NEWSLETTER OF THE
AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

NADS
16.2

Vol. 16, No. 2 May 1984

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NADS is sent in January, May and September to all ADS members and subscribers. Send ADS dues ($20 per year), queries and news to the editor and executive secretary, Allan Metcalf, English Department, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650.
Y'ALL READ AMERICAN SPEECH

Some time in June the second American Speech for 1984 will begin its postal journey to ADS members whose dues are current. If you want to know what you'll find in it, see NADS 16.1, p. 11. Y'all should already have received the Spring 1984 issue, with Gina Richardson's "Y'all as a Singular Pronoun."

When you've perused those issues, you can contemplate these strengths coming a few months hence in the Fall 1984 issue: "The Language of Bodybuilding" by Thomas Murray, "On the Origin of say and se as Complementizers in Black English and English-Based Creoles" by Zygmunt Frajzyngier, "The Origin of Brand Names" by Sterling Eisiminger and John L. Idol, Jr., "Some Possible Trends in the Pronunciation of Young Americans (Maybe)" by James Hartman; ten reviews and a dozen Miscellany items, including one by the inimitable Drew Downey.

It's too early to give full details on the solace our Winter issue will bring, but it will have an installment of "Among the New Words" and Sara G. Thomason's treatise on the important question, "Do You Remember Your Previous Life's Language in Your Present Incarnation?"

Ah yes, PADS. Previous announcements were too optimistic. The current outlook is to have No. 71, the brilliant survey of needed research from last December's symposium, published only in January 1985. Somewhat later will come the substantial No. 72, Raoul Smith's Jonathan Fisher, Early American Linguist.

Next year PADS will have a new editor, the current associate editor Dennis Baron. He was appointed by the Executive Council on recommendation of an ad hoc committee consisting of Marvin Carmony, Lurline Coltharp, and Ronald Butters. The current editor, James Hartman, will serve as associate editor, and the two will transfer files in a meeting at Jacksonville, Illinois, "Vortex of the Prairie," this June, with the Executive Secretary looking on. Prospective authors should address their inquiries to Baron at the English Department, Univ. of Illinois, 608 S. Wright St., Urbana, Ill. 61801.

CALL FOR PAPERS: NORTHEAST REGION, OCTOBER

The second Northeast Regional Meeting in the new series is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 28, in New York City. Regional Secretary David Barnhart welcomes your proposals for presentations; September 8 is the deadline for him to receive them at Lexik House Publishers, P.O. Box 247, Cold Spring, N.Y. 10516. Write or phone (914) 265-2822 if you'd like to know more.

SECOND AND LAST CALL FOR STUDENT NOMINATIONS

For the price of a letter, you can bring credit to yourself, glory to your institution, enrichment to the profession, and a signal honor to a student of yours: the four-year complimentary Presidential Honorary Membership in the ADS.

As before, ADS members have been slow to embrace this opportunity—so your chances of nominating a winner are still good. Not a single nomination has yet been received by ADS president A. Murray Kinloch, English Dept., Univ. of New Brunswick, Bag Service No. 45555, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 6E5, Canada. August 1, remember, is the postmark deadline for nominations, so don't wait till the end of the summer.

Nominees may be current student members of the ADS as well as students who do not yet belong.

Specific criteria for the award are as flexible as the manner of nomination. Nominees are simply to be students (undergraduate or graduate) who show exceptional interest in and aptitude for the study of contemporary American English. Letters of nomination may be accompanied by samples of the student's work and other supporting materials.

PACIFIC COAST REGION plans for future activities are to be formed this summer and to be announced in the September Newsletter. Meanwhile, if you have suggestions, don't wait to get in touch with Regional Secretary Fred H. Brengelman, Dept. of Linguistics, Calif. State Univ., Fresno, Calif. 93740, phone (209) 294-2441.
SUMMER MEETING 1984: METHODS V IN VICTORIA

For the full program brochure, with particulars on registration, transportation, housing, meals, and social events, write Mary Ransberry, Conference Officer, University Extension Conference Office, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2, Canada; telephone (604) 721-8465, telex 049-7222.

We mention that first, because the Fifth International Conference on Methods in Dialectology (July 16-20) offers such a plenitude of main and side attractions that this Newsletter cannot contain them all. Here we give the complete academic program but can only hint at the generous domestic and social arrangements.

Coordinated by H.J. Warkentyne of the University of Victoria's Linguistics Department, Methods V is co-sponsored by the ADS and has been designated as the 1984 ADS Summer Meeting.

Invited speakers: Norbert Dittmar, Free University, Berlin; Raven I. McDavid, Jr., University of Chicago; Peter J. Trudgill, University of Reading; John C. Wells, University College, University of London.

Advance registration is economical. Those whose fees are postmarked before June 30 save $10 Cdn ($8 U.S.). The fee is $45 Cdn ($36 U.S.) for the full conference; $20 Cdn ($16 U.S.) for students, $15 Cdn ($12 U.S.) for companions.

For those who cannot attend, conference proceedings are $20 Cdn ($16 U.S.).

Housing is available at University residences: $25 Cdn per person for singles, $16 per person for doubles, plus 6 percent hotel tax. The rates include a campus parking permit and full breakfast.

Social events include:
—Opening reception 7-9 p.m. Sunday, July 15;
—Butchart Gardens tour on an English double-decker bus ($15 Cdn, $12 U.S.), 7:30-10:30 p.m. Monday, July 16; Phoenix Summer Theatre, 8 p.m. ($5 Cdn, $4 U.S.);
—Tour and Tea with a double-decker bus in Victoria ($15 Cdn, $12 U.S.), 1:30-4:30 p.m. Wednesday, July 18; golf, 2 p.m.; walking tour of Chinatown and dinner at Chinese restaurant ($25 Cdn, $20 U.S.), 2:30-7:30 p.m.;
—Banquet and dance at Faculty Club ($16 Cdn, $12 U.S.), 7 p.m. Thursday, July 19;
—East Sooke intertidal tour ($10 adult Cdn, $5 child; $8 adult U.S., $4 child), 8:30 a.m. Saturday, July 21; fishing trip ($40 Cdn, $32 U.S.), 1-5 p.m.; subtidal experience for landlubbers ($5 Cdn, $4 U.S.), 2 p.m.

Please note that the program of papers has been substantially revised from the preliminary version given in the January Newsletter.

MONDAY, July 16

■ 9:00 a.m. Welcome. Henry J. Warkentyne, U. of Victoria, Coordinator of Methods V.
■ 10:15 "A century of change: Dialect methodology from A.J. Ellis in the 1880s till now." Peter Wright, U. of Salford.

Like his modern counterparts, Alexander J. Ellis, seemingly the first important British dialectologist, believed in transcribing in the field rather than relying on purely postal methods. Now, despite the accuracy of his findings for that time, he is sadly neglected. What usually deters even enthusiastic scholars from closely interpreting his works is their daunting complicated orthography, a forerunner of modern phonetic script. This talk will try to help by explaining his representations, especially of the vowels.

Ellis admitted the "great complexity" of his Phonology of English Dialects (1889). Accordingly he abridged it to English Dialects: Their Sounds and Homes, published also in 1889, but even that is far from easy reading. Yet hidden in his pages lie many fascinating and relatively unknown matters about dialects and dialect collecting.

It might be refreshing and instructive to compare Ellis' approaches and results with those e.g. of the Leeds University Survey of English Dialects in the 1950s, and more recently of the Atlas Linguarum Europae and by eminent sociolinguists on both sides of the Atlantic, to note some of the best methods from all.
■ 10:45 Break.

In 1982, all Welsh language television was
transferred from what were previously rival BBC and ITV mixed language channels to a new channel, S4C. It is government policy to monitor the effect of this development on Welsh language usage over the next ten years or so. As a reference point for this investigation, a survey of Welsh language use in two communities will be carried out during the next three years, with survey materials piloted during the nine months from September 1983.

The survey methodology is designed to elicit evidence of variation over age, sex, register, social class and "life style" (which may be more relevant than social class); we will also be looking for evidence of language death and interference from English.

11:45 "Quels critères utiliser pour décrire la variation entre les coordonnants ou les subordonnants "équivalents" du français et du québécois? Jean-Marcel Léard, U. de Sherbrooke.

