
Book Reviews

Namenpaare: Eine Studie zur römischen Namengebung [Name-Pairs: A Study of Roman Namegiving]. By Heikki Solin. *Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum* 90. Societas Scientiarum Fennica (Finnish Society of Sciences and Letters), Helsinki, Finland. 1990. Order from Academic Bookstore, P.O. Box 101 28, SF-00101 Helsinki, Finland. Pp. 92. Price not listed.

The author of this book has an unsurpassed knowledge (already shown in other publications) of personal names in the Roman Empire in general and in Rome in particular. The specific feature of his method is that he does not go by the single languages to which the names belong but he takes Rome as an area of a huge linguistic confluence. Rome, above all imperial Rome, was a melting pot of the caliber of today's New York. This approach stresses, quite correctly, the sociolinguistic and purely onomastic aspects of the study.

The book is based on a huge amount of practically exhaustive epigraphic material from the city of Rome, Italy, and the Western (Latin) provinces, with the Greek material from the East duly taken into consideration. It must be stressed that the author does not use the epigraphic texts as a mere source; he actively establishes or improves their readings. For instance, a new photograph of a stone with an inscription preserved in the Vatican Museum shows that the reading of a name is *Pylade*, not *Pyladi*, as printed in the standard edition *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (= CIL) VI 25244. The stone of another inscription from Puteoli CIL X 2872, thought to be lost, has been found in a chapel in Naples, and an excellent photograph of it is offered.

The study shows that paired names of siblings occur only rarely. (Names are considered to be paired if they "belong to each other" for some reason; examples will clarify.) The only pair occurring more than ten times (mostly as names of slaves) is that of the Dioscuri, *Amphio* and *Zethus*. But another pair of Dioscuri, *Castor* and *Pollux*, is infrequent and so are other pairs, such as *Lucifer* and *Hesper* ("morning star" and "evening star"—the two persons were young men, slaves); *Oceanus* and *Galatia* (brother and sister; the mythical Galatia was Oceanus' daughter in Greek

mythology); *Petrus* and *Paulus*; *Ortycia* and *Arethusa* (twin sisters; *Arethusa* is [the nymph of] the fountain on the island of *Ortygia*, the old city of Syracuse); *Asylus* and *Hierus* (twin brothers, slaves of Trajan's *praefectus praetorio*, both mentioned in Martialis; a *ἱερόν* 'sacred place, temple' was the place of asylum); *Thexis* and *Chelys* (twin sisters, singers; "enchantment" and "lyre" [from "tortoise shell"] respectively).

Most of these and a few other examples occur only once. The question arises why such pairs are so infrequent. Why, for instance, while *Amphio* and *Zethus* (although not frequent, either) are the best attested pair, the other Dioscuri's names, *Castor* and *Pollux* are rare? One type of answer the author gives is based on his excellent knowledge of names, their connotation and the lore connected with them. In this case *Κάστωρ* and *Πολυδεύκης* were frequent names in the East, where most slaves came from; but the Latin form of *Πολυδεύκης*, *Pollux*, was to the Roman only the name of one of the two gods that were absorbed into the Roman mythology; more than that: *Castor et Pollux* were frequently referred to collectively as *Castores* and their temple was called *templum Castorum*.¹ Therefore, *Castor* necessarily was a more frequent name, because it was the name of many slaves from the East, *Κάστωρ*, latinized as *Castor* (Greek was the language of all the Eastern slaves, irrespective of their origin) and it was the more frequently used name within the divine pair in Rome.

Most of the paired names belong to slaves or freed people. This is quite logical. Within the structure of Roman names as used by free persons these were the *cognomina*, so this type of name had to belong to slaves: first, in the days of the Republic the main variation of the personal names within a family of free persons was in the *praenomen*, not in the *cognomen*; and second, in later days, in the Empire, when they became more frequent, *cognomina* of this type too conspicuously marked the bearer as a slave to be given to a free-born child. In this way, the study develops a good sociolinguistic insight into the Roman onomatopoeisis, well arguing that only a well-educated slave owner could have had both the knowledge and the opportunity to give pairs of names like *Asylus* and *Hierus* or *Arethusa* and *Ortycia* requiring a good knowledge of Greek and geography and institutions. The two singers, *Thexis* and *Chelys* were slaves of a woman called *Cottia*; the highly educated Plinius, Jr., characterizes the wife of one of his friends, *Cottia*, as *uxor singularis exempli*: this in undoubtedly the same *Cottia*, quite capable of selecting those Greek names (though surely not for the girls as babies but only when they had started their careers).

The author has the ability to take everything into consideration: an inscription from Rome tells us about the twin sisters, *Rhode* and *Rhodope*; *Rhodope* is a mountain range, well known not only as a geographical notion, but also from poetry and mythology since Vergilius; however, the author knows another Roman inscription where we find an *Anthus* 'flower,' son of *Rhodope*: so, by a Roman with a good knowledge of Greek, both *Rhode* and *Rhodope* could have been taken as members of a family of names that go to "rose" (ῥόδον), just as the names of the two brothers *Rhodo* and *Rhodinus* known from yet another Roman inscription.

