THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Onyx Room of the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Saturday, December 27, and Sunday, December 28, in conjunction with the meeting of the Modern Language Association. David W. Maurer, President, presided, and the following papers were read:


The report of the Executive Council was given by the president, David W. Maurer.

The Executive Council meeting was held in the Brown Palace Hotel on the evening of 27 December. Present at the meeting were D. W. Maurer, W. R. Van Riper, E. C. Ehrensperger, A. W. Read for A. Duckert, R. I. McDavid for F. G. Cassidy, L. Davis for E. Haugen, and A. H. Roberts. A. H. Marckwardt, chairman of the Nominating Committee, was also present.

The first matter discussed was that of the place of the annual meeting. It was decided by the Executive Council that the Dialect Society should, in keeping with its tradition, hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the MLA. It was also decided,
however, that the Society should ask that more time be made available for papers from the MLA and that the Society should attempt to cooperate with other societies wherever possible in the holding of joint sessions.

The report of the Nominating Committee (Marckwardt, McDavid and Haugen) was given by its chairman, A. H. Marckwardt. They nominated the following slate:

President: David W. Maurer, University of Louisville
Vice-President: Harold B. Allen, University of Minnesota
Secretary-Treasurer: A. Hood Roberts, Center for Applied Linguistics
Editor: I. Willis Russell, University of Alabama
Member of the Executive Council, 1970-73: Carroll E. Reed, University of Massachusetts

This report was also given at the meeting of the entire Society, and the slate was accepted by vote of the members attending.

The secretary-treasurer reported on his activities as editor of the newsletter, on the Society's cooperation with the NCTE/CAL Clearinghouse Committee on Social Dialects, on matters relating to the membership of the Society and the possibility of listing the members in the newsletter.

The Executive Council discussed the need for the appointment of a committee to study the constitution of the Society and to make its recommendations to the Council, the Council in turn submitting recommended changes to the membership as a whole by means of a mail ballot. In fact, it was felt that the committee should regard itself as a committee on the structure of the Society. William Card was appointed as chairman.

The president was instructed to appoint a committee to search for an associate editor for PADS. Several names were suggested as possible members.

The secretary was instructed by the Council to try to arrange
for ADS participation in the regional MLA meetings. The vice-
president was charged with the arrangement of the program at
these various meetings and for the solicitation of papers.

The vice president was charged with defining the role of the
regional secretaries.

FINANCIAL REPORT
December 1, 1968 - November 30, 1969

The financial report was given by the secretary-treasurer, A.
Hood Roberts.

Balance as of November 30, 1968 $13,008.79

ADD: Receipts
Individual Dues $ 844.32
Institution Dues 1,004.49
Royalties 290.74
Interest Dividends 656.81 2,796.36

LESS: Disbursements
PADS Printing Costs $2,579.82
Membership Refunds 12.50
Newsletter Costs 754.98
AGLS Dues 348.00
Postage Deposit 200.00
Miscellaneous 332.49 4,218.79

Balance as of November 30, 1969 $11,586.36

Distribution of Funds:
Tuscaloosa Federal Savings and Loan $ 5,919.25
Association Account No. 1657
Account No. EB-319 (Proceeds of Inventory 4,996.74
on DN and PADS)
Checking Account 670.37

$11,386.36

The report of the Committee on Proverbial Sayings was submitted
by mail by Margaret M. Bryant, Chairman.

The collecting and editing of proverbial sayings continues.
Professor Byrd Granter (University of Arizona) and Professor
The Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS) is published three times a year, in February, June and November, at the Center for Applied Linguistics, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Editor, A. Hood Roberts, 1) would be happy to receive news of the activities of ADS members and comments and suggestions from them; 2) hopes to be able to provide information concerning recently completed research; and 3) invites the readers to use the queries section for certain of their specialized inquiries to the membership as a whole.

Lalia P. Boone (University of Idaho) are collecting in their states. Dr. Joseph S. Hall (Pasadena City College) has collected and prepared a manuscript on proverbs, aphorisms, and other folk sayings from the Great Smokies. He is now hunting a publisher.

The chairman, after spending a great deal of time in exploration of the methods and means of computerizing the material now collected, applied for a grant from the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. She did not receive a letter of rejection but was encouraged by a letter asking for a more detailed description of the plan of work for a one-year project, the number of keypunchers, the number of cards to be keypunched, etc. This was forwarded, but, as everyone knows, the money allotted to the Foundation by the Federal Government was cut and in June a letter of regret was received. She is still looking forward to the publication of the dictionary.

The committee consists of Harold B. Allen (Minnesota), Frances Barbour (Southern Illinois, emerita), Francis W. Bradley (South Carolina, emeritus), Jan Harold Brunvand (Utah), Ernest R. Cox (Florida), Herbert Halpert (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Wayland D. Hand (California, Los Angeles), Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont, emerita), Thelma G. James (Wayne State, emerita), Lorena E. Kemp (West Virginia State College), William E. Koch (Kansas State), Maria Leach (Barrington, Nova Scotia), James B. McMillan (Alabama), Alton C. Morris (Florida), Francis W. Palmer (Eastern Illinois), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico, emeritus),
Henry A. Person (Washington), W. Edson Richmond (Indiana), G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley, emeritus), Roy McKeen Wiles (McMaster), George P. Wilson (North Carolina at Greensboro, emeritus), and Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York), chairman.

The report of the Liaison Committee on Place Names was made by E. C. Ehrensperger, Chairman.

The list of persons interested in place names has now grown to over 300 names. Each year several more are added. The number of projects in progress has also grown steadily, one very important aspect of this growth being the increase in the number of M.A. and Ph.D. dissertations as well as of research papers of various kinds. Only a few years ago many instructors did not feel qualified to direct studies of this kind, but more and more have tried such undertakings and have found them most rewarding. What is especially needed very soon is a place-name headquarters or repository in each state as well as national archives where all kinds of information about place names might be assembled. Up to the present, attempts to find subsidies either from foundations or from government sources have not been successful, but at the New York meetings last Christmas time plans were formulated for carrying on such work in a variety of ways. More news of these plans will be forthcoming. What we have said very often is gradually becoming recognized -- place-name research is a virgin field very much in need of workers. On the following pages are listed many such activities which have come to our attention. We should certainly like to hear of ones which we may have missed.

During the past year we lost one of our most loyal and enthusiastic workers in the death of Erwin G. Gudde, who was one of the founders of the American Name Society and its first secretary. His work on California place names remains unchallenged.

