

WHAT DO MARIN MERSENNE, MARIO MEROLA, AND MARY MURRAY HAVE IN COMMON? WHEN NAME AND SURNAME SHARE A C_1VC_2 BEGINNING

EPHRAIM NISSAN

Goldsmiths College, London & University of Manchester, United Kingdom

What do Marin Mersenne, Mario Merola, and Mary Murray have in common?

When name and surname share a C_1VC_2 beginning

Abstract: This study examines, through a comparative prosopography, a class of patterns in similarly sounding names and surnames (first and last names), or sometimes involving a middle name. These are full names that stand out, phonetically, in that both the name and surname begin by the same vowel, and whatever the next vowel is, it is followed by a consonant being the same in the name and surname. That is to say, the name and surname share a C_1VC_2 beginning. We examine an Italian prosopography of people bearing such full names, as well as a prosopography of Anglo-Saxon, French, and other names that match this pattern. We also consider such items that it is not the name and surname, but the first name and middle name or the middle name and the surname that share a C_1VC_2 beginning.

Keywords: similarly sounding first and last names (names and surnames), name and surname sharing a C_1VC_2 beginning, name and surname displaying the initial pattern $C_1yV_1C_2 / C_1V_2C_2$, comparative anthroponomastics (Italian, English, French, Far Eastern), prosopography.

1. Introduction

This article considers a particular pattern of personal names: these are full names that stand out, phonetically, in that both the name and surname begin by the same vowel, and whatever the next vowel is, it is followed by a consonant being the same in the name and surname. That is to say, the name and surname share a C_1VC_2 beginning. We are going to examine an Italian prosopography of people bearing such full names, as well as a prosopography of Anglo-Saxon, French, and other names that match this pattern. We also consider such items that it is not the name and surname, but the first name and middle name or the middle name and the surname that share a C_1VC_2 beginning.

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2. Examples from Italian

Consider the following Italian prosopography, and for each item, contrast the first name to the last name. In these entries, the first two consonants are shared in the first and last name, but the first vowel is different:

- Patrizia Petrozza graduated with a thesis in linguistics (Petrozza 1988/89) from the Facoltà di Magistero of the Università “La Sapienza” in Rome, a faculty that in the academic year 1992/93 became the Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia of the Terza Università di Roma. Patrizia Petrozza’s first and last names share the same consonants in the same sequence, including the consonantal cluster *tr* in the middle.
- Pancrazio Ponturo was an employee at the registry office in Catania, Sicily, during World War One. The historian Santo Mazzarino was born on 27 January 1916, and on 1 February, Pancrazio Ponturo recorded his birth (Giarrizzo 1995: 80). The first and last names, *Pancrazio* and *Ponturo*, share the place of the stress (on the second syllable), the last vowel, and, importantly, their respective first syllable starting by *p*, followed by a vowel, and ending by an *n* which itself starts a consonantal cluster (respectively, *nc* and *nt*). Moreover, both the name and surname contain an *r*.

Whereas in these names, the initial consonants are [p] and [t], in the following several Italian examples the consonants are [m] and [r]:

- Mario Mèrola (born in Naples in 1939) is a singer specialised in Neapolitan songs, as well as an actor, both on the stage and in the movies, in the genre of the *sceneggiata* about Neapolitan themes. The *sceneggiata* is a popular, specifically Neapolitan genre, which develops the theme of a song into melodramatic scripts.
- Prof. Mario Morpurgo, a prominent cardiologist in Milan, has headed the Cardiology Department at the Ente Ospedaliero San Carlo Borromeo in that city.
- Prof. Mara E. Merlino is an American academic whose field is psychology, but who publishes in law journals.
- Laura Maria Morelli is an artist. The set of consonants, {l, r}, in the first name, and the set of consonants, {m, r}, in the middle name, each are a subset of the set of consonants, {m, r, l}, in the surname.
- Mario Mirandoli is one of the winners of a competition, listed on p. 2 in *La Settimana Enigmistica*, year 47, no. 2413 (24 June 1978).
- Marino Moretti (born in Cesenatico in 1885, and who died in 1975), was a poet, and also authored – in the middle years of his career – novels and short stories. The main work, among his collected poems, appeared in 1910. In poetry, he was one of the *Crepuscolari*. In late life, he published collected poems again (in 1968 and 1971). His name and surname, Marino and Moretti, share the fact that their first consonant is *m*, and the second consonant is *r*, as well as the fact that the stress is on the second syllable.

