding obvious connections or clever guesses so that the secret is kept, "obfuscating the issue for those not in the know." As an intelligence officer, I tried to argue (well after World War II) that codenames ought, like codes, to be as hard to "break" as possible and, ideally, even misleading to the enemy. Clearly, no naval operation ought to have a codename like *Neptune* or *Sea Lion*, no important operation *Overlord*, no "grab" *Grieb*, no set of operations *Hamlet, Ophelia, Gertrude, Horatio,* etc. Nor should *Horatio* be used for any operation involving a bridge, just in case the enemy has read Macaulay's poem too. Enemy intelligence should not be able to see instantly that (say) *Topaz* and *Ruby* are part of a big scheme that also somehow involves *Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire,* and so on. Agents should not be named *Vladimir, Lucky, Pozzo,* and *Estragon*, for these can be connected by anyone familiar with *Waiting for Godot*, though any one of these might be used for an individual (preferably not of the nationality that fits the name), so long as *Lucky* does not cover someone really named Felix, etc. To use *Big Apple* as codename for New York City or *Admiral* for a president who (with no authorization) likes to sport an admiral's cloak, or even *Dodgers* for Brooklyn is to reveal more than is necessary. Codenames are no fit subject for cleverness. *Mincemeat* is cute for an operation involving a corpse, but too dangerous a joke even if it is a hard one to "get." *Trinity* is excellent for something that involves nothing in threes and *Osric* (refer-

ring to a minor character) would be still better for something very important and not at all related to some *Shakespeare* or *Hamlet* operation that is over and known by that name to one's enemies already.

Codenames were used at all levels, from supreme command plotting big strategies to the lowest echelons engaged in tiny tactical operations, and the fault of making them too easy for the enemy to guess, whether because the creators of the codenames wanted to be clever or just to make memorable names their own side would have no trouble with, is found at all levels as well. One would think people dealing in world-shaking events and affecting the lives of themselves and their allies would have been more cautious, more circumspect than to hand the enemy transparent codenames, names that made it clear what the operation might be or even that an operation was a sequel to another, part of a set of operations, or even simply large or important (*Sledgehammer, Olympic, Cosmic,* etc.).

*The Encyclopedia of Codenames of World War II* is, in fact, more useful as a knowledgeable guide to the nature of the many operations described – the author was involved in writing various histories of World War II and knows his subject in and out – than to the nature of the names themselves. One discovers the exact ranks and names of the commanding officers of various operations but never who chose the codename or why it was chosen or what its efficiency was in covering the operation.

Christopher Chant does brilliantly in giving concise histories of each operation covered: "its aims, the forces it involved, the commanders, the geographical and time frames in which it happened, and the results." But this is the work of a military historian, not an onomastician; it offers little guidance or none to the military man who has to confect codenames for future use. It does not warn intelligence operatives not to call something puzzling *Enigma* or a three-pronged attack *Trident* or something big *Mammut*.

About the only guidance for those who must create and crack codenames is a not very thoughtful comment by *Elderly Naval Person* Churchill in a communication to General (later Lord) Ismay in August 1943 (which was rather late to be addressing such matters, you may think):

> Operations . . . ought not to be described by code-words [*sic*] which imply a boastful and overconfident sentiment, . . . which are calculated to invest the plan with an air of despondency. . . . They ought not to be names

> of frivolous character. . . . They should not be ordinary words. . . . Names of living people should be avoided.

These warnings might just as well apply to most kinds of placenames too. For good codenames, we need words that are not at all likely to be misheard or miswritten or, most especially, not capable of being confused with other codenames or non-codenames. The ideal code is one which conceals the existence of a code. An obvious puzzle tempts others to solve it; at the very least betrays that a secret is being kept. Codenames can seldom or never disguise their true nature, but every care can and must be taken to assure that they disguise the nature of the operation they serve to identify to their own side only.