This example opens yet another aspect: why are such pairs of names infrequent within subsequent generations of families? An example like the truly "hydronymic" family of Puteoli with a grandfather *Rhenus*, father *Euphrates*, sons *Crescens*, *Rhenus*, and *Danuvius* (55) is truly unique; simple cases such as P. Aelius Lycus (Greek "wolf") giving his son the cognomen *Lupus* 'wolf' (75) are rare as well. This is explained by the consideration that in the naming of sibling or even twin slaves, there is a single person who decides what the names will be, namely the owner (whereas in a free family, there would be a broader range of considerations). That the semantic side of names and their connections were taken into consideration in giving such a name can be shown by an inscription, in which the treasurer of Capua called *Lupulus* 'little wolf' (undoubtedly a former slave of the city himself), honors C. Campanius *Ursulus* 'little bear,' freed slave of the colony, and calls him his friend: probably the city official gave the slave a cognomen, paired to his own.

It is only very occasionally that one's opinion would go a slightly different path from the author's. We know from Aulus Gellius that a city ordinance in Athens forbade giving the glorious names of *Harmodios* and *Aristogeiton* (the two killers of the tyrant Hippias; they were honored by a statue and heroic cult) to slaves. The author finds that names of famous Athenians such as Solon, Kleisthenes, Miltiades, Perikles, Themistokles were never given to slaves although there was nothing to forbid it, simply because that "was not done"; why, then, forbid just *Harmodios* and *Aristogeiton*? The author thinks that these names were forbidden in the pair, jointly, because a pair of slaves with these names would be too conspicuous. Could one not think that one was worried that the names of the *tyrannoktónoi* could have given the slaves various ideas?

The book is well printed, with very few misprints. *Kapital* instead of *Kapitel* (72) is trivial. But to correct *Asiatica* (instead of *Asiatice*) as the nominative to the dative *Asiatice* is perhaps slightly more worthwhile

(65). (In CIL VI 26783 *Statiliae Asiaticae Asia sorori geminae*, as in CIL VI 25429 *duabus gemellis Rhode et Rhodope*).

This is a book not easy to read, because it is written for the (by now, alas, somewhat restricted) club of people who know that IGRR means *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes* and MAMA *Monumenta Asiae Minoris antiqua* (there is no list of such abbreviations in the book), who know the difference between the *cognomen* and the *supernomen* and many similar pieces of classical scholarship; nor is it made easier by the highly condensed style, normal in the same tradition. However, within this shell the book is replete with interesting information and full of delightful and important insights into some institutions and habits exhibited by members of Roman society that belonged both to its upper level (that we know well from literature) and to its lower layers (knowledge of which we derive mostly from epigraphic sources and above all from, sadly, funerary inscriptions).

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Note

1. This is the phenomenon that paired names can occur in dual, as in Greek *Αΐαντε* = Aias and Teukros, and as in Sanskrit, *Mitrāvaruṇau* or only *Mitra* for *Mitrā* and *Varuna* (*Mitrās ca Varuṇās ca*) with the dual ending *-au* or in plural, as in Latin: *Cereres* = Ceres and Proserpina, *Veneres Cupidinesque* = Venus and Cupido. In Sanskrit, even paired general nouns can occur in this form *mātarāpitarā* (two duals) or only *mātarā* or *pitarā* = "mother and father." The exact steps in the development of these constructions are not clear. Similar phenomena in modern languages, such as Spanish *los reyes* or Modern Greek (Katharevousa) *οι βασιλεις*, both meaning literally "the kings" but being used for "the king and the queen," will in any case be independent formations. In Spanish one can think of the overwhelmingly famous *los Reyes Católicos*, i.e. King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castilia, who by their marriage and by their final conquest of the last remnants of Moorish dominions in Andalusia founded modern Spain.

Streets of San Francisco: The Origins of Street and Place Names. By Louis K. Loewenstein. Expanded ed. Lexikos, 4079 19th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. 1986. Pp. ix + 110. Paper, \$6.95.

Studies of urban streets are uncommon, and so this is a welcome addition to the slender list of writings in that area. Unfortunately the author or his publisher apparently made little effort to get reviews for this little book, which was first published in 1984, with an expanded edition two years later.

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San Francisco is an especially interesting place in many ways, and its street names reflect to a degree the cultural diversity of the city. The aboriginal, the Hispanic and Anglo influences on the Golden Gate City are all amply shown in the names of the streets. The Indian names alone number sixty-three, although that figure includes numerous names from back East. Still, California tribes, their leaders, and their culture are recalled by such names as *Colusa*, *Marin*, *Mono*, *Sonoma*, *Tamalpais*, *Tehama*, *Temescal*, and *Toyon*.

The Spanish influence is strong, as might be expected. At least 208 of this city's street names are from the language of the Hispanics (Spanish and Mexican) who founded this city and governed it for three quarters of a century. Of these the names of saints (42), explorers, military figures, and places in Spain predominate. Of course the Anglo names exceed all others, because it was after the American conquest of 1848 that the sleepy village on the bay burgeoned into a major city. Sixteen streets were named for American presidents. Nineteenth-century naturalist John Muir is commemorated, along with World War II hero Colin Kelly, civil rights leaders Martin Luther King and Whitney Young, and Polish leader Lech Walesa. Other name sources are universities and states and cities back East which reveal to a degree the places from which California settlers came after 1848.

