

American Name Society
Twenty-first Annual Report on Work in Progress on Place Names
1975

This report is somewhat different from earlier ones in at least two respects. In our introductory remarks we have usually gone into some detail concerning conventions, institutes, surveys, and big projects. This year these have been discussed under the names of the persons most closely connected with them. Another change, made for several reasons, has been the combination of our report with that of the director of the national survey. The progress of the national survey is certainly an important part of the material usually contained in our report. By putting the two reports together we hope to save duplication, time, and postage. What is more, the national report has in the past gone primarily to state directors. The change should give it wider circulation and might possibly help in securing more workers as well as more members for ANS.

In our letter of inquiry sent out in October, in addition to our usual request for information about work in progress, we asked three questions: (1) Should a hyphen be used between "place" and "names"? (2) Are the comparatively new abbreviations for the names of states being used by the postal authorities meeting with a favorable response? (3) What effect, if any, is the celebration of the Bicentennial having upon place-name research? The responses to these questions were so numerous and so voluminous that all we can do here is give a very brief summary. Perhaps in a later bulletin a more detailed and documented account might be given.

The question of whether or not to use a hyphen between "place" and "names" has bothered some of us for a long time. This is not a world-shaking problem, of course, and may seem very trivial to some, but those of us who use these words frequently must follow some practice, and we are often astonished at our own inconsistency as well as that of our colleagues.

Before anyone ever thought of place names as a specific field of study, the two words were never connected. Even today some would avoid using the words side by side and instead would write "names of places." The majority of dictionaries, style manuals, and reference works still seem to lean in this direction and list the two words separately under "place" and "name" only. Using some of these works as authorities, some people today think that the two words should always be written separately. Some 23% of our respondents had this opinion. A few of these gave still another reason. There is a modern tendency, they said, to use as little punctuation as possible. The hyphen, like the apostrophe, is gradually going out of use. Why use it in "place names"? The hyphenated form, however, has been around for a long time, its first use being listed in the Oxford dictionary as early as 1868. Some respondents pointed out that, from a linguistic point of view, two nouns used together to represent a single entity might over a considerable period of time be likely to be hyphenated and eventually written solid. There are many examples of such a process. Some 26% of those who replied felt that the two words had reached the hyphen stage today and should always be hyphenated. The fact that George R. Stewart has used this form influenced some. This form is also being used by Names, according to the present editor, but earlier volumes followed no consistent practice. The hyphenated form is occasionally referred to as British, but a study shows that there has been no consistent British practice. Very few of our respondents (12%) felt that the two words had yet reached the solid stage. The practice preferred by the largest number (34%) was two separate words except when used attributively (place-name studies) and then always

hyphenated. The conclusion to be reached from this sketchy investigation--take it for what it is worth--is that 57% of our respondents (23% plus 34%) do not think that the two words have coalesced at all--23% who would never use the hyphen plus 34% who would use it only when the two words are used tributively, a practice which does not indicate any intention to compound.

Similar fascinating information was received concerning the comparatively new abbreviations for names of states being used by postal authorities. A few felt it was a waste of time even to consider this matter, since the situation is already, they said, a "fait accompli." A few others thought that this was a matter of no concern to onomatologists. Nearly all our respondents, however, had definite ideas about this practice. Some 14% liked the new forms and intend to use them. Another 20%, some in a spirit of resignation, were willing to put up with them even though not at all enthusiastic. These people felt that it is usually difficult to get used to something new or different, but we are living in a computer age and we must become reconciled to computer practices. A large majority, however, over 66 %, disliked the new forms intensely, some almost violently. The forms were excoriated as detestable, repugnant, abhorrent, "abominations born of the computer and sired by bureaucratic insensitivity." "WA for Washington is almost obscene." One person who said he would not use them wrote: "There is a limit to our submission to the machine age." Another said: "To sacrifice tradition to the convenience of bureaucrats and business, with all their gadgetry is barbarous." No one is required to use them, of course, but some people feared that in time letters not using them might be delayed or go astray. Others said that the new forms were not only very confusing but were altogether unnecessary since no state name is needed now that zip codes are practically required. Many similar comments could be given, but there is no doubt that among most of our respondents the new forms are very strongly disliked.

Since comments about the Bicentennial made by several of our respondents are found in later pages, we need to say here only that most thought the celebration has helped to stimulate interest in place names even though it has not led to any substantial financial assistance. A few did not agree with this point of view, feeling that the Bicentennial had drawn away funds which our projects might have received and had actually been a definite hindrance to the pursuit of place-name research.

Our usual request for information about place-name activity brought us a wealth of material which we have tried to analyze in the following pages. Certainly the amount of work being done on place names and the interest in them have never been greater.

We regret having to announce the death of two of our colleagues: John A. Anderson of the University of Houston, Texas, and Albert H. Marckwardt of Princeton. The latter died suddenly while in London last summer. He was a member of the original Sponsoring Committee of ANS and kept a lively interest in place names throughout a long and distinguished career. Just last November he wrote from Hawaii to inform us of some place-name news there.

Corrections, additions, and comments are always welcome. Note that all academic titles have been omitted and that, in order to save space, addresses have been abbreviated. Full information will be furnished upon request.

If you know of persons engaged in place-name study or genuinely interested in our field, whose names are not found in this report and are probably not on our list, will you please send us their names and full addresses?

John Algeo (Georgia), editor of American Speech, tells us that during 1976 several short articles and book reviews will appear in this publication: 1. Ian F. Hancock, "An African-American Link" (on the appearance of derivatives of the African place name Bourich in the New World); 2. James C. Austin, "How About When in Romania Do As the Romanians Do?" (on the spellings Romania, Rumania, Roumania); 3. Peter A. McGraw, "A German Footnote to Cassidy's Place Names of Dane County, Wisconsin"; 4. George Javor, "Divided Usage on a Divided Country" (on the spellings Germanys versus Germanies); 5. Raven I. McDavid, Jr., review of West Virginia Names by W. Mockler; 6. Margaret M. Bryant, review of Nevada Place Names by H. S. Carlson. The volumes in which this material will appear will be dated 1973 and 1974, as this publication has fallen two to three years behind schedule. Mr. Algeo is making a valiant effort to bring the publication up to date. American Speech is now an official organ of the American Dialect Society, the parent society of the American Name Society, and it is interesting to note that the parent society continues to publish place-name material, especially material which emphasizes the linguistic aspect of our field. Many Dialect Society members are definitely interested in the study of place names. We in the Name Society heartily welcome this kind of profitable cooperation. Finally, Mr. Algeo informs us that a University of Georgia Press publication which we have heralded for some time will probably be in circulation before this report is in print: John H. Goff, Place Names of Georgia, edited by M. R. Hemperley and the late F. L. Utley.