F. L. Utley (Ohio State) and E. C. Ehrensperger (Yankton College, South Dakota) were guest leaders at a Names and Folklore Institute held at Indiana State University at Terre Haute last May. Professors Marvin Carmony, Ronald Baker, and Charles Blaney, with the full support of the department chairman, George E. Smock, planned and directed the institute, which was attended by representatives from several Indiana schools. The directors were so well satisfied with this institute that they are planning another for next April 25. The program has not yet been fully worked
out, but one paper will be read by Larry Seits, a graduate student who is doing a study of the place names of Parke County for his master's thesis. Another very important project of these same three men is the beginning of a periodical to be called Indiana Names, starting with a mimeographed paper and moving up as rapidly as the response permits. They will serve as editors, with R. M. Rennick (DePauw University) acting as contributing editor. The journal will not be confined to place-name research, but will no doubt emphasize such work. These men are also forming an Indiana Name Society to sponsor this publication and to hold annual meetings. Among other things, the new Indiana society and its professional staff will be encouraging masters' and doctors' theses on place names. In addition to the Parke County study mentioned above, there is also one of Laurence County. Others are being talked about. All hail to the program of place-name work in Indiana!

Robert M. Rennick (De Pauw University) reports that he has just completed a rather lengthy (almost 40,000 word) manuscript on the popular or traditional accounts of Indiana place names. This is going to Indiana Folklore (Indiana University, Bloomington) for publication in the spring of 1970 and also to Indiana Names, 1970. He has also published brief summary statements, with examples, of the above in various other Indiana publications and has presented papers on the subject at Indiana-wide meetings of folklorists and others. He is likewise currently engaged in a study of place names in Kentucky -- particularly of those 125 or so communities in the eastern part of the state that have feminine names. In doing his work he experienced some difficulties which most place-name workers have had. His comments are worth quoting. "I am having some troubles in gathering information by mail. I have found, in my Indiana effort, that there is really no substitution for personal interviews. Letters, no matter how informal and personal, can't quite elicit the desired and prompt replies." Mr. Rennick reported a meeting of the American Folklore Society in the first week of November at which he was to be chairman of a session on place-name studies which included papers by F. L. Utley, A. W. Read, E. W. McMullen, and Horace Beck. Kelsie Harder and Herbert Halpert were to serve as consultants. Finally Mr. Rennick informed us that Robert Douglas (Ann Arbor, Michigan) is currently studying county and city place names in Illinois, possibly for his dissertation.

Robert Rudolph (University of Toledo) has had his Place Names of Wood County, Wisconsin, accepted for publication by the University of Wisconsin Press. This work is modeled on F. G. Cassidy's
Dane County (Wisconsin) Place Names, which was re-edited in paperback form last year. Let us hope that this second county study of Wisconsin place names is the beginning of a long series.

Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii) continues his work on a gazetteer of Pacific place names. A number of records of place names have been added to the manuscript tabulation for Polynesia and Micronesia, which would require chiefly editing and sketchmaps to be ready for publication. He also still hopes to publish a gazetteer of Hawaii. He writes that there is an active committee on geographic names in Hawaii on which there are persons especially interested in Hawaiian names, such as A. K. Piianaia, Samuel Elbert, and himself.

Zoltan J. Farkas (Georgia Southern College, Statesboro) has been working on county and community names of Hungarian origin in the United States. He will read a paper on this subject at the December meeting of the American Name Society.

John Rydjord (Wichita State University), whose book on Indian Place Names (published last year) has received favorable comments, is making progress on his larger survey of place names in Kansas. He is making corrections for the final copy of all but a couple of chapters and an appendix.

John L. Oldani (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville) has for the past two years been working on the place names of Iowa. He says his research is about completed, and the process of classification about to begin. This information is very welcome, for we have been unaware of any current projects on Iowa place names.

Bruce Finnie (Delaware) reports that his book, Topographic Terms in the Ohio Valley, 1748-1800, has been accepted for publication in PADS, tentatively for issue as a monograph.

The Virginia Place-Name Society, connected with the Aldermen Library of the University of Virginia since its founding in 1960, published last summer Occasional Paper No. 14 entitled Prospectus June 1969, which gives a list of all previous publications of the society as well as a list of past and present members. Anyone interested in Virginia place names should certainly know these publications and become a member of the society.
Donald J. Orth (Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior) writes that members of the Survey spent most of the year in three areas of name activity. Their first and principal task has been processing controversial geographic names and giving staff assistance to the Board on Geographic Names. This will result in the publication of four Decision Lists for 1969, which, incidentally, are available free to interested persons. Secondly, they have been programming and making preparations for complete immersion of their work into the computer for search, research, and publication. He plans to pass out a paper on this activity at the annual meeting of the ANS in Denver. So little quantitative name work has been done in the past that he thought it may be useful for others to see the great potential of automatic processing. And thirdly, the staff will have completed compilation of a dictionary of Massachusetts place names by the end of 1969. It will contain about 12,000 entries, which will be put into the computer, hopefully, by spring of 1970. At present there are no plans for publication of this work. It will depend on available monies.

His Washington, D.C. area dictionary and Wisconsin projects mentioned last year remain incomplete awaiting final computer formal decisions. He plans to finish those projects next year (1970).

Lee L. Snyder (Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences) completed his Ph.D. dissertation entitled "The Old English Dialect Boundaries: Some Place-Name Evidence" at the University of Pennsylvania last summer and received his degree. The study was based on over 11,000 place names from west-central England, the pre-1500 variant spellings of which were analyzed as to their geographical distribution during three time periods (pre-1200, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries), for what light might be shed on the question of the dialect of a given place at the time of its settlement and subsequently. The only conclusive outcomes are these: (1) the methodology does not yield convincing results largely because of the paucity of pre-1200 names; (2) the methodology might be more fruitful when applied to Middle English names, which are far more abundant; (3) often quite different variant forms of the name of given places coexisted. He intends to continue working with the same methodology and the same material and additional material in two ways: (1) studying individual dialectal features in more detail and (2) extending the study to more of England than was covered in this particular project. An interesting aspect of the project was that all the data were recorded on IBM cards and that the analysis of variant forms and the plotting of the distribution of variants were
carried out by means of computer programs.

Claude H. Neuffer (South Carolina) has put out Volume XVI of Names in South Carolina. This famous place-name periodical was sent to over 1100 subscribers in 47 states, with 12 documented articles, 2 maps of Coastal Islands and Lower Kershaw Plantations, and the editor's variegated "Notes on Names" column. The uniqueness of this annual journal is its continued appeal to scholars and laymen, who make for its self-supporting success as patrons, subscribers, and contributors of origins and legends of place names.

For the Tricentennial of South Carolina Professor Neuffer wrote "Place Names Related to the Lords Proprietors and Their Associates" for a special edition of THE STATE (Oct. 1969). Neuffer was recently elected president of Caroliniana Society, which maintains a library of valuable materials, from which he and his associates glean much place-name data.

Mario Pei (Columbia) has sent some interesting information about place-name work of two of his students:

Henri Diament (University of California at Irvine) completed last year a dissertation on the modern place-name reflexes of the Latin castrum and castellum. At present Professor Diament is on leave in France where he is working on French place names.