Nous nous proposons d'étudier la différence de comportement entre les joncteurs communs du québécois et du français, ou encore entre les morphèmes du québécois pour lesquels on peut avancer un équivalent français. Notre intention est de montrer qu'il existe des différences linguistiques prononcées entre des unités apparentement équivalentes sur le plan sémantique dès que l'on fait un examen attentif de leur comportement. Nous voulons ainsi montrer que la variation, dans un domaine précis et relativement difficile à aborder, peut être étudiée efficacement.

Dans un premier temps, nous montrons, dans le cadre d'une grammaire centrée sur les opérations d'énunciation, qu'un morphème est porteur de diverses opérations (ses valeurs) compatibles ou non avec d'autres opérations (rang, modalisations, échange ou discours suivis ...). On peut alors montrer de sérieuses différences entre des morphèmes qui semblent identiques (et/pt, que/des que, jaqalors) ou même entre des mêmes morphèmes qui sont concurrences dans certains contextes par des morphèmes fort différents dans chaque idiom (pl/or/parce que).

Nous montrerons qu'il existe une zone d'emplois commune (valeurs et opérations contextuelles) et une zone d'emplois qui les diversifie (valeur de base différente ou opérations morphi-syntaxiques incompatibles). On voit aussi s'éclairer le statut de certains morphèmes (ben, coulons, t'sais), qui combinent les manques.

12:15 p.m. Lunch break.

1:45 Keynote address: "Why 'Canadian Raising' is not Canadian: dialect mixture and the analysis of colonial dialects." Peter J. Trudgill, U. of Reading.

3:00 Break.


This paper reports on a sociolinguistic survey, initiated in 1981, of the English spoken in St. John's, Newfoundland. The investigation applies essentially Labovian techniques of sample selection (through use of random statistical procedures to obtain 130 informants, stratified as to age, sex, ethnic background and socioeconomic class), as well as of questionnaire presentation (with a format designed to elicit a maximum range of speech styles). This approach, originally designed for larger urban surveys, is valid as well in smaller urban contexts; such speech communities are also highly stratified. The paper also treats methodological difficulties which appear inherent to urban variability studies, in particular those associated with large-scale computerized data storage.

4:00 "Friendly persuasion: students as collectors of dialect data." Keith Walters, U. of Texas.

This paper will report on the methodology developed to conduct a dialect survey each term at the University of Texas at Austin through the cooperation of students and teachers in the introductory linguistics courses.

For several years, a small-scale survey had been carried out in this course, largely for pedagogical purposes. Students interviewed three "native Texans," asking around 15 questions, the responses to which were hand tallied. Recently the questionnaire has been redesigned so that answers can be transferred to machine-readable answer sheets, along with a great deal of information about each informant.

Using this method, data can be analyzed more thoroughly than in the past and stored for merger with data collected from future studies. Because the work of Atwood and others was consulted in redesigning the questionnaire, comparison with earlier work is also a possibility.

The samples tend to be highly educated and geographically mobile, a social category avoided by traditional dialectologists. What is emerging is a description of the standard regional dialect, spoken by the growing middle class.


For the last five years I have been involved in an investigation of the Scandinavian element in Shetland Islands dialect, undertaken by the universities of Stockholm and Trondheim. The project offers interesting theoretical issues, especially relating to the unique language contact situation on the Shetlands, with the slow, "never-accepted" death of the old Norn, the Shetland variety of Scandinavian.

Norn was studied exhaustively in the 1890s by the Faroese scholar Jakob Jakobsen, who compiled the monumental Etymological Dictionary of the Norn Language in Shetland (1908-21). From a lexical point of view, this dictionary is a pure goldmine, but it is less informative and weaker as to phonology.
Jakobsen's notebooks, used in the field, as well as his letters, are deposited at the Faroese national library in Torshavn. It is, for example, possible to study Jakobsen's selection of informants, many of whom reveal themselves in personal letters, and to observe his critical assessment of their contributions. This paper aims to reassess Jakobsen's work in the light of modern linguistic research, and to relate his findings and experiences to our own work on Shetland today.

TUESDAY, July 17

- 9:00 a.m. "Bridging the borders: Atlas linguistico del espanol de Mexico." Glenn R. Gardner, El Colegio de Mexico.

To be published in 1984, the Atlas represents Mexico's first systematic, multidimensional attempt to delimit the dialectal mosaic of the country. Begun in 1966 by Juan M. Lope Blanch and students at El Colegio de Mexico, it was planned as only a first step, the groundwork for future regional atlases and monographs. The importance of this project, however, goes beyond its own modest aims and national borders. It has sought to combine the traditional diatopic interests of dialectology—the language unit that characterizes an area—with the modern diatopic interests of sociolinguistics—the language variability that also characterizes that language unit that characterizes a larger area of dialectology. The emphasis of this project has been to combine the traditional diatopic interests of dialectology— the language unit that characterizes an area—with the modern diatopic interests of sociolinguistics—the language variability that also characterizes that area.

We also hope to bridge the gap between the two traditions of linguistic geography: the English-language tradition in the United States and Canada (in particular, the atlases of Kurath and McDavid) and the Spanish-language tradition in Spain and Latin America (in particular, the atlases of M. Alvar, J.M. Lope Blanch and L. Flores), both rooted in the atlas tradition of Western Europe.

The presentation will include preliminary results on the delimitation of the dialectal zones of the country. Maps will illustrate all points.


Within the German language area the Bavarian dialect area—roughly Bavaria, Austria, and the Italian province of Bolzano—is said to be the area where together with Alemannic-speaking Switzerland, southwest Germany, and Alsace, the dialect still prevails as the major means of communication and is esteemed even up to socially higher strata.

The paper deals with a small part of the Austro-German border area, where roughly uniform "basis dialects" form the basis for diverging higher linguistic strata. The reasons for these divergences must be seen in different political and territorial affiliations. Comparing this border area with inner-state areas in Austria shows that the diatopic aspect is fundamental, playing its part in purely sociolinguistic one-spot investigations as well, since dialect strata always show more or less obvious territorial background.

- 10:00 "Aires et isoglosses du quebecois, d'apres l'Atlas linguistique de l'est du Canada de Dulong." Normand Beauchemin, U. of Sherbrooke.

La dialectologie traditionnelle du domaine gallo-roman et la geo-linguistique qui s'en degage a partir de l'ALF et des atlas regionaux de France (en particulier la dialectometrie pratiquee surtout en domaine gascon et pyreneen equipe Fossa(Beauchemin-Phillips) ne semble pas pouvoirs'appliquer integralement au Quebec. A l'aide de plusieurs cartes, nous montrerons que meme si l'interpretation generale reste a faire, un certain nombre de faits linguistiques quebecois permettent deja de degager une structure geo-linguistique qui ne manque pas d'interet.

- 10:30 Break.


The survey of Sheffield usage employs many methodological procedures which are interestingly different from those of the Labovian paradigm:

1. A small number of phonological variables does not represent an adequate characterization of a speech variety, and we must be prepared for variables other than those which suggest themselves intuitively to be sociolinguistically or geographically significant. Our response to this is to assemble a larger than usual number of variables (currently 40-plus), and to include phonological, lexical and syntactic ones.

2. Conventional transcription encourages phonological variation to be seen as a choice between discrete realizations, whereas, especially in relation to vowels, a continuum of variations is often a more appropriate model. Vowels are therefore coded on a series of articulatory scales, which introduces at least the potential for more than usually detailed phonetic analysis.

3. Many studies proceed directly from the identification of a pattern of variant usage to correlation of this pattern with extralinguistic social and geographical features. We feel the need to investigate more fully the possible conditioning effects of linguistic environments before proceeding to social correlations, which of course involves a sophisticated specification of linguistic environment in addition to the phonetic coding of every variant. A dimension is thus added to the subsequent social correlations by asking questions concerning the predictability of relevant linguistic environments in relation to extralinguistic features.


The Canadian Index of Linguistic Insecurity is a parallel form of Labov's Index of Linguistic Insecurity for New York City (1966). In 1982 the CILI test and the ILI test were given, during the same interview, to a random sample of 80 households in
the Winnipeg communities of Lord Roberts and Riverview.