- Mirella Maria Scolari was a candidate, in the first circumscription in Lombardy at the national elections of April 2008 for the Camera (the Lower House), for the Lista dei Grilli Parlanti, none of whose candidates was elected, and whose name was clearly inspired by the character of the talking cricket who lectures Pinocchio. In Italian, *grillo* means ‘cricket’ (the insect).
- Daniela Margherita Muraro was a candidate, in the first circumscription in Lombardy at the national elections of April 2008 for the Camera (the Lower House), for Sinistra Critica, none of whose candidates was elected.
- Mauro Morigi was among the winners of a competition, on p. 16 in *La Settimana Enigmistica*, year 75, no. 3879 (29 July 2006).
- Monica Miniati is a historian.
- Maria Teresa Muraro is important in theatre studies (Muraro 2004).
- Mario Morganti was the president of the Agenzia Stefani, Italy’s news agency in the Fascist period. He was very close to Benito Mussolini, perhaps the latter’s only collaborator (apart from Costanzo Ciano) whom Mussolini befriended.
- Marco Mortara (b. Viadana, 7 May 1815, d. Mantua, 2 February 1894) was Chief rabbi of Mantua from 1843 to 1894, and a prominent intellectual in 19th-century Italian Jewry. His Hebrew name was *Mordechai Mortara*. A workshop whose theme he was, was held under the umbrella of the AISG international conference in Ravenna, in September 2009.
- Marco Morselli is active in Jewish studies.
- Marilisa Merolla is a historian of contemporary Italy.
- Marco Moriggi, a professor at the University of Ragusa in Sicily, is a specialist in ancient religious practices; his early research was on magic bowls from pre-Islamic Mesopotamia.
- Marta Morazzoni won the Premio Campiello of literature in 1997.
- Marco Morselli is a scholar specialised in Jewish studies.
- Morena Maresia restores paintings in northeastern Italy.
- Margherita Morreale was a literary studies scholar (Morreale 1954).

One further example to consider is the almost-iterative name *Pelagio Palagi*. (See Nissan 2013a, 2013b on iterative names.) Pelagio Palagi was an artist and collector. Pelagio Palagi (Bologna 1775 – Turin 1860) was a Neo-Classical architect and painter. He also promoted the adoption of architectural styles from the past, such as in the Neo-Gothic Margheria of the royal palace at Racconigi of the House of Savoy. The etymologies of *Pelagio* and of *Palagi* are quite different (from the Greek word for ‘sea’ the former, from the Romance word for ‘palaces’ the latter).¹

¹ Dore and Vellani (1994) discuss a subset of items from the inventory of archaeological findings at a museum in Bologna; those items are of local Celtic origin. Most findings were made during excavations in the 1870s. Stefania Vellani’s section in Dore and Vellani (1994) focuses on two glass bracelets, several bronze buckles, and so forth. Special problems arose concerning the ascription of the bracelets to a major collection that had been put together and then donated by an artist, Pelagio Palagi. In Haevernick’s typological classification, she had stated that these pieces had belonged to the Palagi collection, and that no data were extant as to the place where they had been discovered, as

3. Examples of $C_1yV_1C_2 / C_1V_2C_2$

Sometimes, two of the names within the same personal name (such as the first and middle names, or the name and surname) start by the same sequence of consonants, separated by a vowel which is different in the two names. This is what we have seen thus far. Some other times, also a consonantal [y] appears in the middle. This section is concerned with such cases. An example from Italian prosopography is as follows:

- Piero Parenti was a Florentine chronicler from the Renaissance.

It is for the very reason that actual persons have been bearing names with this kind of feature, that one may also come across personal names from fiction, that were apparently deliberately so devised as to fit in this category. This is the case of the following:

- Violetta Valery is the protagonist of Giuseppe Verdi's *La Traviata*.

Also consider the following, from French and the rest from English:

- Pierre Poirier is a scholar active in cognitive science, which he especially approaches from a philosophical viewpoint. Both his name and surname contain a stressed [yer] segment, and the consonant sequence is respectively [py...r] and [pw...ry...r].
- Martin Myrone is an art curator at the Tate Britain.

Vellani points out (Dore and Vellani 1994: 43-44). Nevertheless, “[t]he very ascription [to the Palagi collection] was the first problem to face: in fact, only one of the bracelets, the one tagged IT 767, still carried the inventory tag ‘Palagi’, which is the only distinctive sign of certain association with that collection” (*ibid.*: 44, my translation from Italian).

The museum inventory was also found to only ascribe one of the bracelets to the Palagi collection. Moreover, the handwritten inventory ascribed to Edoardo Brizio (from around 1871) was found to make no mention of glass bracelets. In contrast, in the inventory of the Palagi Milan house (turned into a museum, prior to the transfer to Bologna in 1860) – that inventory was recovered in the Bologna museum archive – both bracelets were found to be listed (Dore and Vellani 1994: 44). A second problem, one which remained unsolved, was that of the determination of where the items came from, before joining the Palagi collection (*ibid.*). Furthermore (*ibid.*, my translation).

In fact, after its acquisition on the part of the Bologna city council in 1860, [the Palagi collection was dismembered, and no exhaustive inventory was made. Membership in this important collection was simply entrusted to the inventory tags, which unfortunately are all too perishable. Moreover, the loss of the provenience data is a gap shared by many of the objects belonging to the Palagi collection, especially when it comes to material of documentary interest such as these bracelets. Blame for this loss is probably to be apportioned to Palagi himself, if E. Gerhard, the well-known German archaeologist who had become a consultant and buyer on Palagi's behalf, talking about the collection even before the artist's death, could state: “At various times, he augmented (...) his collection with new findings, yet he never had these eventuate in public awareness or any publications, so of most of them, by now, the place of provenience is unknown”

Still, Vellani hypothesised a provenance broadly located in Lombardy or Piedmont, as Palagi “was especially attentive to findings which took place in those areas where he himself stayed for a long time” (*ibid.*, my translation). Vellani also suggests that perhaps in the future, better understanding may obtain of such artefacts in Italy, and that this could enhance the standing of her hypothesis.