Jean McConnell Mammarello (Florence, Italy), who is about to present a thesis on the linguistic aspects of the contemporary Italian writer Carlo Emilio Gadda, has an interesting section on the imaginary place names that appear in La Cognizione Del Dolore.

Arthur F. Beringause (Bronx Community College) is working hard on Hebrew onomatology, by means of which he hopes to determine authorship of crucial documents, trace migratory movements, and determine influence of various groups.

Noel C. Stevenson (Santa Rosa, California) is interested in California place names and in the legal aspects of names in general.

Hamil Kenny (Annapolis, Maryland) says that he now has in his Maryland place-name files enough data to justify beginning a typescript. Since so many of Maryland's place names represent surnames he is at present paying particular attention to the
statistics, classification and importance of such names. He hopes to write an article on this type of place name in Maryland. He comments on the difficulties of such work, saying that it is often like pursuing a ghost to find the precise person or family responsible for a place named from a surname. His work demonstrates the close relation of work on place names and surnames.

Petras Jonikas (Riverside, Illinois) is writing an article on the adaptation of certain North American place names to the Lithuanian morphology.

W. F. Nicholaisen (School of Scottish Studies, Edinburgh, Scotland) writes from Edinburgh that his main projects are a Concise Dictionary of Scottish Place Names and an anthology of articles on the study of names. Other projects are of a more limited nature and mainly refer to Scottish onomastics.

Mrs. Bernice Kliman (Queens College) would like to work on local place names. She would be very much interested in hearing from anyone on Long Island (North Shore, Nassau County) who would like to join her in a cooperative effort.

William Randel (Maine), who has been interested in place-name research for a long time, writes that he is working up a paper, to be presented at Denver, on the process of naming new consolidated high schools. He also says that a man at Gorham State College, Rutherford by name, has some extensive plans for place-name study in this state. He adds that he hopes his colleague, Jacob Bennett, will publish some of the interesting theses he has been directing. There is a real need for more published work on place names.

Bertha E. Bloodworth (Gainesville, Florida) reports that her work on Florida place names is still alive. Progress has been slow, but she hopes soon to be able to make giant steps toward publication of a book on Florida place names. Such a project involves re-working, expanding, and otherwise transforming her doctoral dissertation on the subject completed in 1959 at the University of Florida.

Zeta C. Davison (North Carolina), who has been a Vista Volunteer for the past two years, has been collecting place-name information in areas where she has been assigned, particularly in the Cajun or Evangeline area of Louisiana. She also has material on North Carolina and Kentucky mountain place names.
Donald G. Baker (Collegeville, Pennsylvania) is working away at two projects: a complete list of New Hampshire place names and a list of place names from the classics, with explanation.

Walter P. Bowman (State University of New York at Brockport), who is on sabbatical leave, will spend part of his time in Ireland, where he intends to pay some attention to Irish place names. He has written "Parley: The Second Paris," which has been accepted by Names. He is also reviewing a Yugoslavian novel, Names, by Kos.

L. G. Whitbread (Louisiana State University in New Orleans) has published "Louisiana Place Names, Some Preliminary Considerations," Louisiana Studies VII (February, 1968), 228-252, which is an outline of the methods he plans to use for a Dictionary of Louisiana Place Names, which is one quarter on the way to completion.

Mrs. Louise P. Kaltenbaugh (Louisiana State University) last July finished an M.A. thesis on "A Study of the Place Names of St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana" (100 pages), which is a historical and linguistic record of some 500 local names.

C. A. Weslager (Hockenssin, Delaware) says that his The Log Cabin in America, published last August by Rutgers University Press, contains place-name references scattered through the text. He is currently working on a history of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians, and during last summer spent time in Oklahoma and Ontario visiting Delaware Indian survivors. In his text he will make reference to many Delaware Indian transfer names which followed the tribe during their migrations and which are still in use. He will also include names of 18th century Delaware Indian towns in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas and will explain their meanings and origins. Although his book will not be a place-name study, it will not overlook any opportunity to comment on place names.

Mrs. June D. Holmquist (Minnesota Historical Society) reports that this society issued about November 15 a reprint of Warren Upham's volume entitled Minnesota Geographic Names, first published in 1920. An informative introduction has been provided by James Taylor Dunn, and two substantial supplements list communities incorporated since 1920 and decisions on Minnesota place names made by the Minnesota and United States Geographic Boards from 1890 to July 1, 1969.
Virgil J. Vogel (Chicago, Illinois) is gathering materials which might eventually result in work toward a catalogue of all Indian place names in the United States. He is assembling raw materials of many kinds, including a national card file on Indian place names, containing facts, notes, and sources. In the next issue of Wisconsin Magazine of History he will have a review of Gard and Sorden's Wisconsin Place Names.

Donald B. Sands (Michigan) is continuing his work on archaic Maine dialect and archaic English dialect in Maine place names.

George H. Shirk (Oklahoma City) is collecting material for a revised edition of his Oklahoma Place Names (1965), which will be forthcoming as soon as the present inventory of the press is exhausted. He says his book has been well received throughout Oklahoma.

Terry L. Alford (Mississippi State University) is working on geographical place names dealing with the Great Plains region during the first half of the 19th century, parts of which region have sometimes been referred to as the Great American Desert. He is especially interested in the origin and use of the following words: desert, savannah, plain, llanos, waste, and prairie. He is trying to discover how and when these words were incorporated into the English language and what they were applied to. He has spent some time at the Library of Congress working extensively with old dictionaries, geographies, and gazetteers. He would very much like to get in touch with anyone having an interest in this material.

Dale E. Johnson (Yakima, Washington) has completed much of the library and field research on "Place Names of Mount Rainier National Park." When completed, the project will represent a revision and expansion of "Place Names and Elevations in Mount Rainier National Park" in Edward S. Meany's Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration (1916). His survey will include nearly 400 names in comparison with 305 in Meany's work. Origins or derivation of most of these names will be included as compared with 133 in Meany's work. He hopes in the future to write a long work on the place names of Yakima County. He wishes that work might be started on the place names of Olympic National Park (Washington), Crater Lake National Park (Oregon), and the Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington, Idaho).

William S. Powell (North Carolina) is already collecting notes
for additions and revisions of his North Carolina Gazetteer, which appeared last year.

H. F. Raup (Kent State University, Ohio) reports that his collection of name data on all of Ohio is about complete. A segment of the work dealing with an analysis of place names is in rough draft. He is eager to extend another project which attempted to trace the northern limit of Spanish cultural influence in California based on place-name distribution of Spanish origin. He would like to expand this study and do the same in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and whatever points north might be involved.

John P. Pauls (Cincinnati, Ohio) has published three articles on the names (places, rivers, surnames) of Polesie (Brest-Litovsk region), and now he is working on the names in Pushkin's works.