Codenames should have no discernible pattern, such as nouns for places, adjectives for objectives, words beginning with *O* for Yugoslavian entities, words ending in *-ion* for air operations, or the like. Constituents of complex operations should bear no obvious relationship to one another: names of planets for major operations, names of galaxies or names of the zodiac for other kinds of operations, and so on. It should not be possible to discern from a codename whether it covers an operation or a secret device or a secret agent, etc. Codewords should contain no possible misunderstanding for speakers of foreign languages who are allies. Codenames should not be reused except in unusual circumstances and then only in the full realization that this can lead to confusing one's own side as well as the opposition. Codewords might best be selected quite at random with the use of computers. No matter how unlikely it might be that the opposite side could figure out a codename derived (as in the Vietnam War in one or more instances) from the hometown of the relevant commander, or some other arcane source, it is never worth taking even the slightest chance of detection by the enemy. Every new operation must have its own codename: *Modified Dracula* already yields more than it is necessary to give away. Night fighters deserve *Daylily* at least, not *Nachteule* (night owl). There is no reason why one operation must have only one codename or one that cannot be altered, so long as there is no discernible pattern.

*The Encyclopedia of Codenames of World War II* does not include all such names by any means, let alone names for operations that in the end were not mounted (such as *Innkeeper*), but it will be perfectly adequate for almost every conceivable modern investigation in the minds of the people who will consult it. To read it is to get a pretty full potted history

of the main events of that war, though the British emphasis on the European and Russian theatres and on (say) Burma and Singapore rather than on the US-Japanese conflict is evident.

As I read of that war, it came to me sharply that Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini, and many more are long dead. But Hirohito, just now dead, outlived them all. Today the company that manufactured Zero fighters makes cars for sale in the US and the yen is doing better than the dollar, the DM better than the pound (which hardly anyone calls sterling any more in these days when Great Britain is just Britain). In the *Roundup* or *Super-Roundup*, to use a couple of names from the book, the war has turned out differently from what we once thought.

But that is no reason why we cannot enjoy its codenames.

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*A Dictionary of Days.* By Leslie Dunkling. London: Routledge, 1988. Pp. xiii + 156. £4.95. New York: Facts on File, 1988. $18.95.

This browsable, readable little book contains around 850 entries devoted to names of days, ranging from individual days, such as *Candlemas Day* and *Thanksgiving Day,* to general names and words denoting a day, such as *today, yesterday, tomorrow, birthday, wash day,* and *off day.* The style is pleasantly discursive, even anecdotal, and several of the entries are supported by appropriate literary quotations. Not all the entries are devoted to familiar day names, and there are a good number of "quaint and curious" names, such as *Grotto Day, Fastens-een, Nettle Day*, and *Super Flush Sunday.*

The concentration is chiefly on day names of the English-speaking world, and there are only a few entries devoted to names in use in other countries. Thus, France has *Bastille Day,* but not *Liberty and Peace Day* (May 8) or *Victory Day* (November 11). Nor do any of the half-dozen or so historic *Days of the Barricades* gain entry. Again, the Soviet Union's *October Revolution Day* (November 7) is absent, as are any other

feasts or festivals in that country. (This particular entry would have been useful, if only to explain how it came about that an October Revolution is commemorated in November.)

Several Jewish day names are represented, although I couldn't find an entry for *Feast of Weeks* (*Shavuot*) except incidentally in the *Pentecost* entry, and *First Day of Tabernacles* (*Succoth*) is also not included. And back in Gentile (i.e. Christian) Britain, it seems odd that although *Coronation Day* is rightly entered, *Accession Day* (February 6, when Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in 1952) is not. At *Sovereign's Official Birthday*, too, no mention is made of the Birthday honors that are one of its key components. (Possibly they could equally have been included in the *birthday* entry.)