Grace Alvarez-Altman (State University College at Brockport, N.Y.), directed most successfully the Third Annual Conference on Literary Onomastics at Brockport, N.Y. last May 8 and 9 with a very attractive program listing many nationally known persons in our field. The keynote address was given by Byrd Granger of Arizona. The renaissance in interest in this long neglected area of Onomastics has been largely due to the efforts of Ms. Alvarez-Altman. At the last meeting of the American Name Society she was elected to the Board of Managers.

Jeremy Anderson (Eastern Washington State College, Cheney) has completed a preliminary topographic map inventory of present-day Spokane county place names. He has been surprised to find between 700 and 800 names and has been puzzled about what to include or exclude. He makes a comment which expresses the feeling of many engaged in a project of this kind: "Where does one stop?" Think of the funds required just to buy the various blank index cards recommended in the national survey!

L. R. N. Ashley (Brooklyn College), on sabbatical leave in Britain in 1975-76, writes that his major contribution to place-name study in 1975 was a paper on "A Clash of Cultures, A Harmony of Names: Names on the Land in Mexico," which examined three strata of place names (Indian, Colonial, Modern) in Mexico and related Central American areas. The paper was presented at the 12th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Bern, Switzerland, last August. His other onomastic studies in 1975 have been more concerned with personal names. There will be some place-name work included in a volume of onomastic essays he is collecting for publication in 1976. He expects to produce an article or two on British place names as a result of his sabbatical. We are likely to think of British place names as fixed, but such is not the case. Some changes in county names have been imposed a comparatively short time ago. For example, Rutland has disappeared; Cambria has been created; and so on. New administrative units require new names, and how these are devised and accepted is of interest. London boroughs are being reshuffled. Now there's a "Brent," and Chelsea and Kensington are united in a marriage of convenience. "Lots of place-name interest here," he says. He gives examples of similar changes or proposed changes in various parts of the world. Some of our respondents have written that since a book or an article

on the place names of a region has been written, there is nothing more to do--the work is finished. Mr. Ashley's comments given above show how faulty that attitude is. There are almost constant changes and shifts of one kind or other, and these need to be recorded in detail as near as possible to the time they take place. In a short time much information may be lost. Place-name work, like that of the proverbial housewife, is never finished!

Donald G. Baker (Hillsboro, New Hampshire) continues accumulating New Hampshire place names. He fears that half the hill names are unfortunately lost to the past. He has just recently discovered that another person is working on the same project--David Ruell of Ashland, N. H., who is a member of the American Name Society and has quite a lot of material. We certainly appreciate Mr. Baker's giving us this valuable information. Are there people in your state or region working quietly on place names, about whose accomplishments we do not know? Time and effort could be saved by bringing to light such situations.

Ronald L. Baker (Indiana State University at Terre Haute) informs us that Indiana Place Names, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, of which he and Marvin Carmony are authors, is due off the press in December, 1975. Although a few names of natural features have been included in the dictionary, this book emphasizes names of selected artificial features: counties, cities, towns, and villages. This work will be a landmark in place-name studies in the state of Indiana. Another important publication of Mr. Baker is an article entitled "The Study of Place Names in Indiana" in Onoma, international journal of onomastic studies published at Louvain, Belgium, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 572-575. This brief article outlines admirably the course of place-name research in Indiana from its modest beginning in 1969 to its flourishing condition today, describing the Workshop and the Conferences which have been held at the University as well as the semiannual journal, Indiana Names, devoted to publication of articles of all kinds on Indiana names as well as to articles on onomastic theory and methodology and a second publication, the Newsletter of the Indiana Place-Name Survey, now an annual mimeographed bulletin, including notes and news about place names and reports of progress on the Indiana Place-Name Survey. This interesting and informative publication could be read not only by workers on the national place-name survey but by anyone interested in place names. Would that work in every state were progressing as well as is the case in Indiana, thanks to the efforts of Messrs Carmony and Baker!

Clarence Barnhart (Bronxville, N. Y.), whose excellent index of the first fifteen volumes of Names appeared in 1967, says that at times he wishes he had made a dictionary instead of an index. "The meaning of many fascinating words are stored in the pages of the back numbers of Names." Would anyone like to undertake this job? In 1977 Vol. 25 of Names will appear. Looking ahead, would someone like to begin work now on a dictionary of the twenty-five volumes while at the same time continuing Barnhart's work through Volume 25?

C. Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pa.), our Pennsylvania German specialist, informs us that in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, there is a German dialect which is much like that found in Pennsylvania. Some of the place names of this region are delightful. Manfred Richter of the University of Waterloo (Ontario) is preparing a paper based on his field work in this county. Very shortly Mr. Beam will begin preparing for publication Vol. I of the Thomas R. Brandle Collection of Pennsylvania German Folklore, in which there will undoubtedly be some place-name material.

Arthur F. Beringause (Bronx Community College) is still hoping to go to Israel to study Hebrew names. He has accepted the chairmanship of the enlarged and revitalized membership committee of the American Name Society, from

which big things are expected.

Arthur Berliner (Mansfield Center, Conn.), director of the Connecticut Place-Name Survey, initiated in 1974 the Symposium on Connecticut Place Names at Eastern Connecticut State College in Willimantic, Conn., sponsored by the English Department of that college and with the blessing of the American Name Society. The symposium, which was held again last October, has become established as another of our regional onomastic institutes with speakers and participants not only from Connecticut but from various parts of the country. In addition to the splendid work he has done with the symposium, he has lectured and mounted place-name displays in schools, libraries, historical societies, etc. He is also planning to edit a new publication, Names in Connecticut, the Number 1 issue of which may be in print before this report is. There has always been some interest in place names in Connecticut, but the greatly increased interest of the last few years has been due in large part to the efforts of Arthur Berliner.

Thomas L. Bernard (Springfield College, Mass.) read a paper entitled "The Etymology of Geographical Toponyms" at the Onomastic Symposium at East Connecticut College at Willimantic last October.

George W. Boswell (University of Mississippi) has encouraged his folklore students to work on place names. As the result of the work of five of them he has written an article which he hopes to publish.

Hal E. Brinkley (Atlanta, Georgia), a free lance writer whose How Georgia Got Her Names appeared in a revised edition in 1973, would like to spend 1976 on a book to be entitled "Place Names of the Southeast" (particularly South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia). He has applied to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant which would enable him to spend the whole year on this work. Needless to say, we wish him every kind of success in this venture. In continuing his work on Georgia place names, he has already found enough material to double his 1973 edition. He has also uncovered, so he says "a hornet's nest of disagreement" concerning the origin and history of many Georgia place names, but this situation has brought to light a wealth of information. Interest in place names in Georgia is shown by the fact that of the 5,000 copies of his second edition that were printed, only some 500 are left. He hopes that his third edition will be inexpensive and that it will appeal not only to scholars but to everyone. He writes that "we all feel that the joy of knowledge is the willingness to share it, and it is in this spirit that the third edition of How Georgia Got Her Names will be prepared for the press."

Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (Honolulu, Hawaii), together with his assistant, Mr. Lee S. Motteler, a competent young geographer, continues his attempt to make a detailed survey and record of Hawaiian place names. Starting at the north-western end of the Hawaiian chain, they have assembled the most detailed listing and analysis of the place names on the islands down to Oahu, together with a preliminary listing of names on the other islands of the state. They estimate that the total number will be close to 20,000, which is almost double the number listed in any other gazetteer. They hope to have at least a preliminary listing within the next year. Mr. Bryan mentions the especially perplexing problem of the pronunciation of Hawaiian place names. In the recent book of Mary Pukui and Sam Elbert, Place Names of Hawaii, pronunciation of names is indicated by use of diacritical marks, particularly the hamza and the macron. Various persons, among them a young printer, have started a campaign to have these marks used on street signs and maps, in directories, books, etc. Mr. Bryan has refused to follow this practice for the simple reason that the correct pronunciation of many Hawaiian names is not known and can-

not be easily determined. He particularly objects to this practice on maps, a practice not found elsewhere. He admits that there is perhaps some need for diacritical marks in writing and printing names in Hawaii, since the marks suggest not only how to pronounce the names but also what the names mean, but up to the present, at least, there is too much doubt about the exact spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of too many names to make the use of a fixed set of diacritical markings practical. Mr. Bryan's point of view seems very reasonable.

Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College), president of the American Name Society, has had a very busy year. Last summer she attended the 12th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Switzerland, where she served as Deputy at the meeting of the International Council. She attended two names institutes and also the Connecticut names symposium where she spoke on "After a Quarter of a Century." In the not distant future her reviews of two different works on names and her report on the International Congress are due to appear, and her A History of the American Name Society is now in the process of being published. She has done an important job in reactivating and enlarging the membership committee of the Name Society. We need to make every effort to bring into our fellowship just as many as possible who are interested in any angle of the study of names. Too many times we have learned about persons who have been working on names for years but who have not been known to us and who have probably never heard of the American Name Society. Cooperation is a very important element in our field. By working together--or at least by letting others know what we are doing or by discovering what others are doing--we can avoid needless duplication of effort and accomplish much more in a field where much is waiting to be done. No one has done more than Margaret Bryant to bring about this valuable kind of cooperation.

Warren H. Buell (Los Angeles, Cal.) thinks the renaming of places in honor of current celebrities, sometimes politicians whose fame is not too savory or durable, is a gross and undesirable practice. He collects clippings about names and buys books dealing with them.

Meredith F. Burrill (Chevy Chase, Maryland), who has been a member of the International Council on Onomastic Sciences since 1949, was made an honorary member at the 12th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences at Bern, Switzerland, last August. At the Names Institute at Fairleigh Dickinson University last May he read a paper entitled "Developments on the International Geographical Name Standardization Front."

David R. Carlson (Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.) is interested in the phonology of place names. One of the most difficult problems of our survey workers is to determine how names of places are pronounced.

Helen S. Carlson (Purdue University) has had her Nevada Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary, University of Nevada Press, Reno, 1975, selected by the U.S. Information Agency for inclusion in book exhibits to be displayed in 19 foreign countries. We rejoice in this selection not only because we think this beautiful, scholarly book is worthy of this honor, but also because this action may help to call attention to place-name activity in the U.S. Although our country has been rather slow in developing place-name study, such is not the situation today--a fact which needs emphasis.

Marvin Carmony (Indiana State University at Terre Haute), along with Ronald L. Baker of the same institution, has been involved in many place-name projects in Indiana. A change in one of their publications should be noted. Beginning with the issue, Spring, 1975, Indiana Names became the

Midwestern Journal of Language and Folklore. Although the new title reflects broader coverage of both subject matter and geographical area, the journal will continue publishing articles on Indiana place names. Subscriptions to the new journal are \$3.00 for two numbers each year. In addition, subscribers also receive the Newsletter of the Indiana Place-Name Survey, which has been expanded to include short articles and notes on place names as well as news about the survey. Carmony serves as managing editor and Baker as editor of both publications. Charles Blaney, also of Indiana State University, serves as associate editor of the Journal. Among the corresponding editors of the Journal are four well-known members of the American Name Society: Frederic G. Cassidy, Wayland D. Hand, W. F. H. Nicolaisen, and W. Edson Richmond. We hail this new venture which emphasizes once again what we have frequently pointed out--the close connection between place names and folklore.

Frederic Cassidy (Wisconsin) in the preparation of the Dictionary of American Regional English has been using for computer processing a system of two-letter state abbreviations very much like those of the post office. He doesn't plan to change. Like many of us, he is having difficulty in finding capable researchers to undertake county studies for the national place-name survey.

John T. Casteen III (University of Virginia) has left the University of California at Berkeley and is now Dean of Admissions at the University of Virginia.

Roberta Cheney (Sheridan, Wyoming), author of Names on the Face of Montana, continues to give many talks both in Montana and in Wyoming. Last June she spoke before the state convention of postmasters meeting in Livingston. She wrote an article about early-day Montana post offices for the In Montana magazine, the editor of which is frequently using material from her book. Although Bicentennial observances, in her opinion, have not improved the possibilities of publishing place-name material, the fact that many people are writing town histories for the occasion has caused the public in general to make a connection between place names and historical data. The sale of her book has boomed.

Lurline H. Coltharp (University of Texas at El Paso) is enthusiastic about the 12th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences which she attended in Switzerland last summer. She feels very proud not only of the papers given by members of our group but also of the part which these people took in the activities of the Congress. She has had an article accepted by American Speech. As Regional Secretary of the American Name Society for the South Central Region, she has planned a program for the Names meeting in conjunction with the South Central Modern Language Association meeting at New Orleans in December. At the last annual meeting of the American Name Society in New York she was elected 3rd Vice President.

Jim Comstock (Richwood, West Virginia) is the editor of the West Virginia Hillbilly, a unique weekly newspaper published "at Richwood for West Virginians in particular and hill-loving people everywhere," one year \$10.00. Although this paper emphasizes West Virginia history and all kinds of local anecdotes, it also deals with many subjects of a general nature. The second page usually has a "Report from Washington," and the editorial page under the heading "The Comstock Load" treats all phases of life. The editor is planning a gigantic Bicentennial project, a 200 page issue with dates instead of numbers to indicate paging (1776 instead of page 1 and so on down to 1976), each page treating West Virginia history and culture, as well as some national entries, for the year indicated on the page. The paper is especially interesting to us because the editor, a member of the American Name Society, brings in a considerable amount of material dealing with place names.

Rene Coulet du Gard (University of Delaware) has published at his own expense his Handbook of French Place Names in the U.S.A. He writes that the book may be obtained from him, P.O. Box 56, Newark, Del. 19711, at a special price of \$6.50 for members of the American Name Society (\$9.00 for others). He is now working on Ukranian place names in the U.S.A. and Canada.