Four streets are named for heroes of the Filipino resistance to Spanish rule, but none honor the leading resister to American rule of the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo. But the most yawning omission in the fabric of cultural diversity in this city's names is the almost total omission of any recognition of San Francisco's Chinese population. Only one street, Old Chinatown Lane, recognizes their existence.

Following the alphabetical listing of street names, this book closes with a seven-page treatment of Bay Area landmarks, including names of islands in the bay, historic spots in the city such as the Presidio, and a number of towns and natural features in adjoining counties. There is also an appendix listing name changes, and a short bibliography.

In his introduction, Professor Loewenstein reports that of the city's 1,735 streets having names other than mere numbers, he was able to determine the origin of only 1,200. Therefore he was compelled to resort to such provisional terms as "possibly" or "probably." Part of the problem, he writes, is the destruction of records in the earthquake and fire of 1906, and even more important, the failure of name givers to record the reasons for name adoptions, including a large number

adopted since the fire. That is a problem elsewhere also, as any name sleuth can attest. However, the expenditure of a little sweat should have uncovered the secrets from outside as well as local sources. To leave 535 names in limbo seems to suggest insufficient effort. Chicago also had a big fire, in 1871, which destroyed public records, yet the sources of nearly all are known, as shown in my review of *Streetwise Chicago* in *Names* 27.4 (December 1989): 381–84.

There are other criticisms of the present work. In places the author seems to have gotten his cards mixed. For example:

SEMINOLE Avenue. Named after the Iroquoian tribe that lived in what is now western New York and eastern Ohio. They are the most important of the original five nations of the Iroquois League.

The next name listed is *Seneca*, which is followed by exactly the same words, as it should be. The Seminoles, of course, are a Florida tribe of Muskogean speech.

The author also repeats the old myth that the Algonquians called the Mississippi the “father of waters.” That is an imaginative European phrase, perhaps first used in 1775 by the botanist William Bartram (*Travels*, New York: Dover, 1955, 341). In his favor, however, is the author’s remark that the actual meaning of *Mississippi* is “great river,” although his addition of “or water” is incorrect.

Indian names are a common stumbling block for many, and given the special problems of these names, mistakes are forgivable. But there is little excuse for saying that Carolina Street is named “after the state which was named for Caroline of Ansbach,” who married the future King George II.” That lady was the source of a county name in Virginia, but the two states named *Carolina* were named (from a Latin form of *Charles*) by the Stuart King Charles II for himself.

Indiana, moreover, was not “originally” the name of part of the “Old Northwest Territory.” It was originally a region of western Pennsylvania named for the Indiana Company, founded in 1763 to negotiate land deals with the Iroquois. The name *Indiana* is still preserved in the Quaker State by the names of a borough, a county, and a university. The western territory which became Indiana took its name from the East in 1800.

Other blunders: There is no “Nebraska River.” That is simply an Otoe Indian name for the French-named Platte River and means the same thing, “flat water.” There is no Natoma Indian tribe in California

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or elsewhere. Natick is not a town in Scotland, but a town in Massachusetts, named for a local Indian tribe.

Professor Loewenstein is to be commended for tackling the difficult tasks posed by the variety of cultures represented in San Francisco's names. However, more rigorous procedure could have reduced error in his work. It is fair to add that the number of mistakes, in proportion to the number of items examined, appears to be quite low. Let it not discourage anyone from hazarding the adventure of penetrating the toponymic thickets.

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What Do You Call a Person From . . .? A Dictionary of Resident Names, by Paul Dickson. Facts on File, 460 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. 1990. Pp. xxi + 160. No price listed.

demonym n. 1. the name given to the residents of a place. 2. the word coined by Paul Dickson, from a suggestion of George H. Scheetz, to refer to the people of a place.

Paul Dickson, in the latest of his informed yet approachable language studies, takes us on a fascinating demonymic journey upon which we meet the *Dunelmains* of Durham, the *Byetowners* of Ottawa and the *Cythereans* of Venus, as well as assorted *-onians*, *-ans*, *-ers*, and *-ites*.

Dickson attempts to include the resident terms for all nations, major world cities, all states and Canadian Provinces, and smaller but noteworthy places. Also included are more generic national and regional terms (*native*, *Yankee*, *Chicano*, *Appalachia*), some more or less imaginary places (*Boswash*, *Utopia*, *Yoknapatawpha*), some (often) derogatory resident terms (*Okie*, *Cracker*, *Banana-bender* [Queenslander]), and some miscellaneous and mostly unusual names with which Dickson happens to be familiar (residents of Accident, Maryland, prefer to be known not as *Accidents* themselves but as *Accidentals*). Dickson, alas, does not answer one of the questions which has burned my mind for years: what *do* the people of Toad Suck, Arkansas, call themselves?

The organization of the book is alphabetical by place, but important demonyms (*Hoosier*, *Muscovite*, *Bean Towner*, *Hawkeye*) have their own

entries. In each entry Dickson gives the "official" demonym(s) and colloquial or slangy nicknames. Thus we learn that *Alabamians*, who hail from the *Heart of Dixie* or the *Cotton State*, are also known as *Lizards* or *Yallerhammers*. While most of the entries are short and terse, there are several very interesting and informative longer essays (the essay on *Hoosier* is especially good). The demonyms are all English and the local demonym is not given even when it differs considerably from English usage. (The only designation given for Beijing residents, for example, is *Pekinese*).