Robert Skoglund (Rochester, New York) is still working on his M.A. thesis dealing with the place names in St. George, Maine, which pertain to the sea-going or fishing industry. He hopes to finish by January, 1970. He is listing islands, coves, ledges, points, and those hills or landmarks which the fishermen take sightings on to fix their position. Collecting the inland names will be another study.

Eugene Green and Celia Millward (both of Boston University) report the following studies completed but not yet ready for print: Eugene Green and Rosemary M. Green, "Place Names and Dialects in Massachusetts: Some Contemporary Patterns"; Celia Millward, "Toward a Classification of Place-Name Generics"; Celia Millward and Eugene Green, "Some Generic Terms for Water and Waterways in Algonquin Place Names." In collaboration these two scholars have the following studies under way: "The Etymology of Natick-Narragansett Place Names," "An Historical Phonology of Indian Place Names in New England," "The Function of Indian Place Names in New England Culture and Society," "The Territory of New England from the Perspectives of Indian and White Settlers," "The Distribution and Dispersion of Natick-Narragansett Place Names."

Roland Dickison (Sacramento State College) continues his work on onomastics in the Virgin Islands and hopes to extend his study to the remaining Caribbean. He also contemplates working on the general type of onomastic amelioration in California.

Mary Rita Miller (University of Maryland) is interested in a thorough study of the place names of Northern Neck, Virginia, an area sixty miles long, varying in width from ten to twenty miles,
and lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Five counties comprise the region, which is of considerable historical significance. She hopes to do extensive field work next summer.

C. Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pennsylvania), who this year is resident director of the junior year in Marburg program, writes from Germany that in his work on his Pennsylvania German Dictionary and in cataloging of the Thomas Royce Bredenle Collection of Pennsylvania Folklore, he has found considerable information about place names in Pennsylvania German. He plans to return to Lancaster County next July and resume intensive field investigations in that county and in adjoining counties.

Kelsie B. Harder (State University College, Potsdam, New York), executive secretary and treasurer of the Name Society, is engaged in so many place-name projects that we can mention only a bare minimum here. For the fourth consecutive year he had edited American Name Society bulletins. This year's bulletins, varying in length from eleven to eighteen pages, have the following titles: January, Charm Issue; April, April Fools' Issue; August, Festival of Nomenclature Issue; and November, Denver Issue. In addition to announcements about Name Society activities, Mr. Harder lists new publications in the field and publishes a wide variety of notes and comments sent in by members of the society. In the December issue, for example, important recent (1968 and 1969) books dealing with the place names of Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Northeast Texas are listed in addition to a number of old works reissued by the Gale Research Co. Copies of these newsletters are sent only to members of the Society.

For the first time in its long history, the American Dialect Society has this past year begun sending newsletters to its members. One was sent in February, June and November. Likewise, the MLA this past year sent out the first two newsletters ever published by that organization.

Elsdon C. Smith (Skokie, Illinois) has sent us a list of the Americans who attended the 10th International Congress of Onomastics in Vienna, September 8-13. Besides himself and Mrs. Smith, these were Grace de Jesus Alvarez, Casimir Borkowski, Audrey R. Duckert, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Duncan, D. J. Georgacas, Antanas Klimas, Herbert Penzl, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Read, and F. L. Utley. In addition, J. B. Rudnickyj of Canada and William Nicolaisen of Scotland also attended. Mr. Smith
felt that the meetings were quite successful and well worth attending. Most of the European countries were well represented, with a sprinkling from the Communist countries and one from Japan.

Frank Wuttge Jr. (Bronx, New York) continues his interest in the place names of his region and also in place names connected with the works of Edgar A. Poe. He thinks a thesis on early American postage stamps might turn up some interesting place-name information.

Taylor Starck (Harvard) is concerned because so little place-name work is in progress in New England. He is trying to stir up some interest.

Wilbur G. Gaffney (Nebraska) is trying to get some of his students to work on place names but he says "most of them seem to sniff at the idea of useful work (which would, after all, require research and digging) and prefer instead to write on 'Why the U.S. Should or Should Not Recognize Communist China' or 'Is Canada a True Refuge?'"

Frank H. Trolle-Steenstrup (Washington, D.C.) has been working on an article on "Place Names in Jan Mayen" and also on an article on "Anemonyms" (Names of Winds).

Elizabeth J. Moffet (The King's College, Briarcliff Manor, New York) is interested in place names in the Bible. She would like to know whether any other research is in progress in this vast field.

Winthrop W. Piper (Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield, Mass.) has for some years been working intermittently on a study of Vermont place names as a doctoral dissertation at Columbia. The work may be finished by this time.

Margaret Bryant (Brooklyn College) reports that at this time she has three additional students engaged in studying place names in Brooklyn. Miss Bryant has directed many works in this field.

Bert Sack (Bronx, New York), president-organizer of the Civil War Memorial Committee, is interested in identifying and preserving historical landmarks in the Bronx.
D. J. Georgacas (North Dakota), whose *Place Names in Southwest Peloponnesus* was published last July, continues his work on the names of the continents. He has generously offered to send free offprints of his "The Name Asia for the Continent: Its Origin and History," which appeared in *Names* last March, to any onomatologists or other scholars who request copies. At the 10th International Congress of Onomastics in Vienna last September, he was the official delegate of the American Name Society and presented a paper titled "The Names for the African Continent," which will appear in the proceedings of the Congress. The full monograph on Libya and Africa and related names will be worked out in 1970. The cycle will be closed with the third part on Europe. Mr. Georgacas also presided over the meeting of the International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics in Vienna on September 11, 1969, where he reported on the activities of the executive group. His report is to be published in *Onoma*, *Beiträge zur Namenforschung*, and *Names*. The committee has been in correspondence with the appropriate offices of the United Nations. He has likewise completed a monograph titled "The Names Designating the Asia Minor Peninsula and Congeners," which is to appear in 1970 as an issue in the separate series of the *Beiträge zur Namenforschung*. Finally, he has done on request a smaller study on the names of the Santorini island group in Greece which will appear both in Greek and in English. Mr. Georgacas laments that his work on a Dictionary of Modern Greek (Greek-English) allows him almost no time for more onomastic research!

Francis L. Utley (Ohio State University), who attended the 10th International Congress of Onomastics in Vienna last September, will have a paper on "Mountain Nomenclature" in the proceedings of the Congress. He is also doing a chatty study of Sierra Nevada place-naming for the American Folklore Society meeting.

Lionel D. Wyld (Cazenovia College) is collecting material on place names of New York which have folkloristic relevance. "Place Names in New York State" is one of the possible topics on which students in his American Folklore Seminar may work.

George R. Stewart (California) reports that his concise dictionary of the place names of the United States (except Alaska) is now being set up and will probably appear in print in 1970.