The criterion and construct validity of the CILI test was established through an analysis of the variables social class and sex. The items used to form the CILI test were chosen from The Survey of Canadian English directed by M.H. Scargill in 1972. The procedure of the CILI test allows for some comparison between the data on variable usage by Manitobans and the data from the survey. The discussion of the items of the IILI test shows which of the items were responsible for the test results, and sheds light on the similarities and differences between the evaluative norms of Winnipeg and New York City.

- 12:00 noon Lunch break.

Old English dialectology has always been hampered by two grave faults: there seemed to be few texts which could be safely dated and localized, and after A.D. 900 even the dated and localized charters tended to be written in the standard West Saxon. Some isoglosses were established by means of Middle English place names, but dialect maps of Anglo-Saxon England contain blanks, and the concept of dialect has been reduced to a distinction between “Anglian” and “Southern,” or even to the idiosyncratic features in the speech of one writer.

This paper is devoted to some considerations that might lead to a fresh start in OE dialectology. In the fifties Ker, Finberg, Hart, Davis and Sawyer contributed to our sound knowledge of the origin and provenance of many OE documents and literary texts. This should give us confidence that it might be possible to tackle the OE dialects by means of the regular methods of dialectology, viz. the application of a thoroughly developed questionnaire to a network of information centers. Sociolinguistics has even taught us to regard standard forms as valuable, as they show the distribution of the standard language while accidental dialect forms in them will be duly appreciated as testifying to the existence of spoken dialects.

- 3:00 Break.

For the Dictionary of Gaming and Gambling Terms, which I have been working on for the past four years, historical data is particularly important. To this end, I have been comparing my data base to the Oxford English Dictionary and supplements, the Dictionary of Americanisms, the Dictionary of American English, and the Dictionary of American Slang. If the results warrant further comparison, I will include the Dictionary of Canadianisms.

All these dictionaries are constructed on historical principles. Unfortunately, they depended virtually entirely on printed sources. Specialized dictionaries, especially dictionaries of subcultures, often depend heavily on oral sources. Preliminary study shows that relatively few words and terms in my collection have been recorded with their gambling sense in these historical works. For this reason, I will depend mightily on the files of that master list of data from oral collection, the Dictionary of American Regional English.

- 4:00 “Palatalization and the urban-rural split on the island of Montreal.” William Kemp, U. de Montreal.

Recent work on Quebec French tends to divide into rural dialectology and sociolinguistic studies of urban areas, in particular of OE spoken on the island Montreal. The case at hand has led me to combine the techniques of dialectology with those of Labovian sociolinguistics as well as of ethnographic observation. By establishing small-scale community history or oral history projects in some of the former villages on the island of Montreal, it has been possible to locate autochthons and to obtain informal linguistic data in addition to valuable information on perceptions of city vs. country life, social network ties, etc. I will describe one such area, the old Cote-des-Neiges village just behind Mount Royal.

The palatalization of /k/ before non-low vowels (kyre — tyre; see Tassee 1981 for a study of this variable in the South Beauce region) is a key indicator of the division between rural and urban speech on the Island. This conservative behavior is closely correlated with dense social network patterns. Speakers and their villages have been submerged and often displaced by the more mobile urban workers and urban civilization. I will consider the possibility that modern urban socioeconomic conditions have resulted in the creation of a more autonomous urban working class vernacular, which on a number of points, such as a palatalization, shifted away from traditional rural speech during the first half of this century.


This paper describes an ongoing sociolinguistic project which makes a large corpus accessible through computer handling. We address here the methodological dilemma of reconciling strict random sampling with the ethnographically-oriented participation-observation methods needed to obtain sufficient volume and quality of data for characterization of the local vernacular, which may contain structures stigmatized by the speakers themselves and hence unlikely to appear in the 30-minute interview characteristic of most sociolinguistic surveys.

Problems raised by the sheer size of the corpus (approximately five million words) regarding fineness of transcription, correction protocols, automated grammatical tagging procedures, data
8:00 Parasessions: "Qualitative vs. quantitative methods." Thomas Markey, U. of Michigan.

This session will evaluate the aims and goals, as well as the relative advantages and disadvantages, of both approaches. To date, sociolinguistic inquiry, particularly in North America, has placed overwhelming emphasis on perfecting quantitative methodology, largely to the neglect of qualitative procedures, which have recently come to the fore in European developmentalism and its investigation of variation and change. Discussion will center around such contrasted notions as: natural vs. normal, diagnostic vs. prognostic, static vs. dynamic. Recent advances in European dialectology will be reviewed and evaluated, e.g. cognitive approaches to speciation and change in time, Erkenntnisbiologe, the approaches of Culloll, Bögl, and the Vienna group centered around Konrad Lorenz.


WEDNESDAY, July 18

9:00 a.m. "The vernacular of Berlin: Social varieties and conversational skills of speakers in a divided speech community." Norbert Dittmar, Freie U., Berlin.

10:00 "The dialect survey as a pilot study for sociolinguistic work." Paul Johnston, Linguistic Survey of Scotland.

Data from a dialect survey can sometimes be used as a sort of pilot study for a sociolinguistic project, to provide information on what sorts of variation patterns might be found in the vernacular end of the linguistic spectrum of a community. Where the dialect survey is not exclusively interested in localized dialect, as with the American surveys, class variation can also be studied in a number of localities, and I present examples of pilot studies of this type. In certain cases age variation could also be examined this way.

Pilot studies of this type could be done in areas 1) covered by dialect surveys which present the data so that each informant's responses are clearly marked; 2) where more than one informant was used, differing in one and only one social factor. Such communities seem to be more plentiful than is usually supposed.

10:30 Break.

11:00 "Survey of social dialects in Tamil." J. Suresh, Language Division, Government of India.

Two issues are central to understanding the relationship between linguistic variation and social variation in Tamilnadu: the patterns of social distribution of isoglosses and the mechanisms which contribute to the maintenance of sociolinguistic distinctions. Among the social variables, name caste and caste groups, education, etc, that correlate with isogloss distribution, the most pervasive is the distinction between touchables and untouchables' speech, and secondarily among touchables between Brahmin and non-Brahmin speech. The linguistic differences and similarities are an expression of the social and ritual distance between major segments of the Tamil society. Social identification through language is possible as far as some of the speech varieties are concerned.

11:30 "On solving the dilemma of the Hawthorne Effect." Thomas Murray, Ohio State U.

Almost a generation ago, Labov first discussed what were to become two of the most important methodological principles in empirical sociolinguistics. The first, the "principle of normality," states that "any systematic observation of a speaker defines a formal context in which more than the minimum attention is paid to speech"; the second, the "observer's paradox," asks how it is possible "to observe how a person speaks when he is not being observed." These principles are actually parts of a much larger problem that is common to all the social sciences and that was christened by F.J. Roethlisberger in 1949 as the "Hawthorne effect": the behavior of any given experiment's subjects is changed just because the subjects perceive themselves as participants in an experiment.

I will discuss briefly the most commonly used "solutions" to the dilemma of the Hawthorne effect in linguistics. These include the monitoring of "channel cues" (e.g. changes in the speaker's tempo, pitch, volume, or rate of breathing), the reliance on casual-speech-inducing questions within the framework of the formal interview (e.g. queries concerning childhood games and traumatic events in the informant's personal life), the recording of various kinds of informal speech outside the interview (e.g. speech with a third person or not in direct response to questions), the use of fast and anonymous recording techniques (e.g. Labov's department-store survey), and the use of participant-observation with the linguist's identity and purposes fully disclosed to his informants (as when an investigator moves into a new speech community and attempts to "become one of them").

The paper's second and more important objective is to discuss solutions to the dilemma of the Hawthorne effect that I have evolved in almost 1500 hours of empirical research. These include: recording the speech of fellow native members of a significant social group (similar to participant-observation but superior to it); recording speech by hand in naturally-occurring and well-defined contexts, perhaps with the aid of a "native" of that context (which derives directly from the "fast and anonymous" techniques); and recording speech surreptitiously with the use of a concealed microphone (which raises ethical questions, but

It is generally assumed that there is a "reading style" more formal than "casual style" and somewhat less formal than "word list style." Using a subset of the Survey of Vancouver English informants, I will investigate the extent to which "reading style" depends upon the passage being read. Those informants whose results showed the greatest variation between "spontaneous narrative style" and "reading style" will be revisited and asked to read a written version of their own narratives and another passage that is clearly more formal than the original "reading style" passage. I will discuss how the results relate to the definition of "reading style."