In short, while there is much to inform and enjoy in this book, it must at this stage serve as something of a sampler, for there are many day names that spring to mind that could have been profitably included. In the general names, for instance, *ticket day* could have been entered to match up with *settling day* (the former is the day before the latter on the London Stock Exchange), and *transfer day* could do with a mention as the day when bank stock must be registered at the Bank of England. And if the adults are allowed their *weekday* and *work day,* why can't the children have their *school day* as the equivalent? Leslie Dunkling may like to consider these and other entries for his next edition (retitled *The Book of a Thousand Days*?), and also give a showing to *day of rest* and *rest day.* Devout Christians and toiling sportsmen could do with one or the other, respectively.

The book concludes with a Calendar in which the names entered in the text are presented in chronological sequence, from *New Year's Day* (January 1) to *Hogmanay* (December 31).

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*Onomasticon to Cicero's Speeches*. By D. R. Shackleton Bailey. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. Pp. xi + 140. $29.95.

In this prosopographical monograph, Bailey shows how Cicero identifies contemporaries (and others) in his speeches, relating the characters to his text and to his attitude toward them by the way he alludes to them by name. The Roman of gentility during the time of Cicero had a praenomen (usually conferred on boys nine days after birth), a nomen (the gens or tribal name, inherited), and a cognomen (formerly a nickname but in Cicero's time a family name used by both patricians and plebeian families). A good example of all three would be *Marcus Tullius Cicero*. The first name (praenomen), *Marcus*, was one of some fifteen that were used over and over (some of the others being *Publius*, *Caius*, *Tiberius*, *Sextus*, and *Quintus*). *Tullius*, the nomen, is the gens or tribal name, while *Cicero* was the cognomen.

Variations occurred. For instance, *Caius Julius Caesar* is generally known by his nomen and cognomen, *Julius Caesar*; *Quintus Horatius Flaccus* was known by his nomen. But conventions existed, and variations occurred within the conventions and could be exploited by the experienced and effective orator, such as Cicero. Bailey notes many of the ways Cicero uses the names to most effect. For instance, Cicero uses the full three names in the most formal and solemn way to enhance sarcasm.

In most formal speeches, however, the use of two names somehow became the most dignified way to refer to another person, usually the use of the praenomen plus nomen, or praenomen plus cognomen. In Cicero's formal addresses before the Senate and popular assembly, the "dignified double name" dominates. When Cicero omits the praenomen, the reference to the person is pejorative. When a name is often repeated, a single nomen or cognomen is used without any derogatory implication. Bailey points out that the conventions are "highly flexible." But distinctions among the usages do occur. Bailey lists instances where differentiation does occur between nobles who were ascending in importance in the social scale.

Bailey organized his monograph in sections, with the first listing all persons and deities mentioned in the orations, with references. Instead of entering biographical information and any historical data, the compiler provides a brief identification only and refers to other works where the subjects are treated fully. The major such work to consult is D. Pauly

and C. Wissowa, *Realencyclopadie der Classischen Altertumwissenschaft.* All secondary sources appear in a separate section in the front matter, keyed with abbreviations for easy reference. The entries do contain recent addenda to the scholarship on the onomasticon, items not available from Bailey's own research.

The entries for persons and deities cover ninety-two pages with approximately two thousand names listed and keyed to the orations. The second section lists some 150 cognomina. The fourth listing groups all the places named in the orations with identifications and locations, more than four hundred different ones. *Roma* is mentioned most often, with *Sicilia, Syracuse, Italia, Gallia, Graecia, Asia,* and *Africa* being other important places mentioned often, giving some intimation of their importance in the speeches. The names of sixty-nine laws appear in a separate section, with references to their places in the orations. The names of the thirty-five tribes and a short list of thirteen miscellaneous names round out the onomasticon.

The text is a major contribution to Latin studies and to the orations of Cicero and to the impact of Cicero himself. Furthermore, although Bailey does not mention this, the study of the way Cicero uses the names indicates his own attitudes toward the Roman Republic and gives insight into his character in a way that historians cannot without recourse to the social significance of the names.

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