

1981

Undoubtedly the most important place-name activity in 1981 was the XIVth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, August 23-29, the first such congress held outside of Europe, attended by representatives from between 25 and 30 countries. For me, at least, the Congress was a unique experience, most enjoyable, inspiring, and certainly enlightening. What follows is one man's opinion, but from conversations with many people there, I did not find one person who did not share my enthusiasm. Of course there is always room for improvement, but considering conditions in the world today, I think the Congress was just about as effective as it possibly could have been.

Success was due in large part to two individuals: 1) Professor T. L. Markey of the University of Michigan, who, among much else, made physical arrangements which couldn't have been surpassed; and 2) Professor W. F. H. Nicholaisen of the State University of New York at Binghamton, who arranged most of the program and, quietly in the background, looked after limitless details. An example of the latter's activities was his moving about the Detroit airport on Sunday afternoon carrying a placard with big letters I.O.C.C. on it as a means of meeting incoming delegates and directing them to the bus for Ann Arbor hotels. I was met in this manner and was introduced to a delegate from Ireland with whom I discovered I had much in common and with whom I visited delightfully on this journey and on several other occasions during the Congress. The North American Organizing Committee and the Local Organizing Committee both deserve highest commendation as certainly does the Secretary-General of the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences, Professor H. Draye of Leuven, Belgium, who at the Inaugural Sessions performed what many Americans would consider an amazing linguistic feat in delivering an address first in English, then in French, and finally in German.

Most of the sessions were held in the very comfortable and adequately equipped first floor rooms of the large Modern Language Building located diagonally across the street from the Bell Tower Hotel where many of the delegates stayed. Registration and a few meetings were held in the Michigan League Building less than a block distant. In this same building a large restaurant was available to the delegates, and the morning and afternoon coffee breaks were held there amid pleasant surroundings and displays of onomastic books and materials. Copies of our 1980 report were picked up there.

There were usually two groups of section meetings each morning and each afternoon, each group consisting of at least one section in English, one in French, and one in German. In addition to the opening and closing sessions, four plenary sessions were interspersed when nothing else was scheduled. The Congress closed with a banquet the final evening, at which Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj reminisced about the first International Congress which he helped organize and attended in 1938.

At the session at which I presided, which dealt exclusively with American place names, there were representatives from ten different countries, in spite of the fact that concurrently there were sections in French and in German as well as another section in English. There were also representatives from some sixteen universities and colleges across our country as well as persons with various connections and interests. It was indeed thrilling to see so many persons from so many widespread areas, all with a common interest in place names.

At the Congress, papers were presented on almost every conceivable aspect of onomastics, many, it may be noted, on literary onomastics. The Europeans do not seem to separate the various branches of onomastics but include everything under one general heading. The papers varied widely in quality, the judgment of quality depending upon the interests and opinions of individual critics. The paper which I appreciated most, not only because of its substance and manner of presentation, but also because it brought out an idea often stressed in these reports, was the work of Professor J. McN. Dodgson of University College, London, entitled "Louisiana and Kentucky in Lancashire, England." We usually think of English place names being brought to America, but in this paper the reverse of this process was discussed. Although the speaker dealt in some detail with only two instances, he implied there were more, which we hope he will tell us about in future articles. This paper was well organized, thoroughly documented, and so effectively presented that a listener knowing little or nothing about place-name research could follow it easily. It avoided what some of us feel is a growing tendency on the part of our researchers to engage in onomastic gobbledygook. (More about this tendency later in this introduction.) The speaker emphasized the fact that place-name research is never ending. Some workers have thought that when the place names of an area have been collected, explained and documented as thoroughly as possible, and then presented in print, all work in that area was finished. This is only the beginning of many kinds of work on these names. There are probably omissions and errors. Changes occur frequently. The names can be studied from innumerable points of view. Comparisons can be made with names in other states and countries. Many classifications can be made. Who would have thought that American place names would be transferred to England? The names of American products have become a part of the language of many countries of the world. Have some of our place names also been carried to these areas? Other fine papers by Britishers and others dealing with many aspects of place-name research certainly demonstrated the importance of our field.