- Myron A. Marty, who has published biographies of the architect Frank Lloyd Wright, is Dean of Arts and Sciences Emeritus at Drake University.
- Mike McNay was the design editor of the *Guardian* in the early 1980s.
- Miles Malleson translated into English the comedy *The Miser* by Molière.

4. A non-Italian prosopography

The following examples refer to real people, and are other than from the Italian onomasticon:

- In the following example, this applies to a first and middle name. Horatio Herbert Kitchener, first Baron Kitchener of Khartoum (1850-1916), conquered the Sudan in 1898 on Britain's behalf, then fought in the Great (i.e., Second) Boer War of 1899-1902, being the chief-of-staff.
- In this other example, the pattern applies to the first and last names: Prof. Daniel C. Dennett is Director of the Center for Cognitive Studies at Tufts University. We have mentioned his approach to consciousness, in Section 7.1 above. See Dahlbom (1993), Dennett (1978, 1987, 1990, 1991, 1996).
- Marin Mersenne (1588-1648) was a French theologian and scientist. Actually the final *n* in *Marin* is nasal, which is not the case of the consonant [n] in *Mersenne*.
- Miryam Meyerhoff is a sociolinguist from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland (e.g., Meyerhoff 2006). Note the occurrences of the consonants *m*, *r*, *y*, in both her name and surname.
- Mary Moore was the wife of Edward Moore, Joseph P. Kennedy's aid. When Kennedy (the father of the future president) was the U.S. ambassador to England (he resigned after the start of the Second World War), the Moores took care of his mentally ill daughter Rosemary, whom in 1941 her father had lobotomised to render her docile. This left her severely incapacitated.
- Mary Murray used to write about health matters for New York's *Glamour* magazine.
- Prof. Murray Miron, an expert on terrorism from Syracuse University, has served as a consultant to the FBI during the impasse that on 8 August 1978 led to some 600 city police surrounding a MOVE commune (members of a cult) in West Philadelphia, with a shoot-out ensuing and one policeman killed. In May 1985, an urban battle of the police against MOVE in West Philadelphia resulted in a carnage and a fire which destroyed two city blocks.
- Gery Girrel is a member of staff at the Journals Department of the John Benjamins publishing house in Amsterdam.
- Valentin Velichko heads a KGB veteran's nationalist organisation that groups together some 3,000 former secret service officers of the Soviet Union and Russia. He denied responsibility for the death in London in 2006, because of the ingestion of radioactive polonium, of a former spy who defected.

Moreover, consider the following:

- Rabbi **Saul Silber** was the *jubilaris* of a jubilee volume in the humanities, published in Chicago (Regensburg 1935).
- **Mary Morris** was co-author, with Jacques Maritain (Maritain and Morris 1937), of the very first article published in the first issue of the London *Journal of the Warburg Institute*, which in 1939 became the *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, still extant and prestigious in the humanities.
- **Mary Morris** is a scholar in psychology at the Georgia State University, U.S.A.
- **Salim 'Ali Salām** (1868-1938) was a Lebanese dignitary (Salibi 1976), and the father of a premier of Lebanon.
- The latter example involves names that are cognate to the two Hebrew names that form the full name of the Italian **Salomone** (= Shelomó) **Sullam**, who married Rachel Luzzatto, cousin of the Hebrew poetess Rachel Morpurgo (1790-1871), who wrote a poem for their marriage.
- **Chingfu Chang** and Jill Giles are listed among other Princeton students who are credited for suggestions, in the Acknowledgments section (p. xix) of Glenn Shafer's *The Art of Causal Conjecture* (Shafer 1996).

5. Chinese or otherwise Far Eastern examples

Sometimes the initial consonants only differ because of one phonetic feature. Let us consider examples from Chinese or otherwise Far Eastern prosopography:

- 江青 – Jiang Qing (as usually spelt in pinyin transliteration, that also has *Mao Zedong* for *Mao Tse Tung*), or Ciang Cing (as found in texts in Italian) (1914-1991), was an actress who in 1938 became Mao's last wife and, in his declining years, was the strongest politician in China after Mao's death, forming the radical political alliance known as the "Gang of Four" (as its, and her, opponents called it, but it originally was Mao himself that dubbed that way her radical coterie). The other three, apart from Jiang Qing, were Wang Hongwen, Yao Wenyuan and Zhang Chunqiao. These four radicals occupied powerful positions in the Politburo after the Tenth Party Congress of 1973. Jiang Qing's name at birth was *Lǐ Shūméng* (李淑蒙). The most precise pinyin transliteration of her revolutionary pseudonym is *Jiāng Qīng*, whereas in Wades-Giles transliteration it is *Chiang Ch'ing*. She went by the stage name *Lán Píng* (i.e., 'Blue Apple', Chinese: 蓝苹) during her acting career, and was known by various other names during her life. In 1966, she was appointed deputy director of the Central Cultural Revolution Group, and this gave her, for the first time, real power over Chinese politics, as she became one of the masterminds of the Cultural Revolution, resulting in absolute controls on institutions. After Mao's death (which was on 9 September 1976), Jiang Qing was arrested on 6 October 1976 by Hua Guofeng – Mao's designated successor, acting Chairman of the Communist Party and Premier – and his allies. In January 1983, her death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

For a pattern by which the first name differs from the last name because of a different vowel, consider the following examples:

- Son Sann was prime minister of Cambodia, under Prince Norodom Sihanouk.
- Major-General Sin Sen was member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, following the peace agreement of October 1991. He belonged to the State of Cambodia faction, which in 1992 was still clashing with the Khmers Rouges, who also sat on the Council. Nevertheless on 30 November 1992, the Khmer Rouge faction (whose previous rule had resulted in the death of about two million people, i.e., one third of Cambodia's population) announced the formation of the National Unity of Cambodia Party, headed by Khieu Samphan (for the Khmers Rouges) and Sin Sen. The defeat of the Khmer Rouge regime was not total, nor is it in 2006. During the early 1990s, a compromise had to be reached with them. It is only in the summer of 2006, that legal proceedings have been initiated for the mass killings, against a few Khmer Rouge leaders (including ones still living freely in Khmer Rouge territory, including Khieu Samphan). Former Khmers Rouges tend to blame (if they do at all) the responsibility for the mass killings on their now deceased supreme leader, Pol Pot, thus exonerating both themselves, and his immediate subordinates.
- Lieutenant-General Tin Tun is listed as being Burma's minister for Transport and Communications, Social Welfare and Labour, in *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1991–92 (Hunter 1991: 254).
- Qian Qianyi was a poet-historian from late Ming times, in 17th-century China.

6. Further examples from Western countries

The previous section lists examples from the Far East, but the next example is Anglo-Saxon and is nevertheless similar, in that *Ken King* is a full name composed of two monosyllables. This need not be the case for the remaining examples in the present section.

- Ken King is a resident of South East London. "Homeowners in Upper Wickham Lane have been battling with Greenwich Council for years in an effort to get the grass verges near their homes, on Greenwich's side of the Greenwich/Bexley borough boundary, regularly maintained. Ken King, who has lived in Upper Wickham Lane for 40 years, said that he and his neighbours have to pester Greenwich Council in order to get them to come out and cut the grass. He said: 'Sometimes it goes 12 weeks without being cut. [...]' (from an unsigned report, on p. 2 in the local paper *KM Extra (Bexley)* of 13 August 2004, published by the Kent Messenger Group).
- Jimmy James was one of the British soldiers who died in Afghanistan during the summer of 2009. Note that in the Anglo-Saxon onomasticon, *Jimmy* is a modified form of *James*.
- Ron Renaulf was an Australian boxer. In 1955, he hit a punching ball during 125 hours, with only short breaks to feed or refresh himself.
- Carol Corillon is director of the Committee on Human Rights of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, national Academy of Engineering and Institute of Medicine.

She has been executive director of the International Human Rights Network of Academies and Scholarly Societies since 1993.

- Prof. Aharon Oren is a biologist affiliated with the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Both his first and last names include the sequence of consonants [ʔ...r...n]. Bear in mind that both names are written down with an initial vowel, and yet in pronunciation both names begin by an (unwritten) glottal stop. In some widespread pronunciations, the [h] of the Hebrew first name is not pronounced. In a very formal Israeli Hebrew pronunciation the name is pronounced *aharón óren*, but in an informal context he is likely to be addressed as *áron*, and even in a more formal context this is likely to be the case, because the two successive stressed vowels in *aharón óren* are likely to result in the first stress shifting to the *A*.

- Alfred Owen Aldridge is a biographer of Voltaire. Contrast the stressed first syllable in the first and last names: [ˈʔal] vs. [ˈʔol].

- Bill Bailey is a well-known British comedian.

- Bela Balassa is an economist.

- Béla Balász (1884-1949) was a Hungarian writer, film critic, and librettist of *Bluebeard's Castle*.

- Bela Bollobás is a mathematician from Trinity College of the University of Cambridge.

- Ben Beinart was a South African legal scholar.

- Barbara Berg is business manager of the Northern Illinois University Press in DeKalb, Illinois.

- Barbara Baert is a scholar researching the medieval history of ideas and motifs in literature or art (e.g., Baert 1999).

- Barbara Borts (a Liberal rabbi) is member of the Department of Theology and Religion at the University of Durham, in England.

- Barbara Bird, of the University of Wisconsin – Madison, is a specialist in Italian literary studies.

- Bernard Mannes Baruch, born in Camden, S.C., in 1870, was a U.S. financier and statesman. Bernard Baruch made a fortune in Wall Street before he was 30, turned away from business in his forties, and then was engaged in public service, becoming a confidential advisor to eight presidents of the U.S., starting in 1913, when business leaders nominated Baruch to convince President Wilson to revise his original bill for setting up the Federal Reserve Board. Baruch was chairman of the War Industries Board, which mobilised the U.S. economy for the First World War. He retreated from business so he would not use confidential information he obtained in that capacity. In 1946-1951, he was U.S. representative to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission. He died in 1965.

- Bernardo Baruch is the author of an undated booklet he published himself, *Judíos costarricenses* (37 pp.), about the Jews of Costa Rica.

- Bernardo Berdichewsky published a booklet about Hispanic and Hispanic Jewish presence in western Canada, *La presencia hispanica en la Colombia Britanica: una visión historica* (Vancouver: Ediciones Futuro, 1990. 71 pp. *Separata* available from that author).

- Bernard J. Baars is a psycholinguist (e.g., Baars 1992).