Wilbur Zelinsky (Pennsylvania State University) reports the completion in September, 1969, of a master's thesis in geography by Mr. David Stephenson entitled "The Place Names of Centre County (Penna.); a Geographical Analysis."
Jack Smith (University of Southern Mississippi) nearly a year ago completed his dissertation on "A Study of Place Names in Forrest County, Mississippi." He hopes to revise this study at a later time and also work on other counties of Mississippi.

G. F. Delaney (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, Ottawa, Ontario) reports that the following manuscripts are being prepared by the Toponymy Division for publication by the Permanent Committee: R. Disipio, Features in Canada Named for Statesmen and Royalty; J. A. Rayburn, English Geographical Names in Canada with Generic Terms of French Origin; J. A. Rayburn, Origins of Geographical Names in New Brunswick (to be a major publication in dictionary form with origins and usage for about 3000 names). The following are being considered for research and publication: Origins of Geographical Names in Prince Edward Island (to be similar to the New Brunswick study with about 1000 names), Pronunciation Guide to Canadian Place Names. His office also publishes the Gazetteer of Canada series. The second edition of the Saskatchewan Gazetteer is now at press. The second edition New Brunswick Gazetteer will be the next to be published, possibly in 1971.

Yar Slavutych (University of Alberta) has completed his work on "Ukrainian Place Names in Western Canada." Some one hundred names of towns are discussed from the viewpoint of origin, formation, and meaning.

Dr. Gutierre Tibon (Mexico), editor of Enciclopedia de Mexico, says that in the third volume of this work all the place names will be listed together with etymological explanations. He believes that this is the first time an encyclopedia will have had this feature. By the time this report appears, his book on the name Mexico may be in print. It will be a work of 400 pages, the result of nearly 30 years of investigation.

Lalia Boone (Idaho) is one of our most active place-name workers. An M.A. thesis under her direction, "Place Names of Bonner County" by Jim Dahl, is now at press, being published by the Idaho Historical Society. Miss Boone writes that this society has indicated that it could possibly publish up to four such county studies a year. Another thesis completed and ready for publication is Mary Taylor's "Place Names of Owyhee and Nez Perce Counties." A thesis nearing completion is Selwat Mulkey's "Place Names of Lemhi County and the Salmon River Area." Just started is Jill Thirston's "Place Names of Bonneville County."
Miss Boone herself is continuing research after completing eight counties and major places in all the remaining counties in the state. She laments that time is of greatest essence in doing the necessary field work. She hopes eventually to publish all place-name work in the state in one large volume but thinks it more feasible to publish each county separately as it is completed.

Byrs H. Granger (Arizona) is chairman of a National Place-Name Survey Committee appointed last December at a meeting of the American Name Society. Other committee members are F. G. Cassidy, Eugene Green, Bruce Finnie, William Nicolaisen, and Lalia P. Boone. The chairman has drawn up rather detailed plans for conducting such a survey which would begin with a state by state study proceeding to a regional center and eventually to national archives. Because of the magnitude of the proposed national survey, pioneer surveys will probably be conducted in two or three states prior to instituting the project on a full-scale basis. These pilot surveys will serve to establish forms and procedures to be followed in the future by other similar state projects so that all incoming data will be in accord as far as format and handling are concerned. Use of computers is being considered as well as methods of financing. The committee will meet in Denver prior to the annual meeting of the Name Society.

Professor Granger was also an American delegate at the 10th International Congress of Onomastic Science at Vienna where, we are told, she read a very interesting paper on "Influences on Place Names of the Inverted Mountains of the Grand Canyon of Arizona." She accompanied her paper by slides that she had taken of the Grand Canyon from an airplane.

Clarence Barnhart (Bronxville, New York) deserves high praise for planning and carrying through successfully a session on place names at the National Council of Teachers of English at Washington, D.C., November 28. The program was sponsored jointly by NCTE and the American Name Society. Lorena Kemp (West Virginia State College at Institute) read a paper on "Some Uses of Place-Name Study in Language Learning," in which she told how she had used place names as a way of enhancing courses in the English language. Helen Carlson (Purdue) followed with a paper entitled "Names in the Classroom," a splendid survey of the field. Allen Walker Read read a short but excellent paper on "The Challenge of Place-Name Study." The discussion following the papers was ably led by Hamill Kenny and Cortland Auser (Bronx Community College). Perhaps the finest thing about the meeting was the
Syllabus on the Use of Place Names in Composition, in fourteen dittographed pages, which Mr. Barnhart had prepared himself and which he distributed to those attending. It is to be hoped that this pamphlet will get wide circulation and perhaps even be issued by NCTE.

Allen Walker Read (Columbia), president of the Name Society, reports, among other things, that at a meeting of the American Society of Geolinguistics in New York on December 6, Meredith Burrill (Office of Geography, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D.C.) gave a lecture on "The Standardization of Geographic Names Around the World." At the Vienna conference (referred to several times above) Mr. Read read a paper on "The Rivalry of Names for the Rocky Mountains of North America." Mr. Read also mentions that Walter Bowman (State University College at Brockport, New York) arranged a fine program for the annual Names Institute last spring.

Karl M. D. Rosen (Kansas) is studying the place names of this state. He has completed a paper on the classical place names of the state and is now turning his attention to Kansas place names of New England origin. He plans to conduct a statewide survey of Kansas place names on a county by county basis, beginning with Douglas County.

Even though the information given above is most exciting, we are sorry not to have heard from languishing projects in several states. A report of a project of this type is worth quoting verbatim because it is typical of the experience of many place-name workers. Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago), chairman of an Illinois project, writes: "The Committee on Illinois Place Names has, to my knowledge, not made a twitch this past year since I last circularized it to see if there was any life left in it. At this rate I don't know when before Doomsday anything will happen. I am circulating a copy of your letter [our letter sent out asking for information] and also of this reply to see if perhaps Doomsday may have arrived unnoticed."

But lest this report end on a sour note, let us take this opportunity to thank all those who have generously sent detailed information concerning the large amount of important work they are doing. This report is by far the most voluminous and most encouraging which we have ever been able to put together.

Members of the Liaison Place-Name Committee are Frederic G.
Cassidy (Wisconsin), Francis Lee Utley (Ohio State), and E. C. Ehrensperger, Chairman (Yankton College).

The annual report on the Dictionary of American Regional English was made by Frederic G. Cassidy, editor in chief.

The Custodian's Report for 1969 is hereby subsumed under the Dictionary Report, since nothing has been received for the Collections apart from what has come in for the Dictionary.

In 1969 DARE began the fifth year of collecting. This is the last, according to the original plan; at the end of the fifth year it should be possible to continue directly into the editing if adequate support is forthcoming. I feel sure that support from the University of Wisconsin will continue, but UW cannot take anything like the full load. Outside funds must be found in considerable quantity to ensure no break in the preparation of the Dictionary. The Editor is seeing about this: a Prospectus for DARE is nearly completed, and funds are being actively sought. A good thing to be able to report is that both the University of Alabama Press and the University of Wisconsin Press have indicated their interest in publishing the work when it is finished.