Dickson acts largely as compiler and descriptive lexicographer; the words he includes are the words actually used (at least among most English speakers) to refer to people of places. The entries are left for the most part to speak for themselves. We are then left to speculate upon why the residents of Rio call themselves *Cariocans*, why those who live in Shropshire call themselves *Salopeans*, and (even though there are interesting preliminary discussions by Dickson), why some cities and countries (Bangkok, Newport News, Saigon) have no resident names at all. Dickson is interested in compiling data rather than building theories of naming. At the outset he states, "the rules [for naming residents] are so broad and the exceptions so varied that ... citizen names offer a field day for name collectors." Works dealing with more theoretical issues of place-people naming (e.g., Philip Shaw, "Factors Affecting the Formation of Citizen Names in the United States," *American Speech*, 1986) are generally irrelevant to the work at hand. I would say though that in at least one case, a rule was implied which would have informed the entry considerably. The people of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, call themselves *Moose Javians*. Dickson cites Alan Rayburn, who indicates that this formulation, while not conforming to any established pattern, "may be related to Shavian." I think this is certainly true, and it is also part of a larger naming pattern. It is a general rule (although how general I'm not sure) that when a proper name ends with a back vowel, a *v* is added before suffixes beginning with a vowel. Thus, we have, in addition to *Shaw-Shavian*, *Thoreau-Thoreauvian*, *Marlowe-Marlovian*, *Peru-Peruvian*. This is probably the process at work in Moose Jaw-Moose Javian.

Dickson's entry for *native* is traditional: "Person born in a given location." However, this usage, while certainly the most common at the present time, seems to be changing. A year or so ago, an article in *The Northern Star*, the Northern Illinois University student paper, contained the following sentence: "Although born in Kentucky, [So and So] is now a native of Illinois." This use of "native" to cover the same semantic

territory as “resident,” struck me as terribly odd at the time, but in the past ten or twelve months, I have read of similar usages and have heard other examples. The change is perhaps spurred on by college designations of “native students” (those who began their study at a particular school) and “non-native students,” i. e., transfers.

As always with books of this sort, necessary selection comes down to a matter of personal preference, and nothing is really gained by asking “Why did Dickson include this but not that?” Some of his selections: *Rustbelt* and *Sunbelt* are here, but not *Snowbelt* and *Cornbelt*. *Michiana*, where Michigan and Indiana interface, is included, but *Delmarva*, which has been seriously proposed for statehood on several occasions, is not.

There are a few printer’s errors, none which detract significantly from the value or utility of the book. I noted eight: *books* should be *book* (page 43, line 10), *ben* should be *been* (page 70, line 20), *Pennsylvanian* should be *Pennsylvania* (page 109, *Pennsylvania* entry), *be* is duplicated (page 114, *Quebec* entry), *horsesman* should be *horseman* (page 122, *San Francisco* entry), *1936* should be *1836* (page 132, line 28), *chief* is duplicated (pages 149–150), and the citation is garbled for the McDavid and McDavid article, which should read: “Cracker and Hoosier,” *Names* 21 (1973).

Dickson has done a masterful job of presenting, in this very useful reference dictionary, the resident names of the major political entities of the world. Yes, Rachel, the people of Tangiers are really called *Tangerines*; I read it in Paul Dickson.

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An English Dictionary of Bulgarian Names: Spelling and Pronunciation.

By Andrei Danchev, Michael Holman, Ekaterina Dimova, and Milena Savova. Naouka i Izkoustvo, c/o Jusator, Sofia, Bulgaria. 1989. Pp. 288. Cloth, 2.87 Leva.

The motivation and purpose of this dictionary of names is to systematize the transliteration of Bulgarian and non-Bulgarian names in the Cyrillic script specific to Bulgarian, which has letters and sounds not found in the other Slavic languages using this script. The focus has usually been on the Russian version of Cyrillic. A great deal of confusion and many differences now exist among rival transliteration systems: the

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American system differs from the British, both of these National systems differ from the universal system based on the Czech alphabet (Roman letters with diacritical marks), and all of these differ from the system used in Bulgaria itself.

The underlying theory of the authors' system of transliteration is "A one-to-one interlingual graphemic correspondence," i. e., employing only one grapheme in both the source language, Bulgarian, to correspond with a single grapheme in the target tongue, English, and at the same time utilizing—while avoiding the shortcomings of—long-established public usage.

In addition, the authors provide a phonetic transcription side-by-side with the graphemic transliteration. All of the letters in the Bulgarian Cyrillic alphabet have been treated in some detail, especially the troublesome Bulgar vowel **ъ** /ǎ(ə)/→**u**, which appears, for instance, in the name of the country, България Bulgaria /bǎl-'ga-ri-ja/, and the unaccented final **ия** /ija/→**i(y)a**, as in the capital city, София Sofia /'so-fi-ja/.

The dictionary contains phonetic transcriptions and English translations of 15,000 Bulgarian names of persons, institutions, and places. A large number of non-Bulgarian names are also given, but only if they are connected with Bulgarian history and therefore to be found in Bulgarian contexts or if their bearers are Bulgarian citizens. The dictionary does not generally include etymologies or other information about the origins of these names.

Foreign names from roman script languages are given in their donor language forms, with the Bulgarian pronunciation and the ethnic origin of the name is given, e.g.: Скайлер —Schuyler (Du./E.), /'skaj-ler/.