R. L. Couser, Jr. (Wharton County Juniur College, Wharton, Texas) has studied or is studying the names of shrimp boats, old closed movie theaters, and barbershop quartets.

Ronald Dickison (Sacramento State College, Cal.) has been gradually collecting mispronunciations of place names, hoping to classify them and eventually analyze them for a paper. He feels that we as members of the American Name Society do not publicize our work sufficiently or work hard enough to secure new members and workers.

Leslie Dunkling (Surrey, England), editor of Viz., publication of The Names Society of Great Britain, has in the June, 1975, issue a comparison of George R. Stewart's Names on the Globe (to be reviewed in Names in 1976) and Isaac Taylor's Names and Their History. Kelsie Harder tells us that "on the whole, Mr. Dunkling's comments have great merit." An ardent admirer of Viz., Kelsie says that every issue of this publication "is virtually an essay in name study, with the additional bonus of good writing."

E. C. Ehrensperger (South Dakota) reports that last February a three-page letter stating what place-name work had been done in South Dakota and what was in progress was sent to all known to be interested. Replies have brought in some material and some information. Mrs. Arnold Baer sent to state place-name headquarters a mass of material about Deuel County place names, including valuable quotations from many sources. Mr. Herman P. Chilson is digging out information about the place names of Day, Roberts, and Marshall Counties and is finding many errors in what is in print. Mr. Everett Gillis writes that work is progressing in Fall River County. Likewise Mr. Clarence Luxton speaks optimistically of progress in Spink County. The Clay County manuscript is finished and ready to go to the publisher but is being held up temporarily, not by finances, but by a question about copyright. It should appear in 1976. This work, done under the auspices of the Clay County Historical Society and edited by General Lloyd Moses, has been in progress for several years and is the most thorough place-name project ever completed in South Dakota. A method used by this group may be of interest to others engaged in similar projects. Last July, during the beginning of the Bicentennial observance in Vermillion, members of the group appeared before a senior citizens gathering, explaining the project and presenting problems. Our older people are an important source of information in place-name work.

Donald Empson (St. Paul, Minn.) map librarian for the Minnesota Historical Society, has been working for over two years on the street names of St. Paul. After having nearly completed the research, he approached the local newspaper, the St. Paul Dispatch, about using the material. As a result, he prepared a series of daily columns which ran from December of 1974 to August of 1975. Since the column seemed to have considerable interest, particularly for older people, he decided to publish all the material in a book entitled The Street Where You Live: A Guide to the Street Names of St. Paul, which he hopes to have on the market probably before this report appears. The volume will have a lengthy introduction telling how streets are named, why names are so often changed, what are the sources of information, etc. It will be about 175 pages in length, have 51 excellent photographs, contain a wealth of historical information about the city as presented in the 900 street names, and will sell for \$4.95. He thinks his volume will be the

only entire book ever devoted to the street names of any one city. In addition to his work on street names he has been in the process of preparing a short piece on the ghost counties of Minnesota, counties like Andy Johnson, the names of which were changed for political and various other reasons. As a map librarian he has a great opportunity to indulge his fancy for place names.

G. Thomas Fairclough (Tucson, Arizona) has moved from Midwestern University in Wichita Falls, Texas, to Arizona. After years of study concerning the names of city streets, he says that all the data gathering and analysis have been completed and rechecked. All that remains is to write a descriptive summary of the analysis and his conclusions and to find a publisher. He is hoping to publish in 1976. He has long been interested in Nebraska place names, having in 1960 edited, with introduction, Nebraska Place Names, a book which included the work of two earlier place-name researchers, Lillian J. Fitzpatrick and J. T. Link. As the director for Nebraska of the National Place-Name Survey he has selected for the pilot stage of investigation the ten counties having the smallest population (mostly in the Sand Hills region). These counties reached their peaks of population and importance in the period 1890-1920. As a result, there has been virtually no recent naming activity to keep track of, which simplifies the work in one way, but the problem of obsolete names (ghost towns, abandoned post offices, etc.) is a counterbalancing complication. The names in this noncurrent substratum, when compared with still active names, will probably mirror in an interesting way the growth and decline of this area of the state. In his spare time he is continuing to accumulate data on the changing habits of naming mobile home parks. The past decade has seen the change in their generic name from "trailer park" to "mobile home park" and their precipitous soar in social status. He is interested in seeing how individual park names mirror these shifts.

Z. J. Farkas (Georgia Southern College at Statesboro), director of the Georgia survey, is justifiably proud of the fact that three books on Georgia place names have appeared during the past year. We used to think of Georgia as a state where very little had been done or was being done in our field, but such is no longer the case.

Virginia Foscue (Alabama) hopes that two of her students, Robert Bush and James Jolley, will finish their dissertations on Alabama place names (which we reported last year) in 1976 and that two more will begin such work. She has submitted her own study of Sumter County for publication.

Demetrius J. Georgacas (North Dakota), one of our most enthusiastic as well as active respondents, has been recently honored by being named University Professor of his institution and simultaneously Research Professor of the College of Arts and Sciences of that institution. Last August 24-29 he along with seven other American colleagues (J. G. Allee, W. Bowman, Margaret Bryant, L. Coltharp, W. Nicolaisen, D. Orth, and W. Zyla--all members of the American Name Society) attended the Twelfth International Conference for Onomastic Sciences at Bern, Switzerland. At a statutory meeting three new permanent members of the Conference to represent the United States (in addition to senior members Elsdon Smith and D. Georgacas) were elected: Kelsey Harder, D. Orth, W. Nicolaisen. At one session Mr. Georgacas read a paper entitled "Historical and Language Contacts in Greek and Turkish Place Names." In considering future triennial meetings of the Congress it was decided that the thirteenth meeting would be held in Poland in 1978 and the fourteenth in U.S.A. in 1981. Since heavy responsibilities rest upon the country entertaining such an international gathering, a resolution drawn up by some who attended the Bern meeting will be presented at the meeting of the American Name Society in December, urging the society to begin during 1976 definite preparations for the 1981 meeting. A total of 313 registered

representatives from 32 countries attended the Bern conference at which 173 papers were read in multiple sessions. As chairman, Mr. Georgacas called a meeting of the International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics at Bern on August 29. J. B. Rudnycky served as secretary. Reports were made about activities during the period 1973-75 and decisions were formulated about a delegation at the United Nations and a project of a dictionary of outer space names. Finally, in 1975, Mr. Georgacas published a report entitled "Onomastic Activities in the United States, 1973 and 1974" in Onoma, international journal of onomastic studies published at Louvain, Belgium, Vol. XVIII, No.3, pp. 528-534. In this article he wrote in very complimentary terms about our annual reports.

Donald A. Gill (Lafayette, Louisiana) during 1975 published twenty-nine articles devoted to place names in West Texas and one article on Louisiana place names. At the South Central Names Institute he presented a paper entitled "Texas Panhandle Place Names of Spanish Origin," which will be published later. He is certainly an active worker in our field!