THURSDAY, July 19
■ 9:00 a.m. "Numerical taxonomy as a tool in dialect research." Michael D. Linn, U. of Minnesota, Duluth.

With the social and geographical mobility of modern technological societies, traditional dialect boundaries have been blurred so that it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine separate dialect areas. Various statistical procedures, such as discriminant analysis and factor analysis, have been used to alleviate this problem. However, both of these procedures depend on dividing informants into preselected classes. In contrast, numerical taxonomy, a form of cluster analysis used by taxonomic biologists to classify organisms into phylum and genus, is not dependent upon prior selection of classification criteria. With this method it is possible to classify dialects in terms of similarity of informants' speech patterns rather than by geographical area or by membership in a social group. A priori, every informant and every dialect feature is of equal weight in the classification of informants. This type of classification is particularly important for those features for which it was not possible to draw isoglosses. The procedure will be illustrated using material from Harold B. Allen's *Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest.*


There are three basic categories of multifunctionality: 1) simple lexical, 2) simple monomorphic transcategorical, and 3) complex transcategorical, where 1) typifies "true" creoles, 2) typifies fusion creoles, and 3) typifies isolates. For 1) note N/V use of the same shapes in all Caribbean creoles, for 2) the l-diminutive in both N and V in Bavarian, and for 3) the comparative with both N and Adj in Basque.

Dialectal deployment of multifunctionality poses numerous problems, and its proper analysis requires qualitative, rather than quantitative, approaches. Its categorical manifestations (1, 2, 3) are correlated with typologies that are definable in terms of diagnostic degrees (of inputs, of contact, of continuity/discontinuity, of relexification, etc.). Its analyticity lies within the domains of "naturalness," associative iconicity, and fulguration, notions which are shown to open new avenues of inquiry and explanation in interpreting dialectal change and variation.

■ 12:30 Lunch break. (Free afternoon.)

■ 12:00 noon "Reading style." Lilitha Rodman, U. of British Columbia.

Group membership is symbolized by language use. That is to say, a speaker chooses linguistic forms characteristic of the social groups with which he identifies (although he may not actually be a member); conversely, he shuns the use of forms perceived to be characteristic of groups with which he does not wish to be identified. Positive or negative identification is based on the speaker's self-image, on his perception of himself as belonging or not belonging to certain groups, and thus on his perception of the stereotypical characteristics of the members of that group. Thus if a speaker's sociopsychological attitudes towards himself and towards specified social groups can be determined and measured, it should be possible to predict his use or non-use of linguistic forms typical of those groups. In order to do this, a new set of attitude measurement scales needs to be devised, based on those used by other social sciences to predict other forms of behavior.

■ 10:00 "Self-image, perception of stereotypes, and language variation." Barbara P. Harris, U. of Victoria.

1. A sociolinguistic survey which began in 1976 and involved 300 informants in an extensive urban area of western Canada has recently been completed. One section of the interview dealt with syntactic and morphological usage. We presented the informant with a number of variants and asked him or her to say which one he or she considered "correct." Then we asked if this "correct" form was always used, and if not, what form or forms were actually used instead. Information from the whole discussion has been coded and computerized. We can find out, for example, what is considered correct by males and females, by older and younger speakers, and by the members of different socioeconomic status groups. We can compare these concepts of correctness with the informants' actual performance, and also with what we know to be the traditional, standard, correct patterns. We are also planning to use the techniques of multivariate analysis with this material.

2. This paper will present a proposal for universal standardization of systems used in the computer coding of phonological (and possibly other) data collected in the course of North American English
The Bordeaux French nasal vowels, which are among the most salient features distinguishing the Bordeaux dialect, differ from their standard counterparts in two ways: they are followed by a nasal consonant appendix, and they are characterized by a different timbre. The last feature is the one most obvious to speakers of both varieties.

In order to provide a sound basis for a statistical analysis of the observed variation, the quality of the nasal vowels recorded (four tokens per vowel per informant) was quantified on a PDP 12 computer through measurement of the frequencies of their first two formants.

Among the well-defined trends are the following:

a) the degree of standardization increases with the socioeconomic status of the speakers, but the standardization patterns are different for males and females;

b) younger speakers standardize more than older speakers;

c) although the vowel [ø] exhibits some variation, it never merges with [ɔ] as in the standard dialect—an indication that Bordeaux French speakers are somewhat selective in their choice of a norm and that the model they follow is rather neutral and fictitious.

2:30 "Group and individual participation in a sound-change in progress." J.K. Chambers, U. of Toronto.

Systematic survey of speakers in North Toronto reveals significant variants for the onset vowel of the back-gliding low diphthong along a continuum from back to central to front for mid and low-vowel onsets respectively.

This observation is based on over 3000 tokens of the diphthong in three contextual styles for 24 speakers in well-defined social groups according to sex and age (12 years, 22 years, and 50 years). Analysis of the data in terms of Labovian indexing (as in Chambers and Trudgill 1980, Chapter 4) indicates a sound change in progress at a fairly early stage. Specifically, the analysis (partially reported in conference proceedings 1980, 1981) reveals:

1) young speakers have more fronted onsets than older speakers;

2) females, not males, are leading the change;

3) "elsewhere" environments (loud, cow, etc.) are changing more rapidly than voiceless (out, etc.), and

4) the change is correlated weakly with sociopolitical changes in Canadian-American heteronomy.

The data are also susceptible to analysis by the less familiar method of Dual Scaling, devised by S. Nishisato, in which individual responses, rather than group responses, receive differential weights by reducing the table of frequencies to orthogonal dimensions. Dual Scaling clarifies some of the conclusions.

3:00 Break.

3:30 "Acoustical procedures for articulatory setting analysis in accent."
John H. Esling and B. Craig Dickson, U. of Victoria.

Quantitative sociolinguistic studies of accent have characteristically focused on the first two acoustic formants of a set of vowels rather than on habitual vocal tract settings as the major contributing factor to the contrast in sound systems across language varieties. We propose to describe an acoustic method of analysis which may be used to identify the long-term articulatory configuration component of accent, often inaccessible to quantifiable measurement. The value of this technique is in providing a more economical means of relating phonological systems across dialects, and of describing language change.

In this procedure, measures are taken of the energy distribution of the long-time power spectrum of speech samples. Phonetically modelled settings are taken as an auditory starting point, following the descriptive classification of Abercrombie and Laver, for subsequent comparison with data collected in language surveys. Analysis consists of integrating the voiced component into the long-time power spectrum over a minimum of one minute of utterance for each phonetic setting and from each speaker in a sample. Comparisons between voice quality settings represented in this manner show significant indicators in the frequency and magnitude of spectral peaks.

We will also demonstrate how the vowel formant values from an English text can be shown to alter predictably when articulatory setting is changed. The significanct of these parameters is being tested further by synthetically altering the values of the vowels which contribute to the long-term effect of one vocal tract setting in order to simulate a second. The synthesized samples are then examined auditorily and classified according to voice quality setting.

4:00 “The production and perception of diphthongs in the Spanish and English of Chicano bilinguals.” Jerry McMenamin, California State U., Fresno.

This paper reports on a study of the so-called “ascending diphthongs” of both the English and Spanish of Chicano bilinguals. These diphthongs are paired combinations of vowels, found in both languages, which begin with /e, a, o/ and end with /i, u/. Most previous work indicates that Spanish diphthongs are longer and more peripheral (tenser) as well as longer in duration than their English counterparts.

Weinreich (1953) discusses the phenomenon of phone substitutions in bilinguals: phonemes that are identically defined in the bilingual’s two languages but whose “normal” pronunciation differs. The bilingual may arrive at a compromise phonetic form that incorporates features of the respective phones of each language, thus creating a new norm characteristic of the bilingual speech community and different from that of the respective monolingual norms.

My spectrographic findings confirmed this in the languages of the Chicano bilingual. I went on to investigate if Chicano bilinguals could perceive as different the monolingual norms. I did this by synthesizing the diphthongs on a continuum from Spanish to English, then systematically and gradually changing each diphthong. A discrimination test pairing measurably same/different diphthongs was then given to monolinguals (English and Spanish) and bilinguals. Results indicate a close correspondence between production and perception.