The book's introduction is in both Bulgarian and English, and a user's guide provides a graphemic correspondence scheme. A bibliography is included.

This is a truly valuable reference work of names for anyone working in the Bulgarian and English languages and constitutes a fairly comprehensive course in Bulgarian pronunciation, phonetics, and transliteration.

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The Names of Comedy. By Anne Barton. University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George Street, Toronto, ON M5S 1A6 Canada. 1990. Pp. x + 221. Cloth, US \$35.00.

The Names of Comedy makes a major contribution to the field of literary onomastics for the English Renaissance. It is to my knowledge the first study to offer such magisterial scope to the subject. The title is misleading, for the book deals not only with comedy, specifically dramatic comedy, but also with history plays, tragedy, and poetry.

Professor Barton, an eminent Shakespearean scholar, begins quite properly with Plato's *Cratylus*, whereby she establishes parameters for nominal methodology. She judges an author to be either "cratylic" (inventing names with meaning) or "hermogean" (choosing names arbitrarily). She goes on to conclude that "the onomastic decisions dramatists make, whether essentially cratylic, hermogean, or (more usually) a combination of the two, will say a great deal about them as artists and about the quality and structure of the imaginary worlds they create" (15). She gives examples in Greek and Roman drama in chapter one and again in chapter seven. The intervening chapters, making up the largest section of the book, cover Medieval and Renaissance drama, and the epilogue brings the study to the twentieth century.

The book collects and expands Barton's Alexander Memorial Lectures, presented at the University of Toronto in 1983. As might be expected of such a collection, the book has a disjunctive and unfocused quality which leads to confusion as to the main thrust of the effort. Clearly, it is weighted toward the English Renaissance, and in this area it makes its unique contribution. Its strength, moreover, is less in classifying authors' approaches to naming than in its admirable examination of the *function* of names in these works.

In discussing Shakespeare's sonnet 81, for instance, she focuses on line 5, "Your name from hence immortal life shall have," to ask tellingly: "What, however, was his name?" (83). She thereby opens the door to a new direction for speculation, not to the young man's identity, a subject which has long exercised scholars, but toward seeking out Shakespeare's purpose in presenting this nominal paradox. How indeed might his name gain "immortal life" if the poet leaves him unnamed?

Again, on the subject of delayed naming, Barton demonstrates how Edmund Spenser's practice proves his characters' cratylic value through action before their names are revealed (24). Turning to drama, she

elucidates Shakespeare's practice in his withholding Viola's name in *Twelfth Night* until the moment when she and her lost twin brother are united (137-39). Barton goes on to present an intriguingly delightful example of the function of Miranda's name in the *Tempest*. Her father has warned her not to reveal her name to Ferdinand. She breaks his "taboo" in act three, but only after Ferdinand in act one has already guessed at her name's meaning, revealed in his greeting to her: "O you wonder!" (152)

The book is studded with such insights, as well as detailed discussions of the etymology, determination, and duplication of names and the psychology of naming. In all, I have tabulated sixty-nine different name categories dealt with in this impressive study. There is also a useful index of characters' names, as well as an index for authors and titles.

Praiseworthy as it is, the book is not unflawed. One instance is Barton's insistence on using her cratylic-hermogean yardstick, which, after much repetition, ultimately becomes jejune and of little value. Shakespeare's use of Miranda's name, for instance, goes far beyond its cratylic aspect in its ingenious function. A more serious flaw is in Barton's not having kept up with onomastic scholarship for the works discussed (this is less so for classical and foreign literature, which seems more up-to-date). Although the book has no bibliography, by tracking through the notes I have found only three titles dated after 1983 (the date of the lectures) for scholarship on English literature. One of the three is Barton's own 1984 book on Ben Jonson.

Such an omission is a serious matter in a book of this scope, for it gives the false impression that there has been almost no work done up to 1990. Indeed, to cite one small point as indicative of the problem, Barton discusses Coriolanus' having forgotten the name of his former host in Corioles (103). This observation is similar to one she has already made in her own earlier article, "Livy, Machiavelli, and Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*" (*Shakespeare Survey* 38 [1985]: 121), and by Marjorie Garber in *Coming of Age in Shakespeare* (London: Methuen, 1981: 72), neither of which she cites. Yet, if this book is not the last word on scholarship for the period, it is the unparalleled first overview and for that we can only offer our admiration and gratitude for a magnificent contribution.

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Medical Literature and Eponyms: An Encyclopedia of Medical Eponyms Derived from Literary Characters. By Alvin E. Rodin and Jack D. Key. 1989. Krieger Publishing, Malabar, FL 32950, Pp. 345. Cloth, \$39.50.

In this encyclopedia of eponyms, Alvin E. Rodin, retired from the School of Medicine at Wright State University, and Jack D. Key, of the Mayo Medical School, have assembled over 350 medical terms drawn from literary sources. The number of actual terms is much higher if related terms are counted; for example, *Lazarus Illness* is also known as *Hansen's Disease* and *St. Job's Illness*. There are over eighty appropriate illustrations accompanying the entries. All entries are supported by bibliographic sources.