Vesta Lee Gordon (Alderman Library, University of Virginia) informs us that the assumption of new professional duties elsewhere has compelled her to relinquish the directorship of the Virginia Place Name Society. In the last issue of the Virginia Place Name Society Newsletter of which she was editor (August, 1975), she tells us that the pilot study of Greene County place names made by Roger P. Bristol before his untimely death has appeared as occasional publication no.17 of the Virginia Place Name Society Publications. Mr. Bristol intended this work as a model for surveys of all the other counties of Virginia. In this same Newsletter we learn that Raus McDill Hanson, long-time professor of geography at Madison College in Harrisonburg and author of Virginia Place Names (1969), the first attempt at a statewide survey of Virginia place names on a historical basis, has donated to the University of Virginia Library all the valuable working papers for his projected supplement to his 1969 work. Likewise we learn that French Place Names in Virginia by James W. Gordon Jr. is to be published soon (it may be out now) as occasional publication no.19 of the Society. A nineteen-page pamphlet, it lists and gives derivations for sixty-one town names in Virginia of French origin. Ms. Gordon's successor as director is Charles E. Moran, Jr., who serves as University History Officer. We hope Mr. Moran will keep us as well informed about place-name activity in Virginia as Ms. Gordon has done.

Byrd Granger (University of Arizona), although no longer director of the national place-name survey, remains as director of the Arizona survey and is very active in all phases of place-name research. She is the program chairman for our San Francisco meetings. She writes and speaks on the subject, travels widely, and is always willing to advise and help in all kinds of place-name projects.

Eugene Green (Boston University), director of the East Massachusetts Place-Name Survey, talked last February to the Sippican Historical Society about place names in the Old Colony. One of his students is beginning a place-name history of Concord. Celia Millward has put him in touch with a high school teacher whose classes may have some interest in field work. Last summer ACLS funding allowed him from the month of June through the first of September to spend some time in Bristol, Barnstable, and Plymouth Counties collecting place names from proprietors' deeds in the Registry of Deeds at Plymouth and from town books at the Registry of Deeds in Barnstable. He combed more than 80% of the local town histories of the area and talked to local historians.

James F. Hamburg (Morehead State College, Minnesota) continues his study of place names of four of the most populous counties of North Dakota plus one county with an Indian reservation and another county in the Badlands in the western part of the state.

Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago), while in Europe last spring and summer, did a fair bit of work on place names. In Wales and Scotland he worked at some further problems of early Celtic evidence in place names, a field which occupies him off and on more or less continuously. In Romania he worked on some questions of Romanian and early Balkan linguistic history, in which place names figure importantly. In Yugoslavia he worked on Albanian and its contact languages and once again made a little progress with such names as that of Ohrid. In commenting on the changing of place names, a process in which he says he rarely sees any value, he brings up a question which may have disturbed many of us. Since World War II the number of changes all over the world has been large. Some of us have viewed with dismay the dropping of names with rich historical significance for some modern terminology. Will the Bicentennial celebration lead to more changes of this kind? Early last spring he and a few faithfuls assembled and determined to mount a fresh start on the Illinois survey, which has slid into inactivity since 1973. We shall all be interested in the success of this effort.

Kelsie B. Harder (State University College, Potsdam, N. Y.), executive-secretary-treasurer of the American Name Society, looks after many details which keep the society running smoothly. This past year he reviewed several books for Names and also for the Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin. He also did some work for the St. Lawrence County Historical Association Quarterly, the last issue of which he was editor. His work as editor of the American Name Society Bulletin is a delight to many who enjoy the material in these publications more than the more erudite articles of Names.

Woodford A. Heflin (Alabama) is interested in the motivations which lead to giving names to places. It is no longer possible to strike out with a new batch of names, as in pioneer days. Naming today may involve dropping historic associations in favor of controversial new figures. He mentions as an example the desire of many to name a street in Montgomery, Alabama, for Martin Luther King, Jr. Those wanting to do so suggested changing the name of one or another important street, but there was always vigorous objection. The controversy was finally resolved amicably by naming that part of I-85 that lies within the city limits the Martin Luther King, Jr. Expressway. There was some discussion about the legality of a city's giving a name to part of a federal highway, but since there is ample precedent for such action (for example, the Lyndon B. Johnson Expressway in Dallas), the matter seems settled.

Paul Hilaire (Belvidere, New Jersey) has been studying the pronunciation of English in New Jersey at the 9th grade level. In this work he has had occasion to deal with local place names, both county and community.

Robert Hitchman (Seattle, Wash.) is hoping to write reviews of three recent works dealing with the Pacific Northwest in which there is place-name information: Treasures of Alaska and Exploring Puget Sound and British Columbia, both by Stephen E. Hilson, and Exploring Washington by Harry M. Majors, all published by Van Winkle Publishing Co., Holland, Michigan.

Charles F. Hockett (Ithaca, New York) likes to do detective work on individual place names which have some personal interest for him. To trace some names will lead an investigator through a maze of complications.

June D. Holmquist (Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul) informs us of

the forthcoming publication of Joseph N. Nicollet's 1838 and 1839 journals, which the Minnesota Historical Society will be issuing early in 1976. Like the 1837 Nicollet journals which the Society published, the new volume will also contain an appendix on place names used by Nicollet in the journals and on his famous map. The Society has available a reprint (from the original plates) of Nicollet's famous map of 1843, "Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River," which measures 33 by 39 inches, is suitable for framing, and sells for \$3.50. We are grateful to Mrs. Holmquist for giving us this information.

Hamill Kenny (Annapolis, Maryland) reports that he has almost completed a manuscript of 980 pages on the non-Indian place names of Maryland. The number of names discussed is about 1450. He says that now he "must seek a publisher, which is not an easy quest." Doesn't this remark sound familiar to many of us? He is troubled by the eager tendency of some people to accept as fact fanciful accounts of the origin and meaning of some place names.

Stewart Kingsbury (Northern Michigan University, Marquette) is going at the place-name survey of Northern Michigan in a most thorough and scientific manner. He is one of the few state directors who are following closely the admirable directions worked out for the national survey. He says that 95% of all settlements (incorporated cities and towns, settlements with a post office), ghost towns, and mines have been located and an initial origin of name cited on Byrd Granger's card system. Future work will cover lakes, streams, all God-made genres, and all man-made environment modifications.

William E. Koch (Kansas State University, Manhattan), a balladeer as well as a professor, spoke and sang at the annual meeting of the North and South Dakota Library Association at Mitchell, South Dakota, last October. He is especially interested in the Flint Hills area.

Kenneth Krakow (Macon, Georgia), whose Georgia Place-Names, announced in our last report, appeared last spring, is receiving very favorable comments on his work.