At the end of 1969 we are glad to be able to tell you that 90% of the fieldwork has been done, and most of the remainder is assigned to individuals who will do it next summer. Thus the total of 1,000 Questionnaires should be completed in time. The only difficulty now facing us has to do with Black communities. Though we have already had 70 Black informants, they were questioned by white fieldworkers. In addition to these we want to get 40 complete Questionnaires done by Black fieldworkers. We believe that this will achieve better coverage of some features of familiar or intimate Black speech. The difficulty is to find adequately trained Black fieldworkers who are not already committed to other jobs. They are in scarce supply. We need four to work during the summer of 1970 and would be glad to hear from, or of, qualified individuals.

As the Questionnaires come in they are pre-edited and sent on for computer processing. In this we are up to date. Changes in the hardware at the University of Wisconsin Computing Center have forced us to convert from Control Data and INFOL to Univac and COBOL, but the latter is now working; it gives us all the capacity we need and is within our means. We can probably count on getting
the remaining Questionairs processed very shortly after they return from the fieldworkers through the coming summer.

A great deal of other material must also be put into the computer file: the bulk of the DN and PADS word lists, materials from the Linguistic Atlas and other special collections (Gordon Wilson, Joseph Hall, etc.), materials from over 2,000 freshly made tape recordings of our informants, the C. C. Fries newspaper clipping collection (donated in the course of this year by Mrs. C. C. Fries, and covering 266 papers in 48 states for two weeks of 1927-28), our diary-reading collection (114 diaries written from 1650 to 1860, the reading paid for by an ACLS grant of $3,000), and many others of all sizes and varied sources; also items marked in some hundreds of regional novels and other books by our volunteer readers. The total number of items that will ultimately go into this file should be over 2,500,000. We are keeping pace with this pretty well. When all the collected materials are processed into the total file - which we can hope for in 1970 - we shall consider that phase of the project closed and move as rapidly as possible into the editorial phase.

Within these past four and a half years of the DARE project there has been no lack of problems, but we have had excellent cooperation, and many people have been generous with their money and time. This spring when we needed ready money to help individual fieldworkers, an old friend of ADS, Peter Tamony of San Francisco, gave us the most welcome sum of $250 - the largest personal gift we have had. I am also grateful to be able to praise the DARE staff for their intelligent and cheerful loyalty to the project - in this we have been most fortunate.

First computer runs of our materials show that we have gathered a large number of words, phrases, senses, and pronunciation forms that are not recorded in current dictionaries or reference works. About the majority of these we will be able to establish the area of use, the informants' social classification, and many other facts necessary to their accurate classification. The Dictionary, when published, will by no means exhaust this collection, yet in a number of ways it will be considerably advanced over comparable dictionaries. For one thing, it will not only contain the usual alphabetical listing of individual words and phrases but also a digested presentation of the Questionair data: all the variant answers to each question, with the numbers, percentages, distributions, and usage facts about each from every community (of 1,000) where it was collected. This "data bank" will be a
unique feature but not the only one. DARE should also be the first dictionary of its kind to furnish disks or tapes of the informants' speech from the entire United States. It should be of value not only to scholars and educators but of great interest to the general public.

Our target date is still 1976 - the bicentenary of American Independence. With everybody's help, I think we can "make it."

The report of the Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography was given in part by William R. Van Riper, Chairman. The entire report follows.

Work has progressed on the planning and some fieldwork has been done this year on one atlas project, and serious editing has continued on two others. Dialect collecting and analysis proceed in Texas in connection with projects in various school districts, and the New Mexico materials collected for the Linguistic Atlas of the Rocky Mountain states may be edited and made generally available for scholars to use. There is also a possibility that The Linguistic Atlas of New England will be reprinted.

The Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States has continued its progress this past year. The data from a systematic survey of seventy-six Georgia communities have been collected, the worksheets of the Linguistic Atlas of the South Atlantic States have been revised to provide better coverage of the Gulf States area, and the informant and community net has been roughly sketched for Mississippi and Alabama. Lee Pederson, the director of this project which carries the inappropriate acronym LAGS, intends to begin fieldwork in Mississippi and Alabama early in 1970. The project is designed to cover these states, together with Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and will eventually present data collected by personal interview from somewhere between six hundred and one thousand informants. Although LAGS activity is presently restricted by a shortage of funds, it is hoped that adequate financial backing will be forthcoming.

The editing of the Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest is proceeding on schedule and Harold Allen, the director, hopes that the spring of 1971 will see the completion of editing. The University of Minnesota Press will publish the work in a four volume edition.
The Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States will be published by the University of Chicago Press. The editor of this atlas, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., is working to send the first fascicle to the printer at an early date, possibly as soon as next summer.

The materials collected in New Mexico for the Linguistic Atlas of the Rocky Mountain States will become generally available to scholars if the proposal by T. M. Pearce to edit these fifty workbooks is carried through. The last summary of the New Mexico data, made in 1959, is still available and can be obtained by writing to Professor Pearce at the University of New Mexico.

A description of the East Texas Dialect Project of Rudolph Troike and others appeared in the special anthology issue of the Florida FL Reporter (Vol. 7, no. 1, 1969). Data were also collected this year by Garland D. Bills and analyzed on the pattern of this project for Houston, Dallas, and five communities each in the Huntsville and Waco areas.

The Linguistic Atlas of New England, now out of print, may be reprinted by the University of Chicago Press. Those interested in such a re-issue should write to Allen Fitchen, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 60637, to let their interest be known or to secure information.

A. Hood Roberts read the report sent in by the editor of PADS, I. Willis Russell.

With copy for PADS No. 50 (November 1968) off to the printer, the editor is now ready to edit copy for No. 51 (April 1969), which he hopes to complete during the Christmas recess. Tentatively, this issue will carry three articles, the Secretary's report, and the amended constitution; perhaps more, if the budget will permit. This done, editing can proceed on copy for No. 52 (November 1969), another monograph issue.

Further details on PADS for 1970 may be ready for one of the Newsletters.

A. Hood Roberts
Secretary-Treasurer
Book Notices


Fred Tarpley, Place Names of Northeast Texas. Available from: University Book Store Box RR, East Texas Station East Texas State University Commerce, Texas 75428


News of ADS Members

Raven I. McDavid, Jr. of the University of Chicago has received the 1969 David H. Russell Award for Distinguished Research in the Teaching of English. The award, which consists of a plaque and $1,000, was presented at the banquet closing the 59th annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English. In presenting the award, Dwight L. Burton, chairman of the award committee, stated that the award this year recognizes "a record of scholarship spanning three decades" in the area of teaching English to speakers of nonstandard dialects.