The major categories for most of the entries (with source examples following) are:

1. Mythology, especially Greek: *Oedipus, Persephone, Phaedra*; and Roman: *Cupid, Janus, Venus*.
2. Children's tales: *Alice in Wonderland, Cinderella, Pinocchio*.
3. Religious: Bible: *Adam, Joseph, Moses, Jesus (Messiah), Judas*.
Religious: Saints: *St. Anthony, St. Luke, St. Damian*.
4. Literature: *Madame Bovary, Falstaff, Frankenstein, Don Juan, Jekyll-and-Hyde*.
5. Comic strips and cartoons: *Orphan Annie, Andy Gump, Bugs Bunny*.

The advantage of using an eponym, such as the *Jocasta Complex*, is that the description of an event is reduced to a word or two. In the *Jocasta Complex*, for example, the mother has a sexual love for her son. This term is derived from the Greek myth where *Jocasta* (knowingly) marries her son.

Rodin and Key point out situations where the current use of term is really not correct. The *Jekyll-and-Hyde Syndrome* refers to elderly patients who are functioning satisfactorily in a hospital situation but deteriorate on going home. When readmitted to the hospital, they improve again. This happens in cycles and is a bit different from the Robert Louis Stevenson character who was alternately good and evil. Another example is *Onanism*, which has been defined by some as masturbation yet the interpretation from the Bible is more clearly a case of coitus interruptus.

Among the terms that I have been using for years but was unaware of as eponyms derived from Greek mythology are:

morphine, from Morpheus, god of dreams.

panacea, from one of three daughters of Aesculapius, the mythological father of medicine.

panic, from Pan, Greek god of the woods.

sphincter, from Sphinx, a monster.

syringe, from Syrinx, Arcadian nymph.

Recurrent themes in *Medical Literature & Eponyms* include (1) stressing that simply *naming* a condition does not explain it, (2) the use of eponyms helps communicate an image sometimes difficult to explain to a patient, (3) a recognition that literary people do spend a great deal of their effort describing emotional conditions, and (4) a recognition that sometimes the eponyms are in error, as with *Jekyll-and-Hyde* and *Onanism*.

If a case needed to be made for the value of the study of names, this book would certainly strengthen the evidence. Here the reader can browse at leisure or read the entries from cover to cover and see how names in literature have affected medicine. If you enjoyed reading either of John Ciardi's books, *A Browser's Dictionary*, or *A Second Browser's Dictionary*, you will certainly enjoy this one. It is highly recommended as a reference volume for libraries having collections dealing with onomastics, medicine, or psychology.

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A Century of Population Growth: From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900. By United States Bureau of the Census. Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. 1989. Reprint of 1909 publication. Pp. 303. Foldout maps and charts. Cloth, \$39.95.

This volume was originally published by the Government Printing Office in 1909 and has been reprinted four times (1967, 1969, 1970, and 1989), but, as far as I can tell, it has not been reviewed in onomastics journals or even cited in any articles or books, although it was cited in

Eldson Smith's *Personal Names: A Bibliography* (1952). This lack of notice is really a pity since *A Century of Population Growth* (CPG) has a very great deal to offer, not only in onomastics and genealogy but also in American history. While the main topics deal with population aspects before and after 1790, Chapter X (111–15) and Table 111 (227–70) deal with names.

The first census of 1790 is unique in including names of the inhabitants (only whites). They were not included in later censuses. Thus, this may be the best background source available for an inventory of names of that period, although, unfortunately, the data are available for only eleven of the states in the Union at that time. Data for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee are missing.

The report indicates that there were 27,337 different surnames recorded. Estimates for the missing states would bring the total to 30,000. Most names are of English or Scottish origin, although mention is made of the German contribution in Pennsylvania. Nine names, *Smith, Brown, Davis, Jones, Johnson, Clark, Williams, Miller, and Wilson* account for 4% of the population. Eight hundred names account for about a third of the population. Table 111 lists 3,661 names and variants, accounting for 83.8% of the total. The conclusion from the data as shown in the tables is that a great many surnames had frequencies of relatively low occurrence.

The long list of surnames in Table 111 includes various statistics. Under *Ashley/Ashly*, for example, we find that the average size of a family bearing that name was 6.1; number of heads of families, 115; others, 584. These individuals were distributed as follows: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 14; Massachusetts, 41; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 7; New York, 9; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 13; and South Carolina, 10. Thus, for 1790, we get not only the total number but also where they lived.

Table 111 also gives us some useful information regarding variants. Knowing that a name is a variant (and what it is a variant of) is helpful in establishing its root and meaning and useful to the genealogist interested in tracing families. One name that seems to have a great many variants is *Connolly*. Variants include: *Conaldy, Conally, Coneley, Conely, Conley*, and sixteen others. This Table should be of great interest to those interested in the top 3,661 names.

Table 111 clearly shows the influence of patronymic naming, topology, place, and occupation. Although those who wrote CPG did not use those categories, they did note that 9.4% of the names were developed from "parts of speech." There are twelve major classes, some with

subcategories. These include (with representative examples): (1) Household and Domestic Affairs (*Shad, Threadcraft*), (2) Nations and Places (*Ireland*), (3) Human Characteristics (*Dancer, Barefoot*), (4) Games, Religion, Music, and Literature (*Clubs, Psalter, Overture, Jingles*), (5) Property (*Stonehouse, Woodhouse, Hogshead, Nickles*), (6) Nature (*Lavender, Mountain, Walnut, Moose, Beetle*) (7), Ocean and Maritime (*Sloop*), (8) War (*Pistol*), (9) Death and Violence (*Moregraves*), (10) Time (*Weeks*), (11) Unusual Combinations of Common Nouns (*Clapsaddle*), and (12) Striking Combinations of Christian Names and Surnames (*Moses Rainwater*). The classification section is especially useful because it lists a substantial number of actual surnames. The very last classification, Striking Combinations, lists about fifty items, which, of course, include first names and surnames.