- Bartolomé de Cárdenas, called Bermejo (b. ca. 1440, d. 1499), was a Spanish painter.
- Bertran De Born (ca. 1140 – ca. 1215) was a Provençal nobleman and troubadour. Because of his political role, Dante placed him in the *Inferno*. His Italian name is Bertrando dal Bormio. Klein (1968) discussed his political message. In the case of this Provençal historical character, the family name actually indicates geographic association. The same can be said of Bertrand de Bar-sur-Aube, a French epic poet who lived in the late 12th and early 13th centuries.
- Calvin Coolidge (1872-1933), a Republican, was president of the United States of America (1923-1929).
- Carlos Corach was Argentina's interior minister during the 1990s. The two vowels are in mutually inverted sequence in his first and last names.
- Carolina Coronado (1821-1911), whose full name was *Carolina Coronado Romero de Tejada*, was a famous Spanish poetess and novelist.
- Kate Cotton works at Penguin in England.
- Prof. Galja Golan is an Israeli political scientist and peace activist.
- Georgy Geréby is a Hungarian Byzantinologist based in Budapest.
- Hal Hellman has published about the history of science (Hellman 1998).
- Hans Hendrichske, of the University of New South Wales, Australia, is a specialist of the present-day Chinese economy.
- Horatia Harrod is a British journalist. She writes for *Seven*, the arts and entertainment supplement of *The Sunday Telegraph* of London.
- Harry Herschfield, an American cartoonist, was active in the 1920s and 1930s, and was the author of the first comic strip for adults, *Abie the Agent*, about a Jewish character.
- Harry Hurley is a youngster in South East London. An announcement placed by his family in a local newspaper in the Bexley borough of London wished him well for his turning 18, his birthday being on 17 February 2009.
- Harry Hurwitz is the founder of the Begin Center in Israel.
- Harry J. Herder, Jr., in 1945 was among the liberators of the Buchenwald death camp. He left a memoir of the event, posted at <http://remember.org/liberators.html#Lib>
- Janis Jenkins, of Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, is a psychologist researching cross-cultural factors in the experience of the emotions.
- Jean Jenkins, of Cardiff University (in Wales, Britain), is a social scientist whose specialty is in employment and human resource management. She jointly authored, with Paul Blyton, a book on the subject (Blyton and Jenkins 2008).
- Joan Jenkins was the managing director's secretary at Kentish Times Newspapers in 1971.
- Jennifer Jones (also: Jen Jones) was a candidate for the Left List for member of the London Assembly, the constituency being the boroughs of Greenwich and Lewisham, at the elections of 1 May 2008. Earlier on, she was a Green Party representative at the Greater London Assembly, and a post holder in the student union of Goldsmiths College of the University of London.

- John Jensen has been a prominent British cartoonist. He has been active as a cartoonist as early as the 1950s, and from 1995 to 2000 he was chairman of the British Cartoonists' Association (among whose founders he was, in 1966). Jensen won the first ever Lifetime Achievement Award ("Grinny") at the 1st Nottingham Cartoon Festival in 2002. "John Jensen was born John Gibson in Sydney, Australia, on 8 August 1930, the son of the cartoonist Jack Gibson. He later adopted his stepfather's surname" (according to the entry for 'Jensen, John' at the website of the British Cartoon Archive, University of Kent).
- Jenna Johnson is staff writer for the *Washington Post*.
- Georges Gérard signed an anthology of French fairy tales, *Le Cabinet des Fées, or recreative readings, arranged for the express use of students in French*. It was published in 12° in New York in 1859. The original multi-volume series, *Le Cabinet des Fées*, was by various authors, and was edited by Charles-Joseph Mayer (1751-ca. 1825), and illustrated by Clément Pierre de Marillier (1740-1808). It was in 41 vols., published in 1785-89, but originally complete in 27 vols. It was published "à Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, rue et hôtel Serpente", i.e., "Chez Cuchet, Libraire", but vols. 38-41 were published in "Genève, chez Barde, Manget & Compagnie, Imprimeurs-Libraires".
- Jean Genet was a French playwright. He came to writing from a criminal career. The *n* in the first name is nasal, unlike the *n* in the last name. The initial consonant is identical.
- Jean-Pierre Jeunet is a French film director. The *n* in the first name is nasal, unlike the *n* in the last name.
- Jöran Jermas is a far-right propagandist based in Sweden. In 2005, in a column in *The Times*, Stephen Pollard made the following remarks:

On February 23, Lord Ahmed hosted a book launch in the House of Lords for a man going by the name of Israel Shamir. "Israel Shamir" is, in fact, a Swedish-domiciled anti-Semite also known as Jöran Jermas. The gist of Shamir/Jermas's speech at the meeting can be gleaned from its title, "Jews and the Empire". It included observations such as: "All the [political] parties are Zionist-infiltrated." "Your newspapers belong to Zionists . . . [", and so forth]. It is, of course, possible that Lord Ahmed had no idea that Shamir/Jermas was a rabid anti-Semite. Yet it takes only a quick Google to discover his views and background. He has worked for *Zavtra*, Russia's most anti-Semitic publication, and is allied with the Vanguard News Network, set up by an American, Alex Linder – a man so extreme that he was even ostracised by the US neo-Nazi National Alliance. Indeed, Shamir/Jermas's own website proudly reprints his views: "Jews asked God to kill, destroy, humiliate, exterminate, defame, starve, impale Christians, to usher in Divine Vengeance and to cover God's mantle with blood of goyim . . . " "The Ashkenazi Jews believed that spilled Jewish blood has a magic effect of calling down Divine Vengeance on the heads of the Gentiles . . . The picture of Jews slaughtering children for cultic reasons exerted huge impact on the Christian peoples of Europe." On and on it goes.