Richard M. Lederer, Jr. (White Plains, New York) has started on a place-name survey of Westchester County. He is staggered by the size of the job and says that, without including city streets, he has a file of over 1700 file cards. He finds the project fascinating and says that he is "becoming a notorious bore at dinner parties" regaling his friends with things they didn't know about their own county. He makes a significant comment in saying that in many cases the names on the USGS maps are not the popularly known names. He has told his county historical society that within six months he will have available a talk on the subject.

E. Wallace McMullen (Fairleigh-Dickinson University, Madison, N. J.), president-elect of the American Name Society and director of the New Jersey survey, served for the fourteenth time as director of the Annual Names Institute at Fairleigh Dickinson University on Saturday, May 3, 1975. This, our pioneer institute, has been the model for several others which are being held very successfully in various parts of the country. Among onomastic gatherings in the U.S.A. it has become second in importance only to our national gathering. Mr. McMullen deserves much of the credit for this success.

John McNamara (Pompano Beach, Florida) writes a weekly historical column for a Bronx (New York City) newspaper as well as an occasional article devoted to place names. This material is on file in various libraries in the Borough and is consulted by students on class assignments. His Guide to the Old Bronx, a treasuretrove of obsolete place names, which was scheduled to appear in 1975, should be in print in 1976.

Allan Metcalf (MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.) has moved from the University of California at Riverside to MacMurray College. Settled now in his new location, he hopes to do some place-name work in 1976. There is much to be done in Illinois.

Mary R. Miller (University of Maryland) has gone far enough in her work on the place names of the Northern Neck of Virginia so that she has made a list of loose ends to check out before she finishes. She hopes to have a typed manuscript completed by next summer. Her next comment sounds very familiar: "Then I will need to find a publisher. Any suggestions from the readership regarding that step will be greatly appreciated."

Violet Moore (Montezuma, Georgia) is a journalist who frequently writes columns concerning place names. For example, this fall in the Macon News she had an article, "Georgia Towns Ready-Made Pegs for Festivals," in which she suggests that the name of a town could be the key to the kind of Bicentennial celebration held there. When she wrote, she was working on a Halloween story that would include Georgia's scary place names--Booger Hollow, Dried Indian Creek, Dark Corner, etc. With the great feminine push on now, she wonders whether anyone has done much on communities or cities named for women. It might be a timely survey. She has collected material on women who bear the names of flowers and also on women named for rivers and territories.

Claude H. Neuffer (University of South Carolina), founder-editor of Names in South Carolina, first state place-name journal in the U.S., reports that Vol. 22 (Nov., 1975) has eleven articles and maps dealing with subjects varying from Revolutionary Battles and South Carolina Names in Georgia to Dutch Fork and Abbeville Grist Mills. A few copies of this volume (\$4.00) are still available. A course in South Carolina History Through Place Names was taught at the local Adult Educational Center by a staff member of this publication and will be repeated by popular request in 1976. Guest-speaking before state and county historical and genealogical groups and appearances on TV and radio talks shows by Neuffer and Rene La Borde (his wife) account for active interest in this publication by laymen and scholars who have contributed to the legends and information about the origins of over 15,000 place names recorded in this self-supported journal, indexes for Vols. 1-18 of which are now available.

William Nicholaisen (State University of New York at Binghamton), who is having a wonderful and productive sabbatical year in Scotland finishing the first draft of his Dictionary of Scottish Place Names, gave one of the keynote addresses on "Words as Names" at the International Onomastic Conference in Berne, Switzerland, last August. During 1975 he has contributed 16 place-name maps and text to the Historical Atlas of Scotland, c. 400-c. 1600, has published a paper on "The Place Names of Wessex" in Literary Onomastic Studies, 2 (1975), and another paper on "Place Names in Bilingual Communities" in Names, 23 (1975).

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University at Tempe) has many interests in names. He has been doing some work on Spanish place names, especially on morphologically related names. The material which he and his wife collected on the naming of mountain peaks after women's breasts finally appeared as an article entitled "Ms. and Mr. Nilson Debate Sexism in English" in Elementary English in May, 1975. He is presently working on names as they appear in graffiti and has requested that we ask our readers to send him examples so that he can collect adequate numbers to organize and analyze. Can you help Mr. Nilsen?

John Oldani (Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville) has been on

a sabbatical in Yugoslavia collecting folklore, etc., and has been unable to work on his Iowa project. Right now he is busy editing a manuscript on Illinois place names, but, he says, "I will return to Iowa . . ."

Robert A. Palmatier (Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo) is interested in the pronunciation of place names.

Thomas M. Pearce (University of New Mexico), although retired, is busily engaged in several projects. He keeps his New Mexico place-name file active, adding new names and also new information about older names. The latest reprint of his New Mexico Place Names, with corrections, appeared last January. He suggests that somebody make an up-to-date list of state place-name volumes. Would someone like to make such a list for inclusion in our 1976 report?

Kenneth I. Perriman (Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado) has had a master topographical map of Colorado made, with several copies, in 1975. He is collecting all the information he can find on Colorado place names and is trying to get as many people as possible to assist him in this task, on which very little work has been done in the past. It is good to know that things are moving in Colorado.

Herbert H. Petit (Duquesne University at Pittsburgh) says he has not had much luck in getting students interested in place names. He hopes to find time for this kind of work when he retires. Like many of us, he deplors the loss of the postal cancellation place designation. He would like to see some of the delightful place names of an area used instead of a cold number. Perhaps we shall get back to the use of at least some place names before long.

James W. Phillips (Seattle, Wash.) has during the past year written a few articles and made a few talks on Pacific Northwest place names, especially on his discovery of the origin of the name of Prudhoe Bay on the oil-rich North Slope of Alaska, which will celebrate its 150th anniversary as a named spot in 1976. He says that the most important place-name news in his area is that the three-year-old Washington State Board on Geographic Place Names has become most active under the leadership of Executive Secretary Gene B. Little. A full docket of names is considered at every quarterly meeting; large public delegations attend meetings to foster or counter proposed new names and name changes; editorials appear in newspapers supporting or decrying proposed name changes.

Burton R. Pollin (New York, N. Y.) in editing the works of Edgar Allan Poe finds it necessary to consider the question of place names in all sorts of curious ways. For example, the old spellings and forms of such place names as The Cape Verde Islands (which are sometimes given as The Cape Verds and The Cape Verd Islands) give hints as to which sources for general information about geography and early explorations Poe incorporated into his text. This is true for a number of names. He wishes that there existed a comparative historical gazetteer of place names with an indication of variants and preferred spellings at different periods, like an historical dictionary. Perhaps when much more work has been done on place names, such an exhaustive gazetteer may be compiled.

William S. Powell (North Carolina) writes that his North Carolina Gazetteer, 551 pages, published in 1968 by the University of North Carolina Press in hard cover at \$12.50 has sold extremely well, and the first printing is nearly exhausted. It is now being prepared for paperback by the same press with a modest number of corrections and additions but with no major resetting of type. It will be available in late January, 1976.

William P. Randel (Alfred, Maine) writes that every victory in the campaign to restore local names on postal cancellations, instead of putting merely the zip code number, is welcome.