-- from the Special Postconvention Newsletter of the National Council of Teachers of English, February 1970.

"Guy S. Lowman's Contribution to British English Dialectology," by Dr. Wolfgang Viereck, has been published in Volume XII, Part LXVIII of Transactions of the Yorkshire Dialect Society.
The meeting of the ACLS consisted, as usual, of one day's intellectual and ceremonial potlatch and one half day for the business of the Council. Your delegate participated with zest in both and can report that the meeting proceeded without untoward incident. On the first morning the program session included a report on the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars by its newly appointed director Benjamin H. Read and a panel discussion on the Needs and Resources of Post-Doctoral Research in the Humanities. The Woodrow Wilson Center has just come into being, with temporary quarters in the Smithsonian Institution, and will offer research facilities for about forty foreign and American scholars in the fields of interest that were close to Wilson's heart. Since one of these was established as the "American environment," there seems to be at least a glimmer of hope that research on urban dialects might qualify as a field of interest at the Center. The panel discussion was presented by representatives of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, the American Philosophical Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, and the American Council of Learned Societies. These more or less longwinded gentlemen agreed that the needs were great, the resources inadequate, and many of the requests made were foolish.

The afternoon program was also a panel discussion, this time on the Organization of Fundamental Scientific and Scholarly Research within the Federal Government. This was less dreary, because there was a genuine difference of opinion between the speakers, which caused everyone to perk up his or her ears and cogitate. Philip Handler of the National Science Foundation deplored the fragmentation of research enterprises within the labyrinths of government and called for a single agency or even a department of cabinet status to supervise and administer research. Henry Riecken of the SSRC questioned the value of monolithic supervision and argued that diversification was preferable. Fred Burkhardt of the ACLS solomically considered both solutions less important than that of getting across to Congress and the American people what basic knowledge, as compared to applied knowledge, really is. There was a lively discussion, in which it came out, among other things, that only two percent of the research money
in our universities goes to the humanities; the participants applauded any line of action that would augment this beggar's pittance.

At the evening dinner the speaker was The Honorable James E. Allen, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Education and United States Commissioner of Education, who spoke on the problems of the American environment but failed to make it clear just how humanistic scholars were responsible for solving these.

The business meeting on January 24 approved the report of the nominating committee, in which the officers were reelected and two new directors were added according to rule, viz. W. R. Tyler, Director of the Dumbarton Oaks Library and Louis B. Wright, Director Emeritus of the Folger Shakespeare Library. The delegates voted to admit the Organization of American Historians (formerly the Mississippi Valley Historical Association) to full membership in ACLS. The delegates heard and approved the reports of the treasurer and the president. From the latter it appeared that the Committee on Language Programs had been disbanded and its functions taken over by the Center for Applied Linguistics. The president also reported on the problems which the ACLS had had to face in connection with the new congressional tax bill. Of most interest was his report on the 50th Anniversary Fund campaign, which now is within a few thousand dollars of the original goal of an endowment equalling a capital sum of five million dollars. Two motions offered from the floor for new committees to be set up by ACLS were decisively rejected by the delegates. They left, fully convinced of the importance for all humanists of having the board and staff of ACLS in Washington to speak for scholarship in the councils of the mighty.

Einar Haugen
MASTER'S THESIS OF INTEREST TO ADS MEMBERS


Searles, Charlotte L. A Study of the Speech of Minden, Louisiana at Three Age Levels. Louisiana State U., 1936.


-- from Howard B. Shayer


Batson, Carol O. The Origins of Franco-Acadian Vocabulary. University of Texas, Austin, 1957.

Butler, Melvin A. A Vocabulary Study of Negroes in Austin, Texas. University of Texas, Austin, 1958.


-- from Professor Donald Boyd
Error: The dissertations in the November issue came from a list prepared by Professor Donald Boyd. His name was inadvertently left off when the newsletter was typed.

DISSERTATIONS OF INTEREST TO ADS MEMBERS


-- from C. Richard Beam


-- from Howard B. Shayer

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DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE PDLI SYSTEM

The following documents are part of the new rapid dissemination service offered by the Project for the Dissemination of Linguistic Information (PDLI) at the Center for Applied Linguistics. For further details see our November 1969 issue.

DS 000 001
Shuy, Roger W.; Baratz, Joan C.; and Wolfram, Walter A.
Sociolinguistic Factors in Speech Identification.
Pub date 1970
MF-$0.50; HC-$8.54 120 p.

Descriptors: Language Attitudes; Social Dialects; Linguistics; Non-Standard Language; Dialect; Sociolinguistics; Psycholinguistics

DS 000 002
Wolfram, Walter A.
Underlying Representations in Black English Phonology.
Pub date 1970
MF-$0.25; HC-$1.89 25 p.

Descriptors: Social Dialects; Linguistics; Non-Standard Language; Dialect; Sociolinguistics

DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

ED 021 207 AL 001 204
Belkin, V. M.
The Problem of Literary Language and Dialect in Arab Countries. Preliminary Translations of Selected Works in Sociolinguistics, Number II.
Pub date July 1964
MF-$0.25; HC-$1.44 34 p.

Descriptors: *Official Languages; Sociolinguistics; Written Language; *Language Research; *Arabic; *Dialect Studies; Second Languages; Unwritten Language; Mutual Intelligibility; Language Usage; Regional Dialects; Literary History; *Language Standardization
The author notes the problems arising from the dichotomy between literary Arabic and the spoken varieties. The thousand-year-old system of teaching literary Arabic, the archaic elements of grammar, and the writing system are discussed. The written history of the literary language is presented in three stages—(1) the pre-Islamic classical, (2) the international, medieval Eastern, and (3) the contemporary. A speaker of one of the five major dialects (Arabian, Syrian, Iraqi, Egyptian, or Naghribi) can, with difficulty, understand a conversation in another dialect because of the similarity in vocabulary and basic grammar. The almost complete elimination of the literary language from the area of oral communication, however, and the almost unlimited domination of this area by the dialects has provoked a natural desire to find some way for a unification of these two language forms, sometimes considered antagonistic in their "bilingualism." A general opinion is that the solution depends on time and that the rift between written and spoken forms will narrow with the disappearance of illiteracy. This study, translated by Kathleen Lewis and edited for content by Frank A. Rice of the Center for Applied Linguistics, originally appeared in "Voprosy formirovanija i razvitija national'nyx jazykov (Problems of the Formation and Development of National Languages)," M. M. Guxman, Moscow, 1960. (AMM)

ED 021 240 AL 001 374
Bailey, Charles-James N.
Is There a "Midland" Dialect of American English?
Pub date July 1968
MF-$0.25; HC-$0.40 8 p.