- Dora Dury (in the second half of the 17th century) – the daughter of an Anglican clergyman who tried to get Queen Christina of Sweden to fund Protestant unity – was the ward, and then the second wife, of Henry Oldenburg, the German-born secretary to London's Royal Society.

- Daniel Donoghue is a scholar in literary studies (e.g., Donoghue 1995).
- Deirdre M. Dwyer is a legal scholar. A specialist in evidence, she is affiliated with the University of Oxford.
- Dick Van Dyke, an actor, was popular in the 1960s.
- Dilek Doltas, from Turkey, is a scholar in literary studies.
- Dan Diner, a political scientist, has authored *America in the Eyes of the Germans* (Diner 1996).
- Dan Downie is a documentary film-maker, based in Brighton, England.
- Mr. Denny Denley, MBE, is president of Mobilise, Britain's disabled motorists' charity. In 1947, he crossed the Swiss Alps in a 1947 Argson 198cc Tricycle. He then went on to found the Invalid Tricycle Association, later the Disabled Drivers' Association, one of the two charities that merged to form Mobilise in 2005.
- Shirley Sharon-Zisser's area of scholarship is psychoanalytic thinking.
- Tony Tanner is a literary critic.
- Lenore Langsdorf, of the Department of Speech Communication at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, has been co-editor of the scholarly journal *Human Studies: A Journal for Philosophy and the Social Sciences*.
- Leonard Long was a writer, writing under the pseudonym "Shirley Long".
- Ryan Reynolds is an actor. The consonant sequence is [r...y...n...].
- Florent Fels published in 1928 (at Le Triangle in Paris) a softcover album, titled *Kisling*, of portraits made by Moïse Kisling (1891-1953). It comprised 16 pages, 16 leaves of plates.
- Paula Palmer is a British stage actress.
- Pete Pattison is a Liberal Democrat councillor at the London borough of Lewisham. At the general elections of June 2010, he was his party's candidate Member of Parliament for the constituency of Lewisham East.
- Prof. Piyali Palit teaches Philosophy at Jadavpur University, Kolkata (Calcutta), India. She received a Ph.D. in Sanskrit from Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata. Her research interests lie in the areas of the Philosophy of Language, Cognition and Consciousness, Indian Metaphysics and the Indian Grammatical Traditions.
- Margaret Moran is Labour MP for Luton South, a constituency north of London.
- Mark Jay Mirsky is a scholar in Jewish studies.
- Miranda Moore is a criminal barrister in London.
- Merkourios Margaritopoulos is a computer scientist specialised in metadata.
- H. Marston Morse was awarded the U.S. National medal of Science in 1964, in Mathematical, statistical, and computer sciences.
- Mary C. Murdoch, of Buffalo State University College, is an expert on creative thinking for managers. With Gerald Puccio and Marie Mance, she authored a book on the subject (Puccio et al. 2008).
- Martin Morrell is a translator. The drama *La Galatea* by Loreto Vittori (1604-1670) – a libretto by the composer – was published in Rome by V. Bianchi in 1639. A current edition of Vittori's *La Galatea*, edited by Thomas D. Dunn, has been published in Middleton by A-R Editions, in 2002, as vol. 119 in the series Recent Researches in the Music of the Baroque Era, in Italian with an English translation by Dunn and Martin Morell.

- Mario Merz is an artist, renowned for his igloo installations at the Tate Modern in London.
- Margaret Murphy is a British novelist. She is the author of crime fiction, and is active in The Crime Writers' Association.
- "Marc Merger was the victim of a car accident that left him paralysed from the waist down. Now, thanks to the 16 electrodes embedded in his leg muscles controlled through an IBM chip located under the skin above his nostril, Marc is walking once again. The electrodes deliver tiny electric shocks, which simulate a nerve instruction, causing his muscles to contract" (ABC 2002).
- Mark Morriss [sic] is a British musician. He performs both as a solo artist, and as the frontman of a band, the Bluetones.
- Melvyn Adam Mildiner has both British and Israeli nationality, and a fake passport in his name was apparently used in an intelligence operation in January 2010. "Shortly after he was named as one of the British suspects, dual national Melvyn Adam Mildiner told The Associated Press that he thought he was picked because 'I don't have a Jewish-sounding name.'" (Paul 2010).
- Morris B. Margolies published a scholarly book about Samuel David Luzzatto (Margolies 1979).
- Prof. Miroslav Mareš is affiliated with Masaryk University in Brno, in the Czech Republic. Note the sequence of *m*, *r*, and a sibilant (*s* vs. *š*).
- Prof. Meg Maguire is a British academic, an educationalist who around 2010 was conducting a policy audit at schools.
- Melinda Marling was the wife of Francis Marling. (In prestige pronunciations of English, preconsonantal *r* is not pronounced.) Francis Marling was an oil company advertising manager. Francis and Melinda Marling were the parents of three daughters. The eldest was Melinda Marling (Jr.), later Melinda Maclean. She was born in Chicago in 1916. Her parents' marriage broke up when she was twelve, and her mother then married lawyer Hal Dunbar. Melinda Marling (Jr.) studied at a girls' school in Switzerland, and later at the Sorbonne in Paris during the 1930s. In Paris she met a British diplomat, Donald Duart Maclean, the son of former cabinet minister, Sir Donald Maclean. Donald Maclean (Jr.) fled to Moscow in May 1951 along with another British diplomat, Guy Burgess, but leaving his wife and two sons behind in England. Then his wife gave birth to their third child, who was called *Melinda* like her mother and maternal grandmother. In July 1952, Melinda Maclean moved with their children to Geneva, and in September 1953, she fled with them, through Austria and Czechoslovakia, to Moscow. She divorced her husband in 1967, and the same year she married Kim Philby, the British master spy who fled to Moscow in 1963. She became his fourth wife. Donald Maclean (Jr.) "died of a heart attack in 1983, aged 69. His ashes were secretly scattered on his parents' grave in Penn, Bucks." (p. 5 in *The Daily Telegraph*, 23 July 2009, where his wife is not mentioned).
- Paul Pelckmans is a Belgian scholar in literary studies, specialised in the 17th and 18th centuries in the French letters.
- Prof. Shimon Shamir was an Israeli ambassador to Egypt.