4:30 “‘Lisnty mi toknty yl’: a look at linguistic variation from the listener’s point of view.” Graham McGregor, U. of Newcastle.

This paper is based on the premise that language is a process of making communicational sense of verbal behavior and that consequently participants in verbal exchange may be supposed to know “what is going on.” This knowledge in turn presumably influences and is displayed in how individuals participate in “what is going on.” Since folk-linguistic descriptions are an important and valid source of data (Hoengswald 1966), an examination of what the lay person has to tell us about “what is going on” promises to be at least as interesting as theoretical introspection.

By using “eavesdropper” informants, that is, individuals who have been asked to listen to and comment on taped extracts of talk, I have been able to explore something of the lay person’s listening behavior. The comments of both participant and non-participant eavesdropper judges will be used to demonstrate the range of variables and the variety of responses.

FRIDAY, July 20

9:00 a.m. “Variations in a German dialect: evidence from tombstone inscriptions.” Scott J. Baird and Annelise M. Duncan, Trinity U., Texas.

Data for our findings were gathered from approximately 100 monolingual German and 100 bilingual English-German tombstones erected in and around the city of San Antonio, roughly between 1850 and 1950. These data are compared with similar data gathered in Germany, from approximately 100 monolingual German tombstones of the same period.

The tombstone data clearly isolate the South Texas German. We will report on those dialect differences which appear in grammatical constructions and in graphic conventions. Some of the differences are clearly caused by separation from Germany and others are clearly due to English language influence. Both causes have direct bearing on current attempts to create a theory of structural dialectology.


How to elicit the desired grammatical form has
been a recurrent problem in the study of grammatical change. With 16 cases for most nouns in Finnish, this has been a particularly acute problem. One way that has proved effective in the study of three generations of bilingual Finns in Northern Minnesota has been the use of story retelling.

The informant is given a story in English. After reading a paragraph, the informant retells it in Finnish. Because he is translating, he maintains the same semantic and syntactic relationships that were in the English sentence. This allows the researcher to construct a story that has the desired grammatical forms in it. Preliminary analysis indicates that this method does indeed elicit the desired forms.

- 10:00 “Finding words in data bases.” Allan Metcalf, MacMurray Coll.

As computer data bases increase in number, scope, and availability, they can change the nature of the search for rare, regional, new, and changing words. No longer must the researcher look for a needle in a haystack; the computer will do it if the researcher provides the proper instructions and locates the right haystack.

Data bases containing the complete texts of national newspapers, wire services and magazines are good sources for studies of new words and phrases. They can even show the waxing and waning in popularity of a given item, such as revenue enhancement.

Rare, archaic and regional words are less likely to show up in such data bases. Alternatives include specialized files, such as LEXIS for legal terms, and local newspaper libraries, which are beginning to switch from clipping files to electronic storage of entire texts.

- 10:30 Break.


Perhaps the most basic methodical problem encountered in dialectological study of rural areas of comparatively recent settlement is the apparently chaotic variability in areas which have not yet homogenized into some stable regional variety. This paper considers in detail the methods being used to investigate the language of such a region. The key question is why apparently comparable people differ so much in the way their language places them in the long line leading from the multitude of the original settlement dialects to the incipient local dialect.

We have been examining this question in five villages representing different ethnic mixes and different geographical and cultural distances from regional metropolitans centers. In which we sought to interview every resident over the age of 15. This paper will discuss our questionnaire and, using one village for detailed examples, the kinds of explanations that can be suggested for linguistic variability and the implications for drawing a sample of informants for such an area.

- 11:30 “The structure of dialect space.” Dennis Philips, U. de Toulouse II.

The structure of dialect space may be determined by computer analysis of dialectometric matrices containing quantified linguistic information. The latter consists of five parameters: historical phonetics, phonology, verb morphology, pronoun morphosyntax and lexis, each incorporating differential criteria drawn from the Linguistic Atlas of Gascony (Jean Seguy, CNRS, Paris, 1954-73, vols. 1-6).

The methodology, believed to be generalizable, is exemplified in various stages: 1) the linguistic database, 2) extraction of data, 3) coding and recoding of data, 4) constructing the dialectometric matrix, 5) choosing a suitable distance (Hamming distance, distributional [Chi-squared] distance), 6) selecting data analysis techniques (agglomerative hierarchical clustering, correspondence analysis), 7) interpreting the results (areal configurations, geolinguistic distance, phonemic, morphemic etc. distance, synthetic isoglosses).

- 12:00 “More perceptual dialectology: rankings of speech areas.” Dennis R. Preston, Eastern Michigan U.

This study borrows ranking techniques from earlier work in mental mapping. Well-educated young southern Indiana residents were asked to rank on a scale of 1 to 52 the “most correct English” and the “most pleasant English” of the 50 states, Washington, D.C. and New York City.

The results are displayed in a series of maps. Statistical correlations were run to determine whether the two tasks were distinctive, whether two modes of presentation made any difference in the results, and whether sex of the informant was an important variable. Other statistical tests reveal the degree of internal variation, and some of the techniques in determining the “inner” or perceptual dialectology of non-linguist informants appears to yield important results.

- 12:30 p.m. Lunch break.


I am comparing Isletan and Ute Indian English (with which I have worked in recent years) with Mohave English, Pima English, San Juan Pueblo English, and Laguna Pueblo English (for which we have detailed descriptions in various sources). I am attempting to determine in quantitative ways points of similarity and difference; and, because of the quantitative base, to determine some measurable way “how similar” and “how different” these varieties are. There are real differences separating Indian English varieties from each other; including details one variety has and another does not, as well as details two varieties may share but “use” in different ways. Where possible, comparisons are also being made between Indian and non-Indian uses of the specific features, again
to determine whether these varieties pattern along ethnic and political lines.

This paper will review major findings from the comparisons, and will explore the requirements in data and methodology which have to be satisfied before this type of multivariate comparison can be attempted.

- 3:15 Break.
- 4:15 Business meeting.
- 5:00 Adjournment.

**RAVEN McDAVID INQUIRES**

If you have a minute to help Raven I. McDavid, Jr. with one of his many projects, he would welcome a note at the English Dept., University of Chicago, 1050 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

—The Gullah field records by Lorenzo Turner (1932-33) and those from the Maritimes by Henry Alexander (1939-40) are now being edited for microfilm publication in the Chicago series of MSS. on Cultural Anthropology. If anyone has information about the phonetic training of either Turner or Alexander, it would be welcome.

—Since there appears to be no systematic record of those who used the materials of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States at the Univ. of South Carolina, it would be good if those who so used them would send to him (or to the ADS executive secretary) a list of studies that used the materials and also copies of any resulting publications.

—Until a permanent editorial site is found for LAMSAS, those who would like to use the materials, or have them made accessible in some form or other, should communicate their needs to him early, so that details can be worked out.

—When did field workers start using tape or wire recorders? he would like to know.

**OTHER INQUIRIES**

**Dichos:** For two decades Robert G. Lint has been collecting proverbial sayings in the Spanish of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. He and David Sanchez now have several hundred of these "dichos" with their English equivalents. He would be interested to hear from others who might find these proverbs useful. Write him at California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93407.

**Tape recordings:** With a grant from NEH, the Center for Applied Linguistics is undertaking a comprehensive survey of tape-recorded speech samples of American English, to be followed by a reference guide, a set of guidelines for the preservation of audiotapes, and collection of a sample of the recordings. Those who have collections and fill out the questionnaire will receive a complimentary copy of the reference guide. Write Donna Christian, project director, CAL, 3520 Prospect St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; phone (202) 298-9292.

**Calm-Column:** Timothy Frazer has been told that some Midwestern speakers have an epenthetic schwa after the /l/ in *calm*, making it a homophone for *column*. If anyone has observed this, Frazer would appreciate learning where and when, and the age, social class, sex and ethnic group of the speaker. Write him at English Dept., Western Illinois Univ., Macomb, Ill. 61455.

**Database:** Thomas Paikeday, our databasing lexicographer, is studying the feasibility of a publicly accessible database of current English for lexicographers, dialectologists, and teachers of English. He would like practical suggestions on what users would like from such a database, in order to commission the most appropriate software. Write him at 1776 Chalkdene Grove, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 2C3, Canada.