CPG should be in all college and public libraries. For those libraries having onomastics and/or genealogical collections, it is a must.

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Publication Notes

Several important recent texts, while not onomastic in intent, have some onomastic content.

Robert F. Fleissner, *A Rose by Another Name* (Locust Hill Press, P.O. Box 260, West Cornwall, CT 06796. 1989. Pp xx + 164. Cloth, \$24.00), has examined rose symbolism in its different literary contexts, including works by Shakespeare, Henry Constable, Conan Doyle, Dickens, Coleridge, Byron, Herrick, and several moderns (Stein, Frost, Eliot, Maugham, and Eco). Since many characters have the name *Rose, Rosalind, Rosebud* (or *Rose Bud*), the text is filled with onomastic allusions. Some of the chapters could fit neatly into this journal, and, in fact, some of the material in this text first appeared in *Names*. The interest, then, in names is very strong, although the book belongs to literary criticism. The rose has always had its symbolic overtones and implications in love, particularly the sexual aspects. The text is strongly recommended for the thorough and scholarly survey of the "rose" in literature and for the implication of the name when it is used. Though the book is a valuable contribution to literary criticism, it deserves shelf space in the libraries of those who study names.

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C. A. Weslager, ANS member and contributor to *Names*, has published his 25th book, *A Man and His Ship: Peter Minuit and the Kalmar Nyckel* (Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, 823 East 7th Street, Wilmington, DE 19801. 1989. Pp. xii + 225, photos, maps, illustrations. Cloth, \$20.00; Paper, \$9.95). As with his other books, he uses names to point up the text, to illuminate an event, or just to explain. Again, the book belongs to another discipline – history. Peter Minuit (Weslager lists the variant spellings of the name in documents) was born a Walloon, served with the Dutch West India Company, and then “persuaded the Swedish government to sponsor an American colony that he named New Sweden.” Minuit was supposed to have been in command when the Dutch bought Manhattan for the famous \$24.00, but Weslager disputes that attribution. Weslager translates the names of the ships and the American Indian placenames (usually through one or more other languages into English), and the Dutch and Swedish placenames, including map designations. This is another major scholarly historical study from Weslager, and we have come to expect such. This time he historically reincarnates Peter Minuit and gives him credit that is his due.

Judith S. Neaman and Carole G. Silver, *Kind Words: A Thesaurus of Euphemisms*, expanded and revised edition (Facts on File, Inc., 460 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016, Pp. xii + 371, with 37 pages of unnumbered index. Cloth, \$22.95), and Harold LeMay, et al., *New Words*. (Also Facts on File. Pp ix + 163. Cloth, no price listed), have many entries that are valuable in the study of names. *Kind Words* is arranged by categories, traditional with the format of a thesaurus. Within the headings are many terms of interest, including several names for male and female genitals (*Cape Horn, Botany Bay, Jack Straw's Castle, John Hunt, Lady Jane, John Thomas, Hampton Wick*, and many more), death (*Abraham's Bosom, Happy Hunting Grounds, pay Saint Peter a visit, up Salt River*), military (*Kate Karney*, rhyming slang for *army*; *PVS* ‘Post-Vietnam Syndrome’; *Old Newton took him* ‘died in an airplane crash’; *Thomas Atkins* ‘any British soldier’), to list some that are noted. *New Words* includes about 500 entries, with an introduction by ANS member Stuart Flexner. Some onomastic items include *Activase TPA* (“a biotech drug that dissolves blood clots”), *ACT UP* (acronym for Aids Coalition to Unleash Power), *ADRMP* (initialism for “automatic dialing recorded message program”), *Afro-pop* (contemporary African music), *Agenda* (trademark for new computer software),

Maharam's Curve (eponym, "A statistic curve correlating exercise with mood"), and the intimidating *WOOFS* (acronym, Well-Off Older Folks). A subject-matter index, quite helpful, is provided. Both items lend meaning to browsing time.

Richard Weiner's *Webster's New World Dictionary of Media and Communications* (Simon and Schuster, Inc., 15 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10023. 1990. Pp. viii + 533. Cloth, \$29.95) contains many initialisms, acronyms, and abbreviations (*ABEND*, "acronym for *abnormal end* of a computer task"; *Conus*, for Continental U.S., a TV news company; *SIN*, Spanish Information Network), names of associations (*ATPAM* – Association of Theatrical Press Agents and Managers), companies (Audience Studies, Inc.), eponyms (*Goudy*, name of a typeface designed by Frederic W. Goudy, an American printer), trademarks (*Leroy*, mechanical lettering equipment, no origin noted; *Letraset*, a line of "instant type"), objects (*Osmiroid*, "a pen with interchangeable points" used for drawing and calligraphy), and others. An excellent and needed dictionary, it is well edited and attractively formatted. In addition, it contains many "slang" terms used in the media, some of which have become technical terms.