- Simon Samuels, born in England, moved to Israel in 1963. He is known as Dr. Shimon Samuels, and is a political scientist. His university studies were in Jerusalem, London, and Paris. He was European Director of the Anti-Defamation League based in Paris, and later became Israel Director of the American Jewish Committee. He is the Director for International Liaison of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, based in Paris, and also serves as Honorary President of the Europe-Israel Forum.
- William Walwyn was a controversial participant in the religious ferments of Cromwell's England.
- William A. Walker was a cartoonist for *Life* magazine at the turn of the 19th century. Note however that the L in *Walker* and in *William* is present in the spelling, but the phonetics is different.
- Wolfgang Wildgen is a linguist.
- Wolfgang Welsch is a professor at Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Institut für Philosophie.
- Walter Wyles was an illustrator for London's *Woman* magazine around 1970.
- Willy Walsh, the head of British Airways, was the protagonist of BA's conflict with their unionised staff in 2010.
- Sir William Wallace (ca. 1272-1305) is remembered as a Scottish patriot. Edward I, King of England, had placed in 1292 John de Baliol (1249-1315) on the throne of Scotland, but then defeated, deposed, and imprisoned him in 1296 because Baliol had formed an alliance with Philippe IV of France, a country with which Edward I was intermittently at war. In 1298, Edward I defeated a revolt in Scotland, that had been led by William Wallace. Wallace had defeated Edward I at Stirling in 1297, was routed at Falkirk in 1298. Edward I invaded Scotland again in 1303. William Wallace was betrayed in 1305, and executed in London. In 1306 Scotland rebelled again under Robert the Bruce (1274-1329), who had already disputed Baliol's claim to the throne, and who reigned (as Robert I) in 1306-1329. England officially recognised Robert the Bruce's title to the throne and the independence of Scotland in 1328.
- William Wallace (allegedly a direct descendant of the Scots warrior), or Ali Bongo as per his *nom d'art*, was a popular performer, Britain's veteran stage magician, and president of the Magic Circle. Born on 8 December 1929, he died on 8 March 2009. Born in Britain, he spent part of his childhood in India. His hallmark, as a performer, was a turban (from which, a flag would unfurl during his act), and curled golden shoes. In his old age, he used to perform with his head uncovered, and wearing a dark suit with interspersed stars. Various tricks performed by stage magicians were invented by him.
- William Wallace is a computer scientist affiliated with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY.
- William Woolley, living at the time in Woolwich in South East London, wed in 1900, and celebrated his golden wedding in 1950. In his local history newspaper column, Tony Lord (2010) recollected that the Easter weekend of 1950 was cold, wet and windy, having been bright and sunny right before and right afterwards. Lord also wrote:

Finally, I must tell you that the editor of the *Kentish Mercury* sent out his intrepid reporters to hunt down local couples who were celebrating their golden weddings having taken their vows that sunny Easter in 1900.

One of them found William Woolley, who back then was courting Alice who lived in Silvertown. This wasn't easy as William lived in Woolwich and after spending the evenings with his sweetheart, had to cross the river to get home. On foggy nights the ferry didn't run and there was no foot tunnel then.

So William had to catch a train to Canning Town and then walk through Blackwall Tunnel and thence to Woolwich. It was a long way and William would often stumble into bed at 3am.

"I used to think nothing of it, but I couldn't do it now", he told the reporter who called at 120 Woodhill, Woolwich.

"Where there's a Will there's a way" seems appropriate in this case.

- "Wendy Wynn-Addison, an upper-class lady from New Jersey (in the United States) that had reached Nairobi, in Kenya, in order to participate in a photographic safari along with a group of friends, went back on the day after her arrival, upon the advice of her companions. This was because on the evening of her arrival, she found in her hotel room a cockroach, and fainted out of fear." (trans. from §26444 under the rubric "Spigolature" on p. 12 in *La Settimana Enigmistica*, year 47, no. 2425, dated 16 September 1978).