**Collocations:** One way of finding words in a state-of-the-art dictionary might be by means of collocational phrases—words habitually found together, such as *pork and beans, tip of the iceberg, protective with action, arrest, clothing,* etc. Thomas Paikeday offers $100 for the largest collection of such phrases (excluding idioms and phrases usually found in dictionaries) from a small section of the lexicon: falling under no more than about ten running headwords in a dictionary of about 50,000 entries. Sept. 1 is the postmark deadline. Write him at the address above for full details.
CALENDAR OF 1984 MEETINGS

Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting in association with RMMLA, Oct. 19, El Paso Marriott Hotel.

Chair: Gary Underwood, English Dept., Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex. 78712. Regional secretary: Grant W. Smith, English Dept., Eastern Washington Univ., Cheney, Wash. 99004.

- "The Present Tense of Be in Black English: One Hundred Years of Syntax." Guy Bailey, Texas A&M Univ., and Natalie Maynor, Mississippi State Univ.
- "A Preliminary Look at Texas LAGS." Scott Baird, Trinity Univ.
- "The Dialects of Speech Synthesizers." Fred Tarpley, East Texas State Univ.
- A dinner will follow. Details will be announced in the September Newsletter.

South Central Regional Meeting in association with SCMLA, 7:30-10:30 p.m. Friday, Oct. 26, Biloxi (Miss.) Hilton Hotel, Pacific Room.

Chair: Doris Ginn, English Dept., Jackson State Univ., 1400 John R. Lynch St., Jackson, Miss. 39217. Regional secretary: Scott Baird, English Dept., Trinity Univ., Box 105, 715 Stadium Dr., San Antonio, Tex. 78284.

Theme: Dialect Variation, Rural and Urban.
- "On Determining Significant Features of Ozark and Arkansas Speech." Renee Graw, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, and Diane Binz, Univ. of Arkansas, Little Rock.
- "Language and Self Perception in the Big Easy." Mackle Joseph-Venet Blanton, Univ. of New Orleans.
- "The Amerindian Languages of South Alabama." Robert J. Bush, Univ. of South Alabama.

Midwest Regional Meeting in association with MLA, Nov. 1, Bloomington, Ind.

Chair: William A. Kretzschmar, Jr., English Dept., Univ. of Wisconsin, Whitewater, Wis. 53190. Regional secretary: Donald W. Larmouth.

- 1:30-2:15 p.m. Symposium: State of the Art in Computer Assistance for Linguists, with demonstration of equipment. Jeffrey Huntsman, Indiana Univ.
  - 2:15 Break
  - "Phonological Conditioning of Vowels before /后排/ /3/: A Social Analysis." Timothy Frazer, Western Illinois Univ.
  - "The Hoosier Apex: A Dialect Contour." Craig Carver, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.
  - "Getting Down on Down." Al Futrell, Bowling Green State Univ.
  - 4:15 Break
  - 7:00 Dinner at Porticos Restaurant, 520 N. Walnut St. Diverse menu with entrees from $8 to $15. Mouth-watering details in the September Newsletter, make reservations by writing Donald W. Larmouth, Communication Processes, Univ. of Wisconsin, Green Bay, Wis. 54302 before Oct. 26.

South Atlantic Regional Meeting in association with SMLA, Nov. 8-10, Atlanta.

Chair: Mary R. Miller, English Dept., Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742. Regional secretary: Jeutonne P. Brewer, College of Arts and Sciences, 105 Foust Bldg., Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro, N.C. 27412. Nominating Committee: Karl Nicholas, Western Carolina Univ.; Crawford Feagin, Univ. of Virginia, Falls Church Regional Center; Michael Montgomery (chair), Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia.

Theme: Place-Names of the Southeast. All papers will have 15 minutes.
- "The Place-Names of Alabama." Virginia Foscue, Univ. of Alabama.
- "The Outermost Atlantic Communities: Dialectal Relationships." Carole P. Hines and David L. Shores, Old Dominion Univ.
□ “Middle Georgia Place-Names of the Early 19th Century.” Mary B. Ziegler, Morris Brown Coll.
□ “Watercourse Names in West Alabama.” Stanley Rich, Univ. of South Carolina, Aiken.
□ “Place-Names in the Dark Corner.” Ann W. Sharp, Furman Univ.
□ “South Carolina Place-Names and the Coming of the Railroad.” John L. Idol and Joseph McAbee, Clemson Univ.

NCTE Annual Meeting. Nov. 17-18, Detroit. Concurrent session sponsored by ADS.


Topic: Nonstandard Dialects and the Teaching of Writing.
□ “The Speech of the Minnesota Iron Range and Educational Achievement.” Michael D. Linn, Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth.


Friday, Dec. 28, Library of Congress
□ “Vocabulary of the Watermen of the Chesapeake Bay.” David Shores and Carole Hines, Old Dominion Univ.
□ “Informant Selection—Again.” Lawrence M. Davis, Univ. of Haifa.
□ “The Reconstruction of Colonial English.” Jacob Bennett, Univ. of Maine.
□ Annual Luncheon. Speaker: A. Murray Kinloch, ADS President.
□ Presentation of the Miles Hanley aluminum recordings to the Library of Congress. Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Univ. of Chicago.
□ Annual business meeting.
(Tentative date) Saturday, Dec. 29, with LSA, Baltimore
□ “Updating the Bibliography of Southern American English: an Effort to Isolate a Region’s Speech.” Michael Montgomery, Univ. of South Carolina.
(Tentative date) Sunday, Dec. 30, with MLA, Washington
□ “Sex and Social-Type Differences in Dialect.” Harold B. Allen, Univ. of Minnesota.
□ “Phonological Processes: Signs of the Times.” Kathryn Riley, Frank Parker, and Nick Macari, Louisiana State Univ.
□ “Metaphor in Current American Political Discourse.” Nicholas Howe, Rutgers Univ.
□ “Toward a Definition of Usage.” Thomas J. Creswell and Virginia McDavid, Chicago State Univ.
□ “African-American Children’s Stories.” Patricia C. Nichols, San Jose State Univ.

NATIONAL HUMANITIES CENTER fellowships provide support for a full academic year of advanced study at the sylvan heart of the Research Triangle Park. Oct. 15 is the application deadline. Write Kent Mullikin, Assistant Director, NHC, 7 Alexander Dr., Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709.

A directory of members will appear in the September Newsletter. The last one was published in May 1982.
SUMNER IVES: DEC. 11, 1911-APRIL 24, 1984

The Dialect Society has lost many distinguished members in the last few years; with each one of them went a part of me, since we all had to work together in our little world. For Sumner Ives I feel more than an ordinary loss. Not only had we shared in the struggles and controversies over the meaning of linguistics from before World War II; our lives had been intermingled for nearly 58 years. We had shared success and sorrow; we had learned to trust each other without rhetoric or effusiveness, simply by the knowledge that each of us was what we were.

The official record on Sumner is known: A.B. Furman, 1932; A.M. 1938. After wartime service in Counterintelligence, in New Guinea, he returned to the United States, taught for a while at Oklahoma State (then Oklahoma A&M)—an institution blessed with a succession of good linguists, like Sherman Kuhn, Bob Van Riper, Jerry Udell and now Bruce Southard—and resumed his studies at Texas, where under Bagby Atwood he took his doctorate in 1950, with a dissertation on the phonology of the Uncle Remus stories. The dissertation, with derivative articles in PADS and the Tulane Studies in English, was the first serious effort to use field records of the Linguistic Atlas project for the evaluation of literary dialect.

Sumner went to Tulane, 1950-59, and to North Texas 1959-61. Then he moved east, to Syracuse 1959-66, and to New York for the last eleven years of his active career—all at NYU, save for one year (1968-9) at Hunter. Since 1977 he had lived at Chatham, Mass., near but not of—nor awed by—the Kennedy compound, fighting a painfully devastating but little known disease which finally took its toll. An intensely private person, he said little about his illness; even his friends of longest standing, accustomed to his taciturnity, assumed that, as often in the past, they heard nothing because Sumner had nothing he wished to say. Thus the account of his suffering hit us all the harder.