Descriptors: *Dialect Studies; *Regional Dialects; *American English; Distinctive Features; Phonology; Grammar; Vocabulary; Generative Grammar

The author reviews the lexical, grammatical and phonological criteria claimed in support of the hypothesis that there is a "Midland" dialect. He finds the claim to be "an unsubstantiable artifact of word geography" and discusses the inadequacies of this method. While he is "not questioning the existence of a subdialect corresponding to what has been called the 'South Midland' dialect," he does claim that evidence can be provided to show that it should be renamed "Outer Southern" (since it will include western Southern speech); the dialect now called "Southern" would then be renamed "Inner Southern." By the same token, the so-called "North Midland" would be renamed "Lower
Northern," and the currently named "Northern" would be renamed "Upper Northern." Explicit is the claim that the two Northern dialects and the two Southern dialects have more linguistically significant resemblances to each other than the resemblances between the currently styled North and South Midland dialects (here renamed "Lower Northern" and "Outer Southern," respectively). It is suggested that the use of ordered rules in the sense of generative phonology will produce greater insights in the study of regional dialects. (AMM)

ED 022 156 AL 001 422
Shuy, Roger W., and others
Pub date 1968
MF-$0.75; HC available from: Publications Section
Center for Applied Linguistics
1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 - $3.00

Descriptors: *Field Studies; *Research Methodology; *Dialect Studies; *Urban Language; *Research Design; Field Interviews; Language Classification; Research Criteria; Research Skills; Researchers; Nonstandard Dialects; Urban Culture; Sociolinguistics

This volume is a report of the methodology employed by the Detroit Dialect Study staff in their survey of Detroit speech, 1966-67. As a study of one approach to sociolinguistic fieldwork, this report is descriptive rather than theoretical "in order to provide a practical basis for large-scale urban language study." The authors discuss general principles of fieldwork and give such detailed descriptions of their work as they feel would be useful in similar projects. The general objectives of the study were (a) to describe the specialized linguistic features of the various sub-cultures of Detroit, (b) to determine the most efficient methods of gathering data on urban language patterns and of storing, retrieving, and analyzing such data, and (c) to provide accurate and useful data for educational programs. The major chapters in this volume are concerned with general aims, sampling procedures and research design, fieldwork design, fieldwork orientation, the questionnaire, the actual fieldwork, and fieldwork evaluation. For other volumes in the Urban Language Series see ED 012 927 and ED 013 455. (JD)
The purpose of this study was to specify variables which function significantly in the racial identification and speech quality rating of Negro and white speakers by Negro and white listeners. Ninety-one adults served as subjects for the speech task; 86 of these subjects, 42 Negro and 43 white, provided the listener responses. Subjects were chosen to provide a sample approximately representative of the distribution of socioeconomic status scores in the southeastern United States. Listeners were asked to identify the race of each speaker and make a speech quality rating of recorded samples. The Articulatory Product score developed by Guttman was used as an independent, semi-objective index of speech proficiency. In addition, a spectrographic analysis was carried out using a sample consisting of ten Negro male and ten white male subjects. All speakers used in this analysis had been correctly identified by listeners as to race 95 percent of the time or better. Results were as follows: 
(1) The number of phonetic distortions by speakers predicts racial identification. (2) Socioeconomic status score and Articulatory Product score predict speech quality rating of speakers by listeners. (3) No significant intergroup differences were found on spectrographic variables. Negro speakers used in acoustic analysis, however, had consistently greater attenuation of formant amplitudes of the [u] vowel than white speakers. (DO)
This document comprises the final report of the Detroit Dialect Study (see also AL 001 422 and AL 001 419). In order to contrast the speech patterns of various socioeconomic groups, the research design included -- (1) randomly selecting approximately 700 Detroit residents of four major age groups from an enumerated population providing as few biases as possible; (2) developing a suitable questionnaire; (3) interviewing these people to solicit at least three styles of speech (conversational, single response style, and reading style); (4) securing background information about each informant (sex, race, age, education, birthplace, etc.) to correlate speech with social stratification; and (5) analyzing linguistic data and correlating it with sociological information. This document comprises a report on goals of the research, field methods, analytical procedures, structural frequencies, computer based phonological analysis, and some sociolinguistic implications for the teaching of standard English. In discussing these implications, particular attention was given to determining the attitudes of local teachers toward the language used by their students, the role of linguistics in developing and sequencing materials for teaching standard English as a second dialect, and the definition and importance of functional bi-dialectalism (or "biloquialism"). (JD)
copy of standard English. The defects of this approach have now become a matter of urgent concern in the face of the tremendous educational problems of the urban ghettos. This paper reverses the usual focus and looks directly at non-standard English -- not as an isolated object in itself, but as an integral part of the larger sociolinguistic structure of the English language. To do this, the author first presents some linguistic considerations on the nature of language itself, and then a number of sociolinguistic principles which have emerged in the research of the past ten years. The relation of non-standard dialects to education is reviewed, bearing in mind that the fundamental role of the school is to teach the reading and writing of standard English. Finally, the author turns to the question of what research teachers and educators themselves can do in the classroom -- the kind of immediate and applied research which will help them make the best use of teaching materials. The author hopes that this paper will put the teacher directly into touch with the students' language, help him to observe that language more directly and accurately, and enable him to adjust his own teaching to the actual problems that he sees. A 36-item bibliography covering all areas of the paper is included. (DO)

ED 019 273
Tibbetts, A. N.
In Grammar's Fall, We Sinned All
Pub date December 1967
MF-$0.25; HC-$0.60 10 p.


Through their loss of faith in traditional grammar, men have "sinned" and contributed slightly but importantly to the creation of an amoral and relativistic society. Prompted by the sin of intellectual pride some linguists seem to assume that grammatical problems can be solved by ratiocination alone. Ignorance of the past -- another sin -- and ignorance of the traditional value of idiom have resulted from this attitude. Further, the sense of tact and of good taste upon which grammar depends for its life and strength have to a large extent disappeared from Americans' writing and speech. In their stead, the sinful practice of social levelling has permeated schools, permitting the best usages in all disciplines to be ignored in attempting "to retain the
interest of stupid or lazy students." Few people are willing to
set standards of linguistic taste. Consequently, the common
evils of prescription -- occasional oversimplification and over­
statement -- have been succeeded by the greater evil of per­
mitting students to progress through school without receiving the
training necessary to make good grammatical choices. Although
any practical grammar is somewhat makeshift, the "best evidence
of the value of traditional grammar is that it usually works."
(This article appeared in the "Illinois English Bulletin," Vol. 55,
December 1967.)

Notice: Free from the Office of Education

The U. S. Office of Education has a number of copies of a study
entitled Phoneme-Grapheme Correspondences as Cues to Spelling
Improvement by Paul R. Hanna, Jean S. Hanna, Richard E. Hodges,
and Erwin H. Rudorf, OE-32008, USOE Cooperative Research Project

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