- Wilhelm Wolf was a German airman who, aged 23, died during an air raid over London on 13 September 1940. He was buried in St. Paulinus churchyard in the present-day Bexley borough of London, but his body was exhumed on 30 October 1962 and reinterred in the German War Cemetery in Cannock Chase.

7. Different, related phenomena

Sometimes, apart from the initial consonant, it is not the second consonant, but some other feature that is shared by the first and last names:

- Dee Doocey's name is an example of how, sometimes, an orthographic feature is shared by the first and last names of a person. Consider *D* followed by a double vowel, in the name *Dee Doocey*. In 2007, this was the Liberal Democrat police spokesperson on the Greater London Assembly. (That spelling can reinforce a perception of similarity beyond, but along with, mere phonetics, can be seen from the name of archaeologist Joan Oates.)

Sometimes, the substring of two consonants separated by a different vowel is not at the beginning of both names, but of only one of them:

- Valéry Larbaud (1881-1957) was a French writer.
- Stan Winston was an actor. His films include, e.g., *Jurassic Park*, *Aliens*, and *Terminator*. He specialised in terrifying roles. He died in June 2008.
- Susan Sontag is a writer. The consonants involved are [z] and [n].

- Ari Marcelo Salon is a professor of law in Israel. The consonant sequence [s...l] is shared by the middle name and the last name. Whereas c and s represent [s] in the roman spelling of his full name, the same letter represents [s] in the Hebrew spelling:

פרופ' ארי מרסלו סאלון

Notice however that as the Hebrew script drops the vowels, and only represents some of them sometimes by giving a signalling role (this is called a *mater lectionis*) to letters of the alphabet that in other circumstances are consonants, in the Hebrew script for *Marcelo* the [s] and the [l] are consecutive (*mrslw*).

Some other times, the vowel is the same; for example, consider the following:

- Dr. Tania Reytan–Marincheshka is a political scientist, based in Sofia, Bulgaria. She was born in 1950 to Naomi Elia Reytan and Ljuben Stoilov S. Marinchevski, in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The family of her grandfather, Elijah Reytan, was from Adrianople (Edirne / Odrin).
- Dana Raydan is an architect who has published about the climatic effects of courtyard houses (Raydan et al. 2006).
- Ledanna Duranti Danieli, a noblewoman in Turin, in 1950 established the first Centro di Eubiotica. Eventually, the *Eubiotica* magazine came into being. Eubiotics combines agriculture, nutrition, and medicine. Organic food and organic farms (*fattorie biorganiche*) are its best-known concepts.
- Prof. Amid Hamidi, of South Carolina State University, announced in 2009 the results of research to the effect that long-term exposure to the fumes of paraffin candles can be poisonous and even cause cancer (Alleyne 2009).
- Jennifer L. Jefferis, from Regent University in Virginia, is a specialist in terrorism studies.
- Alison Salvesen, from the University of Oxford, is a specialist in the ancient Greek translations of the Bible, especially the one by Symmachus, and more generally she is an expert on Origen's *Hexapla*.
- Oskar Skarsaune is a scholar with expertise on Justin Martyr.
- Amira Meir is an Israeli scholar in Biblical studies. She is based both at Beit Berl College in Kfar Sava, and at the Hebrew Union College campus in Jerusalem. In her first and last names, there is a metathesis of the three consonants [ʔ, m, r], the vowels are [a, i], and the [i] is stressed.

Sometimes the substring that exhibits a different vowel but the same consonants is in final (instead of initial) position in both the first and the last names:

- Jiedrus Budrys was on a list of men wanted by the police in London in December 2008.

Now consider such full names, in which apart from the different first vowel in the first and last names, there also is a difference in the second consonant, by just one phonetic trait:

- Keith Kotay carried out research in robotics. He published an article (Kotay et al. 1998) together with Daniela Rus, Marsette Vona, and Craig McGray. In Rus et al. (2002), his co-authors were Zack Butler with Rus and Vona. Apart from the alternation of the vowel, [i:] / [o:], in the full name of Keith Kotay there also is a difference in the second consonant, yet it is by only one phonetic trait, namely, in that in the first name it is spirantised, i.e., [ʃ] instead of [t].
- David Duff carries out research in robotics (Yim et al. 2002a, 2002b, 2003). Apart from the difference in the first vowel of the first and last names, there is a difference in the second consonant, which is by only one phonetic trait: whereas [v] as in *David* is voiced, [f] as in *Duff* is unvoiced.

Sometimes, similarity can be detected at the beginning and end of the first and last names of a person:

- Rolf Rendtorff is a biblical scholar who put forward a theory on Pentateuchal origins. Bear in mind that both [l] and [r] are liquid consonants, so the final clusters in both the first and last names are similar.
- Robert Beardsley is affiliated with the international pneumatic tube firm Aerocom. He is based in Nottingham, England. His company installs pneumatic tube delivery systems in hospitals, for transporting samples and drugs (Aron 2013: 37). In the full name *Robert Beardsley*, the pattern C₁VC₂ is only initial in the surname, but not in the first name. Moreover, the consonantal clusters [rt] and [rd] only differ by one phonetic trait, because [t] is unvoiced and [d] is voiced.

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