Allen Walker Read (Columbia University) read a paper entitled "Canadian Resistance to Using the Term America for the United States" at the Names Institute at Fairleigh Dickinson University in May, and another paper entitled "What Connecticut People Call Themselves" at the Onomastic Symposium at Wilimantic, Conn., in October.

Robert M. Rennick (Prestonsburg, Kentucky), director of the Kentucky state survey, is continuing his pursuit of elusive place-name information for his forthcoming pilot volume on Wayne County place names. He is also amassing (slowly but surely, he says) more names for the revision of his state's Gazetteer but must await the revision of his state's topographical maps. He feels that lack of publicity about the national place-name survey as well as about state surveys has hindered our receiving of grants for our work. He suggests we need a national publicity campaign, with articles by prestigious American Name Society members such as Read, Stewart, etc. appearing in major U.S. periodicals as soon as possible.

Jack A. Reynolds (University of Miami, Florida), director of the Florida survey, travels widely in place-name activities. He presided at a session of the Fairleigh Dickinson Names Institute in May, and is scheduled for a similar duty at our annual meeting in San Francisco in December.

W. Edson Richmond (Indiana University) has several students working on place names. Rowan Daggett is just beginning a Ph.D. dissertation on the place names of some of the north-central counties of Indiana. Another student is working on the place names in Faulkner's novels, and still another on patterns of pronunciation of foreign place names borrowed in Indiana and Ohio. In January Mr. Richmond is headed back to Norway for a semester and part of the summer. His office in Oslo is located directly beneath that of the Norwegian place-name studies institute, and he often has lunch with the staff of that institute. Their problems, of course, differ considerably from ours, but perhaps next year he can tell us a little of what they are presently doing.

Fred C. Robinson (Yale) is interested in the study of place names in Anglo-Saxon, a limited field but important because many of our place names have an Anglo-Saxon background. Anyone interested should consult the Old English News Letter, published by and for the Old English group of MLA by The Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at The Ohio State University, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Feb., 1975, especially pages 18-20, 30, 31, where a very helpful discussion of work of recent years in this field can be found. Like others among our respondents, Mr. Robinson feels that we in the American Name Society have not been energetic enough about taking advantage of the Bicentennial. He has suggested that there should be special Bicentennial issues of Names, for which outside funding ought to be available. To his mind "the Bicentennial and the study of American names should go together like United and States."

P. Burwell Rogers (Newport News, Virginia) has written two reviews of place-name works this year, and as soon as Gloucester County, Virginia, Place Names is published, he is scheduled to review it. He feels that place-name booklets dealing with cities or limited areas are most appropriate projects for local Bicentennial committees throughout the country. He has heard of only three such projects in Virginia, one of which, Place Names of Early Portsmouth (Virginia) by Marshall W. Butts (1974), he recommends as a good model.

Karl Rosen (University of Kansas) tells us that his paper, "Classical Place-Names in Kansas," announced in our last report, appeared in Heritage of Kansas, 1975, vol.8, no.3, pp.31-35. He presented a paper entitled "Some Kansas Place-Names of Scandinavian and Other Origin" at the Twelfth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Switzerland last August. He learned there that some of our European colleagues cannot quite believe the strange things that can happen to names from their languages in the U.S.A. He will be spending the first half of 1976 on sabbatical leave in southwestern France, studying the rich variety of names in the area, with emphasis on the place names of the département of Gers in the heart of old Gascony.

John Rydjord (Wichita State University, Kansas) continues to lecture on place names, which he refers to as a popular subject.

Adolf E. Schroeder (University of Missouri), director of the Missouri survey, reports from Freiburg, Germany, where he is on sabbatical this semester. During his absence his friend and colleague, Walter Schroeder (not related) of the University Geography Department is serving as director. So many activities have been started in Missouri this past year that we can give only a brief summary in our report. We are certainly delighted to see the excellent pioneer work of the late Robert Ramsay being carried on so thoroughly and energetically. One of the first steps has been the appointment of an inter-disciplinary committee at the University consisting of the two Schroeders already mentioned; Richard Brownlee, Director of the State Historical Society; Hugh Denney, Regional Planning Department of the University, who has made a long-range study of post office names in Missouri; Donald Lance, Head, Linguistics Program; Howard Mincing, Romance Languages; and George Pace, English Department, the only member of the committee who knew Robert Ramsay personally. The University has been very helpful in supplying quarters and some equipment. The Work-study Program at the University made it possible for the committee to obtain an excellent student assistant who has done several preliminary jobs. Unfortunately, attempts to obtain grants of any size have not been successful. The director has publicized the project widely, has written about it, has spoken on many occasions, and has many appointments for 1976. The strong and active State Historical Society and many local historical societies throughout the state have been very cooperative.

Ernestine Sewell (University of Texas, Arlington) is scheduled to chair a panel at a section meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English convention at San Diego on November 28, 1975. The panel's topic is "The Cognitive and Affective Domain of Nomenclature as Pedagogically Functional in Ethnic Literature." It is fine for the American Name Society to be represented on the program of this large and influential organization, but we can't help wondering whether this high-sounding and rather forbidding title will attract many of the high school teachers who make up the bulk of those attending NCTE conventions. Couldn't just a little simple, down-to-earth language have been used?

George H. Shirk (Oklahoma City), president of the Oklahoma Historical Society, writes that the second edition of his Oklahoma Place Names, which corrects and eliminates most of the errors of the 1965 edition, seems to be well received.

Norman C. Stageberg (University of Northern Iowa) refers to place-name study, especially in Iowa, as a neglected field. He has managed to include two articles on place names in the fourth edition of Introductory Readings in Language (Holt, Rinehart, and Winston). He feels that the scholarly world needs a good book on methods in onomatology for the guidance of graduate students and researchers--a need which we hope members of the American Name

Society will soon be fulfilling.

Betty R. Starling (Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos) is interested in the patterns of stress in place names--for example, the shift in stress to the last part of a compound name, as in Dripping Springs, whereas the first part receives stress in such compounds as Round Rock, Crossroads, etc. She wonders whether there are rules for such phenomena. Can any of our respondents help her?

Louis Stein (San Diego, California) is happy to announce the publication last September of his San Diego County Place-Names in both paperback and hardback by the Tofua Press of San Diego, 164 pages. This work, progress on which was mentioned in our 1974 report, is the first collection of San Diego County place names ever published in book form, including more than 800 entries. Mr. Stein's enthusiasm for the kind of work he has done is illustrated by his offering last year under the auspices of the San Diego County Historical Society, of which he is a very active member, a prize of \$75.00 for the best piece of work on the county place names. The winning article, on the names of a neighborhood of San Diego, well researched and written, was published in the quarterly journal of the society. This year a similar prize of \$100 is being offered as the Lewis Stein Place-Names Award. We certainly wish this admirable practice of Mr. Stein could be duplicated in historical societies all over the country.