Jennifer Mossman, ed., *Acronyms, Initialisms & Abbreviations Dictionary 1990*, 3 vols. (Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48277-0748. 1989. Pp. xix + xi + xi + 2,413. Cloth, no price listed), continues to publish new editions of the continuously coined abbreviated forms of words and names, this being the 14th one, with 480,000 entries. When we remember that the first edition back in the 1960s had 12,000, and we thought that the figure was indeed large, then this burgeoning phenomenon is truly astonishing, with many thousands added to each edition. Mossman distinguishes acronyms (recognizable words or initialisms that have become acceptable to be pronounced as separate words) from initialisms (*C.O.D.* or *COD*) and abbreviations (*Per* 'personnel'). As with previous editions, most of the entries are keyed to sources.

Ives Goddard and Kathleen Bragdon, *Native Writings in Massachusetts*, in 2 parts (The American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106. 1988. Pp.791. Cloth, \$60.00), have compiled all the texts, translations, and notes of the Massachusetts Indians, including an outline of phonology and syntax (part 2) and a word index. Onomastic source material is scattered throughout the two parts;

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but since this is not a study of names, such material will have to be mined from the contexts. The index contains every word used in the documents and is keyed to them, as well as to the grammar. It is here that the onomastic items are found, but sometimes it is necessary to inspect the documents for tangential items, such as the names of those who signed the documents and places noted. Placenames are entered as LN (local name), PN for personal name, while some names occur separately and abbreviated, such as *Massachusetts*, *Nantucket*, *Oak Bluff*, *John Eliot*, *Plymouth*, *Martha's Vineyard*, and a few others, ones that occur often. Variants occur, indicating dialect and pronunciation patterns: *Abigail/abegell/abekel/Abekel*; *Abel/abel/apel/apan*. Such entries contain phonological evidence that is also examined in the grammar. This is a major scholarly study that has value in many disciplines, as well as for onomastics.

T. Lindsay Baker, *Ghost Towns of Texas* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK 73019. 1985. Pp. xi + 168. Cloth, no price listed), lists 88 "best" ghost towns, giving location, historical sketch, and cultural commentary on each. He also sometimes includes the origin: *Acme* ("gypsum," for the gypsum mining and processing plant), *Doole* (for a postmaster in a nearby town who gave advice on how to obtain a post office), *Kelsey* (a transfer from *Kelsey Creek*), *Lajitas* ("flat rocks"), *Mobeetie* (supposed to be an American Indian word for "sweetwater"), *Sher-Han* (a gas company name formed from the names of Sherman and Hanford Counties), and several others. This is a well-written coverage of its rather narrowed subject (only a few of the many "ghost towns" of Texas) and is attractively packaged for coffee-table fare. It can be dipped into anywhere and enjoyed.

The Historical Atlas of the American West, by Warren A. Beck and Ynez D. Haase (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK 73019. 1989. Pp. x + 78 + xi-xlii [Appendix]), is not an onomastic text but does contain maps, references, and an index of names that can serve well as source material for name studies. Of most value are the names of the grantees for Spanish-Mexican grants and names of the ranches or *porción* number. The amount of acreage for each is also noted, along with the sources of the information. An extensive bibliography of references is keyed to the sections in the atlas that are actually subjects and maps: relief, geomorphic provinces, rainfall, temperature, barriers to the West, major tribal areas (with names), dispersion of the horse, great

sheep trails (no names in text but possibly in the references), explorations (1500–1820), land and empresario grants, cattle trails (no names but traced on maps), pony express routes, military forts (map names), federal wagon roads, battles between Indians and the U. S. Army (map names), stagecoach routes, railroads, major Air Force stations (named), internment camps, and more on geography.

This is one of a series of atlases published by the University of Oklahoma press. Others include historical atlases of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, and Great Lakes Indian History. Each contains onomastic material. The series is the winner of the Erminie Wheeler Voegelin Prize, American Society for Ethnohistory, and the Award of Superior Achievement, Illinois State Historical Society. The prices are generally \$35.00, lower for the paperback editions. Beautifully printed on excellent paper, they are also scholarly productions of value, especially for geography and ethnic studies.

The International Committee of Friends of J. B. Rudnyćkyj has published *Rudnyćkiana VII*, No. 7 (1991), highlighting “J. B. Rudnyćkyj’s Contribution to Onomastics.” This issue details information on Rudnyćkyj’s participation in 13 congresses held by the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences from 1938 through 1987. It includes important onomastic dates in his life from the time of his Ph.D. dissertation, *Geographic Names of Boikovia*, 1937, to his recognition at the 16th ICOS at Laval University. Also printed are his “Address at the Opening of the Congress 16.8.1987” at Laval and “Socio-Onomastic Status of Women,” read at the same ICOS meeting (Aug. 18, 1987).

The supplement to his bibliography contains two omissions in the “Bibliography of Placename Literature” published in *Names* 38 (1990). Entries from his *An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language* and a list of articles published in *Onomata* appear here, along with a list of his publications in *Onomastica* and *Onomastica Canadiana 1951–1975*, both publications founded and subsidized by Professor Rudnyćkyj during this time. For information on this issue, write to the Committee, 5790 Rembrandt Ave., Apt. 404, Côte St Luc, Montréal, Quebec, M4W 2V2, Canada.

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