He did not publish a great deal, but all is worth noticing. Besides his work in literary dialects, he produced a handbook for Knopf in 1960, a work on modification for Rand McNally in 1979, and a fair number of articles in professional publications, such as the one on linguistics and reading in Marckwardt's volume Linguistics in School Programs, the 1970 Yearbook for the National Society for the Study of Education. He served a year as secretary-treasurer of ADS (1966-67) and two years (1971-73) as director of the NCTE Commission on the English Language, to which he belonged for several years. He was active in both NCTE and CCCC, and was more interested than most linguists in the effective teaching of writing—perhaps remembering (as I do) how much so many owe to our teacher of freshman English at Furman, A.T. O'Dell. With his wife Jo he formed a very effective partnership, concerned with this most important task of English departments—one too little appreciated by departmental and university hierarchs.

But I chiefly remember Sumner as a friend to whom one could confide everything, or say nothing and yet be understood. How we came to be associated illustrates the ironies of life. Had General Summerall retained me at The Citadel, I would never have left Charleston, and would have done only minor work in linguistics; had Sumner not suffered personal tragedy, he might never have gone to Texas. But the fact that we met at all is, on the face of it, surprising—a byproduct of the Scopes trial of 1925. The professor of biology at Furman spoke favorably about evolution in a newspaper interview, and with Furman a Baptist-governed institution, a vacancy soon occurred, which Sumner's father was called from Howard of Birmingham (now Samford) to fill in 1926. (Evolution was never raised again as an academic issue at Furman; the fundamentalists found other things to worry about; the departing biologist completed his doctorate and ended a successful career in California.)

So Sumner joined my high school class in its junior year; we had something in common, being the two youngest men in the class, and two of the few who ended up with four years of Latin.
Both of us were Furman undergraduates; I, after ill-advised attempts at another institution, enrolled a quarter after Sumner. Both of us were in O'Dell's freshman English, one of the most strenuous and rewarding courses I ever had: we were expected to produce decent prose in quantity, and most of us did before the year was over. When O'Dell returned in 1930, after a year to finish his doctorate at the Sorbonne, both Sumner and I became English majors, and shared the agonies of trying to become creative, before we finally settled down to scholarship.

I finished Furman a year ahead of Sumner, and went straight on to a Ph.D., the frustrations of an unprepared teacher, and the discovery of linguistics. Sumner worked in a cotton mill and on newspapers, taught in public schools in South Carolina and Georgia, and after his fiancee died in an automobile crash (he was not with her) went on to Texas.

We came together at the Linguistic Institute of 1941, at Chapel Hill, where both of us refreshed ourselves in Kurath's and Cowan's courses. We took a field trip together, to our mutual benefit. In 1946 he wrote from Oklahoma to ask my advice about linguistics departments, wisely deciding to return to Texas. I was pleased that he found my Georgia field records (and some from South Carolina) useful as background for his dissertation—even more, that his ear confirmed what I had said informally, that in nearly all respects my vowel system was like that of Julian Harris, the son of Joel Chandler.

His traumata in the jungle matched mine in civilian life during World War II; as I was struggling to get reestablished in academe, he helped me see things in perspective. We met frequently in Ann Arbor, to work in the Atlas office; we visited each other at various times; I remember with pleasure his hospitality to Raven III and me in Syracuse, and equally well the December evening before MLA when he and Jo made family of Audrey Duckert, Dave Maurer and me.

We were both in the first of the Texas conferences on English structure, and shared skepticism toward the trageremic orthodoxy of the time. Sumner's paper suggested a potential "fourth semivowel," a point which we had discussed and which I later put in print in 1961. Both of us were members of Priscilla Tyler's joint committee on Linguistics and Reading, sponsored by the NCTE and the IRA (not an investment account or an Irish underground but the International Reading Association). It was after the last meeting of this committee, in 1964, that Sumner entrusted to me the task of telling our friends of the sudden death of Ruth, his first wife. We both participated in the 1972 celebration of Al Marckwardt's retirement.

Sumner could have done well in many fields. He was one of a group of promising journalists in Greenville. At least outwardly he was easy going, blessed with casualness and good humor. He could have been an excellent lexicographer. But he seemed to know all along the direction he wanted to go in, and he followed it. He was a good judge of ideas, never finding it necessary to look for new messiahs in a profession that has seemed to produce more than its quota. He was a good judge of men. I am flattered that he considered me worthy of his friendship.

I shall always carry with me, perhaps in more ways than I will ever recognize, traces of his influence. I am happy that I can remind the profession of that influence by dedicating to him the microfilms of the LAMSAS field records for Georgia, containing the materials that helped lead him to distinction.

— Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

University of Chicago, emeritus

CLAUDE H. NEUFFER 1911-1984

The American Dialect Society has suffered another loss in the death of Claude H. Neuffer on March 13. He was interested primarily in the study of the origin and forms of proper names of persons and places. He had the honor of editing the first state place-name journal in the nation, Names in South Carolina.

He began it in 1954 with a five-page mimeographed issue sent to 150 subscribers. As the years passed, it increased in size with subscribers in various parts of the world; for it was not only
serious Information, but was readable and entertaining. It appealed to various types of readers. The journal was published by the Department of English at the University of South Carolina for 30 years. This self-supporting annual is not only important because it furnishes a record of the origin of names in South Carolina, but it is valuable to numerous disciplines such as history, sociology and linguistics.

The journal recorded and indexed in three volumes more than 25,000 origins of and legends connected with place names in the Palmetto State. One can easily find out about Black Jack community in Oconee County, named for the numerous black jack oak trees; Horseshoe Robinson, an up-country Revolutionary War patriot, the subject of a historical novel, Horse Shoe Robinson, by John Pendleton Kennedy; The Machines, a plantation of Lower Richland County on which many mechanical devices were employed; Poverty Ridge, along the Pee Dee River, named for the poor soil found there; and Slaughter Field in Barnwell County, where the British massacred the American patriots during the Revolutionary War.

He was the editor or author of several books, including The Happoldt Journal; The Name Game, a book on South Carolina history based on place names; and Correct Mispronunciations of Some South Carolina Names, which was written with his wife Irene LaBorde Neuffer and published in 1983 [see NADS 16.1, p. 15]. Among the articles he contributed to different journals, one finds “Folk Etymology in South Carolina Place Names” in American Speech. It is evident that his chief interest was his home state, South Carolina, where he was born, reared, and educated. He studied first at Clemson College and later at the University of South Carolina, where he taught for 30 years.

For his work in onomastics, the American Name Society devoted in 1978, a complete issue of its journal Names to him as a festschrift. It was good that he was living and could enjoy for a number of years this signal honor from his friends in the field.

He and I first met in New York at the Modern Language Association, with which both the American Dialect Society and the American Name Society were meeting, in all of which we were members. After that I generally saw him on my visits to South Carolina when I was in Columbia, his home town, either at a luncheon which he had arranged at the university along with some of his colleagues or at the home of Dr. Wil Lou Gray, where I generally stayed when I went to Columbia.

She was another well-known South Carolina educator who received the merit award from the National Association of Public School Adult Educators and was inducted into the South Carolina Hall of Fame in 1974 for her valiant efforts in combatting illiteracy in her state and establishing her well-known “opportunity schools,” one of which in West Columbia bears her name. The conversation of these two educators, who knew every part of the state well, was very stimulating when they got together. It was a privilege to be a part of the group either after lunch or during a lunch at her house. Strange as it may seem, she also died in 1984, three days before Professor Neuffer, at the age of 100.

The death of Professor Neuffer, a wonderful warm human being, is a great loss not only to his family, friends, and the university where he studied and served for so many years, but to the outside organizations of which he was a member; to the scholarly world, particularly the onomasticians, and especially to those interested in the names of his home state, which he loved, South Carolina.