Noel C Stevenson (Los Angeles) is interested in California place names of mining towns and camps as well as names of Spanish origin. As a lawyer, he is fascinated with many of the legal aspects of the whole naming process. He mentions an interesting point of nomenclature, which, though not connected with place names, may be inserted here as a digression. Some people, like Mr. Stevenson, have merely a letter for a middle name. When such is the case, the letter should be written without a period.

George R. Stewart (California), one of the greatest authorities in the world on place names, who, we hope, will be able to attend some of our San Francisco meetings, was honored last March at a reception in observance of his 80th birthday at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. His books were exhibited in the Bancroft Library from March 23 to May 24, 1975. A former president of the American Name Society, he has always shown deep interest in place-name activities in this country and has regularly supplied us with information for our reports for many years.

Sterling Stoudemire (North Carolina) is trying to encourage some of his graduate students now located in other institutions to introduce a course in onomastics and one in the literature of exploration, in which place names would have a part. He hopes that someone will put together a syllabus for a course in names--half place names and half personal names. His former student, Eugene Torbert, has not yet found a publisher for his excellent dissertation on "Place Names in the Works of Cervantes." His enthusiasm for place-name work is responsible for the fact that quite a number of people are engaged in such work in various parts of North Carolina.

Esther M. Swift (West Springfield, Mass.), editor, the H. R. Huntting Co., Chicopee, Mass., director of the Vermont Place-Name Survey, has been working on Vermont place names for the better part of 15 years, a fact we haven't reported previously. She tells us that the publication of her Vermont Place Names "is on a firm production schedule with the Stephen Greene Press in Brattleboro, with publication date timed for December, 1976-January, 1977, to coincide with the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the independent republic of Vermont." We shall look forward to the appearance

of this important work.

Douglas W. Tanner (Alderman Library, University of Virginia) is the new director of the Place Name Survey of Virginia. One of his first moves has been to finish editing for publication the unfinished survey of Madison County on which his predecessor, Roger P. Bristol, was working at the time of his death. We certainly wish him every kind of success in working with the place names of a state which boasts the oldest continuous record of English settlement in the New World and hence some of the earliest named places in the U.S.A.

Fred Tarpley (East Texas State University, Commerce) is perhaps the busiest place-name worker in the country. He is not only director of the national survey but of the Texas survey as well. Last June he directed the sixth annual South Central Names Institute at his university, an institute which he founded and has developed very successfully. Last summer he edited and saw through the press Publication 4, Naughty Names, which makes available in print the papers read at the 1973 institute and joins three similar publications. All four volumes may be ordered from Mr. Tarpley at \$1.50 per copy. In October he sent specific, detailed directions to all state directors. Although directors have been obtained for most of the state surveys, there are still a few vacancies on which he is working. He speaks frequently, carries on a voluminous correspondence, and handles a multitude of details.

Dahlia Terrell (Texas Tech University, Lubbock) says that the Bicentennial in her area has aroused interest in local history, occasionally leading to the study of little-known place names. Even the names of ranches are receiving considerable attention.

Frank H. Trolle-Steenstrup (South Orleans, Massachusetts) has been so busy since his retirement that he has found little time to continue his place-name studies. He still has a very lively interest, however, and frequently sends clippings pertaining to names for possible inclusion in the Bulletin.

Laurence Urdang (Essex, Conn.), editor of Verbatim, the Language Quarterly, frequently brings in material connected with place names in scholarly, informative, lively, well-written articles.

Virgil J. Vogel (Northbrook, Illinois) has written an article entitled "Indian Place Names as White Cultural Artifacts: Illinois" to be part of a book being prepared by the Illinois Place Names Committee under the editorship of John Oldani. He continues his search for information about Indian place names anywhere.

C. A. Weslager (Brandywine College, Wilmington, Del.) feels that Bicentennial activities in his area have temporarily eclipsed interest in place names. As a historian he has been very busy lecturing, writing, advising, and answering questions. His Bicentennial volume, The Stamp Act Congress, is in production and he is writing Bicentennial vignettes and feature articles. We hope he will soon get back to his work on Indian place names.

Leslie G. Whitbread (University of New Orleans) writes that his booklet, "Place Names of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, An Introductory Account," Jefferson Historic Series No.1, Pelican Press, Gretna, La., is now at the proof stage. He has made several TV appearances on local channels for talks on the place names of the New Orleans area. He adds that additional volunteers are at work on Jefferson and Livingston parishes.

A. J. Wright (Washington, D. C.) continues his study of Maryland place names, which he hopes to complete soon. He says that one interesting aspect

that has emerged is the very large number of proposed name additions appearing in coastal areas, where unprecedented recent development has been taking place. Fortunately these are completely new names and do not conflict with established historical names.

Frank Wuttage, Jr. (The Bronx, New York) some time ago turned over to the New York Public Library a mass of material he had collected on New York place names. A xeroxed copy was sent to the headquarters of the New York survey at the State University at Binghamton. During 1975 he added further data. Mr. Wuttage is interested in American history, especially that of his own region, and feels strongly (he has requested that we stress this point) that, although early American history centers in the East, every state, no matter how far from the East Coast, and every American, no matter where he lives, should take part in the national birthday celebration.

Wilbur Zelinsky (The Pennsylvania State University) writes that his essay on cemetery names is due to appear any time now: "Unearthly Delights: Cemetery Names as a Key to the Map of the Changing American Afterworld." He calls our attention to an interesting article by a former student in his department: James W. Cerny, "Joyce's Mental Map," which is a geographical analysis of the many river names appearing in Finnegan's Wake.

William E. Ashton (Helena, Mont.) is particularly interested in the names of post offices. He writes that a recently formed Montana Postal History Society is doing much to arouse interest. He speaks to groups about (Montana) place names.

Audrey R. Duckert (University of Mass.) feels that real progress in the Western Pass. place-name survey is being made now that trouble with a computer has been remedied. She is busy speaking and gathering material.

Thomas P. Field (University of Kentucky) writes that a recent publication of the state historical society concerning Virginia land grants in Kentucky contains a wealth of place-name information which he plans to study.

Yvonne E. Greear (El Paso, Texas) is interested primarily in street names, particularly in Texas, but she is also fascinated by the names of rock or singing groups and the names of book stores and small presses.

Lewis L. McArthur (Portland, Oregon) is working on the gazetteer and accompanying descriptive material of William Loy's Atlas of Oregon, which is due to appear next summer. Then he ~~hopes~~ Mr. Loy will assist him on a full state gazetteer.

H. F. Raup (Kent State University), like many of us, has been busy on other projects recently, but hopes to work on Ohio place names in 1976.

Unfortunately the Canadian mail strike has prevented our hearing from our Canadian colleagues, several of whom have regularly replied in the past.

E.C.Ehrensperger, University of S. Dak.
Home address: 1002 Mulberry
Yankton, S. Dak. 57078

The following pages contain the Report of the National Survey.