—Margaret M. Bryant
Professor Emerita
CUNY/Brooklyn College
and the Graduate Center

NEW POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS, for humanistic research on social issues relating to 1) the meanings of equality, 2) intergenerational responsibility, 3) governance, and 4) crime and punishment, provide up to $15,000 for six months to a year of study. Application deadline is Oct. 1. Administered by the American Council of Learned Societies, 228 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
EDWARD C. EHRENSPERGER  MAY 23, 1895—APRIL 18, 1984

Though he came from an earlier generation, Ed Ehrensperger was very much a contemporary in the recent American Dialect Society and American Name Society, seeming only to increase the scope and value of his contributions as he went through his sixth, seventh and eighth decades. Until he suffered a broken hip last fall, we could count on an annual letter of inquiry about our work in place-name studies, always including a personal note of encouragement and gentle admonition, to be followed in December by the increasingly monumental "Report on Work in Progress on Place Names," which he always distributed personally at the annual meetings of ADS and ANS.

This extraordinary contribution began quietly enough some 30 years ago when he was asked to take over the chair of the ADS' Committee on Place Names. Reminiscing in the introduction to the 1983 report, Ehrensperger explained:

"... this committee was asked to report at annual meetings on place-names research in the U.S. and Canada during the current year. During the early years these reports, at first given orally, were recorded without details in the minutes of the meeting published in the society journal PADS.

"As time went on, the reports grew dramatically in length, had to be mimeographed and passed out at annual meetings, and were reproduced in full in PADS. When the committee report in the minutes became longer than all the rest of the minutes of the annual meeting combined, a serious problem developed."

The problem caused by Ehrensperger's energetic work was eventually solved by entrusting the report to ANS, where it continues to thrive, now under Kelsie B. Harder's aegis. This December a special issue of the ANS journal Names, edited by one of his former students, will be dedicated to him; happily he was aware of the honor before his death.

Before retirement, Ehrensperger had a long and distinguished professorial career. He began with Harvard B.A. (1916), M.A. (1918), and Ph.D. (1921), followed by fellowships in Germany and Sweden; he taught at Northwestern and Wellesley before entering on 32 years of service as the head of the English department at the University of South Dakota, followed by eight years as department head at Yankton College. For years he headed the NCTE's committee for publications from its affiliates. He published on South Dakota place names and on the history of the United Church of Christ in South Dakota.

Ehrensperger was one of the few to develop the full potential of what might have seemed like an insignificant committee of a small society. He summarized in the 1983 report:

"These reports, it seems to me, are of particular importance in spreading knowledge about our field, which is almost unknown to most Americans, even including scholars. Workers in isolated regions are often unaware that they can be part of a great cooperative operation which is the only method by which most of our work can be promoted." His words pointedly remind us why we bother to invest time and effort in associations like ADS, and his reports remind us what we can accomplish. His spirit, we hope, will live vigorously on.

—Allan Metcalf

BACK ISSUES of American Speech and PADS are welcome gifts to the ADS. We use them for editorial reference and to handle claims and orders. This is especially important in the case of American Speech, of which only some issues are available from Alabama. Even some recent issues are out of stock. A copy of Vol. 54, No. 1, for example, is needed to complete the bound volumes of the official collection for the editor.

Members should of course keep a complete run of our publications on hand at all times, but if circumstances tempt you to dispose of yours, think first of us. The Executive Secretary will be happy to receive any such contributions (except Vol. 52) and will be glad to reimburse postage if requested.
NEW BOOKS BY ADS MEMBERS

If you have recently published a book, send pertinent information to Executive Secretary Allan Metcalf (address on cover), and we'll mention it here.


Elnar Haugen. Oppdalsmålet: Innføring i et sørtrønder fjellbygdmål. (Dialect of Oppdal: Introduction to a South Trønder Dialect.) Tanum-Norli: Oslo 1982. 120 Norw. kroner. A handsomely bound and illustrated study, based on childhood acquisition plus extensive field work. Chapters: the community, text with notes, pronunciation, sound history, inflections, derivation and compounding, syntax, lexicton, names, variations. With maps.


Sidney I. Landau. Dictionaries: The Art and Craft of Lexicography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, May 1984. 416 pp. $29.95 hardbound. Advertised as the first comprehensive practical guide to what dictionaries are (or should be), how they are produced, and how to evaluate, choose and use them. Also looks at the future of editing by computer and the possibility of synthesized-sound definitions available on spoken request. Includes an evaluative bibliography of the major dictionaries in English.

Lewis J. Poteet. South Shore Phrase Book. (Available for $3.50 Cdn from Lancelot Press, P.O.B. 425, Hantsport, Nova Scotia, Canada B0P 1P0.) 1983; now in second printing. A small dictionary of colloquialisms from Nova Scotia's coastal villages between Halifax and Yarmouth. Some of these words are listed as obsolete in OED. Learn to turn the tea, fress dory plugs and darken the light rather than pour tea, eat molasses cookies and turn off the light.


1985 AND BEYOND

If you keep a calendar for future years, you might want to mark down these meetings:


NCTE 1985, Philadelphia, November.

ADS Annual Meeting 1985, with MLA in Chicago, Dec. 27-30, again with some extramural sessions. If there is interest, a session can also be arranged for LSA, which meets in Seattle at this time.

NCTE 1986, San Antonio, November.


NCTE 1987, Los Angeles, November.
DARE SEEKS ANSWERS FOR ONCERS, TWICERS

The questions in this column have produced some very useful answers. Best, for DARE, are additional bits of evidence that cast light on oncers (where we have only one example) or (to coin a sense) twicers. But we are grateful for any possibly useful information. As usual, write to Prof. F.G. Cassidy, Dictionary of American Regional English, 6125 Helen White Hall, 600 North Park St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

chemmy lizard — Our sole quote is from 1958 Vermont History (New series 26.278): “To act like they had lots of body lice and chemmy lizards.” This does not look like an individualism. Can anyone furnish further evidence?

chill — From southwest Washington state, 1967: A new shoot of the salmon berry or thimbleberry comes from the Indian word chits from which white kids developed chills. Does any reader know of this term? Was it local or more widely used?

cramp knot — A knot from a high-bush cranberry tree, carried in one’s pocket to ward off muscle cramps. We have one quote only, from New Hampshire, 1978. Further evidence would be welcome.

crawling grass — Our question about “other seeds [than the Bidens type] that cling to clothing” produced nine responses, chiefly from the South, but no identification. If you know this grass but not its scientific name, mail us a sample and our scientific crew will identify it.

crowd weed — A type of cress, Lepidium campestre. Our only report is an old one (1893, Journal of American Folklore 6.137) from West Virginia. Is the term still known? How explain it?

crying hare — From a single, too sketchy source: another name for the pika, or rabbit-like animal of the Rocky Mountains. Presumably it makes a distinctive sound. How widely is this term used? And what is the cry like?

cuppini — These are small capsicum peppers, reported once orally from northern California as “much used by Italians,” but our inquiries have turned up no confirmation or further information.

Cusac pie — In American Speech 24.108 (1949) this is reported as “deep ple” from Florence County, S.C. Is it still in use? A recipe (or receipt) would be good to have. Cusac looks like a surname. Has anyone further evidence on it?

the day the ghost walks — Payday; but we have no clear idea of the area of use, currency, or relevance of the “ghost.”

ice house — A convenience grocery, which apparently began as an ice depot, then branched out. Reported from Texas. What parts of Texas, and where if anywhere else?

Kaiser blade — Well attested in the Arkansas-North Louisiana area for a hand tool used to chop out brush when clearing land. It is not listed as a copyright in our reference sources. Was Kaiser a local person or does Kaiser have some other significance? How long has the term been in use?

pudding stick — A central Massachusetts word, by report, though perhaps now out of use. It meant a young friend of the bride, next in rank below bridesmaid, but not a servant, who was responsible for the food and refreshments. Ask your elderly relatives?

AWARDS AND PRIZES will again be the charge of an ad hoc ADS committee. Last year’s study (NADS 16.1, p. 6) prompted the Executive Council to ask for specific suggestions of awards the Society might make and specific procedures for choosing recipients; the new committee is to report back to the Council on these matters this December. ADS president A.M. Kinloch appointed as this year’s committee Edward Callary (Northern Illinois U.), H.J. Warkentyne (U. of Victoria) and Thomas J. Creswell, chair (Chicago State U.). If you have suggestions or comments, you are invited to write soon to Creswell at R.R. 2, Box 184, Michigan City, Ind. 46360.

CALLIGRAPHIC NOTE CARDS with a phonemic transcription of a short poem by Helen Bartlet are available at $7.50 for 10, $45 for 100 from Rod Wright, Box 423, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.