Among many informative and encouraging happenings at the Congress was the receipt of a message from Japan. On April 18, 19, 1981, 600 delegates representing 79 academic and civic organizations from all over Japan gathered at the city of Kawasaki to hold an Open Forum on the subject "The Historical and Cultural Value of Our Place Names." The rapid growth of this city (now with a population of one million) has made the authorities conscious of the problems of old and new place names. Aside from the pioneer work of two scholars, K. Yanagita (1915-1962) and K. Kagami (1909-1963), the study of place names in Japan has

been almost negligible. The rapid urbanization of Japan has brought with it the scrapping of many traditional names and the hasty renaming of many places. For these reasons in particular, the Forum decided to establish at Kawasaki a Japanese Center for Toponymical Studies, the duty and mission of which should be to record and analyze the place names of Japan, to report to the public on projected changes, and to propose new names for newly created communities. This message, signed by the Center president, K. Tanigawa, was presented at Ann Arbor by Professor Sibota, along with cordial greetings and the hope that the Center would be able to give a good report on its progress at the next international gathering. There was even the suggestion that Japan might possibly be able and interested in entertaining the International Congress in 1987. If this should happen, this would be the first such congress in Asia and would emphasize significantly the importance of our study in the world as a whole.

As a final comment on the Congress, I must not fail to mention that each registrant received, among various things in a beautiful briefcase, an offprint of part of Vol. XXIV, 1980, of Onoma, journal of the International Centre of Onomastics at Louvain, Belgium. The offprint, entitled "Report of the Progress of Research," contained two excellent articles: 1) "Onomastic Activities in the United States, 1975-78" by Demetrius J. Georgacas and 2) "The American Name Society" by Kelsie B. Harder. In the latter Harder gives a good bibliography, part of which is a section on place names, which lists titles of all the state volumes and selected significant works on countries and areas, especially for states that do not have a state place-name volume.

The next International Congress will be held in 1984 at Leipzig, East Germany.

With some trepidation I return to a brief discussion of onomastic gobbledygook. By this expression I mean the use of high flown, supposedly scholarly terms, usually of classical origin, instead of simple English words. Scholars in various disciplines have been accused of using such pretentious language, perhaps to make ordinary ideas or material seem learned and weighty. Are we in danger of cultivating such a practice? A few examples culled from recent articles and papers are: toponym, toponymy, toponymic generics, eponym, microtoponym, anthroponym, hydronym, andronym, patrial, typology, onomasticon, onomastic amelioration, etc. Use of such expressions does, to be sure, avoid circumlocutions which use of simpler language might entail, and many of these terms are used internationally, but do such advantages outweigh the fact that the average American layman, to whom we should certainly speak, is likely to turn away from articles following this practice, mystified and confused? Perhaps we must use these terms, yet some of the best articles in our field avoid them almost entirely. I refer to the work of one of our outstanding scholars, Allen Walker Read, whose articles not only avoid gobbledygook, but are clear, effective models for all of us to follow.

We should be very negligent if we did not express our deep appreciation to Fred Tarpley, without whose important assistance this

report would not appear at the annual meeting. Fred takes complete charge of the duplicating, at no cost to ANS, and brings the heavy bundle of copies to the meeting.

As we have said many times, please forgive us for not using academic titles.

Robert L. Edwards (Executive Secretary of the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, Olympia, Wash.) sent copies of the minutes of Board meetings for 1981, which contained much fascinating information on the problems of naming places. We were delighted to learn of the intelligent activities of the Board, but were dismayed by Mr. Edwards' comment that the Board might not be functioning beyond June 30, 1982. Last year the Board underwent a legislative review; and although the reviewing committee recommended continuance of the Board, necessary legislation was not passed in 1981 because of the press of priority budget matters. The 1982 legislative session will be the final chance to pass legislation that would continue the existence of the Board beyond next June. Let us hope (shall we say pray?) for the best for the Board. Budget cutting by agencies of all kinds in colleges and universities, other institutions, and all branches of government can work havoc with the future of the study of place names.

Arthur Paul Moser (Springfield, Missouri) has for some time been working on a series of studies of the counties of Missouri, each of which he has entitled Directory of Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, Past and Present, of (Name of County). He has completed work on 101 of the 114 counties in his state. He gives a thumbnail sketch of the history of each county. Then he does the same for the towns in the county in alphabetical order. He gives section, township and range number, and highway location. All information is substantiated by reference to sources. He has learned that his completed studies are used by many people throughout the state. Copies are available at several libraries in Missouri. Last summer Mr. Moser attended the International Congress and read a paper there.

Gerald Cohen (University of Missouri at Rollo), founder and editor of Comments on Etymology, a periodical now in its eleventh volume, continues to publish as a supplement to this work Papers on Onomastics, which appear irregularly as the receipt of material warrants. In a double issue of Comments, Vol. X, Nos. 8-9, dated Jan. 15 and Feb. 1, 1981, there is some good material on Missouri place names. An example is the article by Cohen on the name Rollo, which shows the kind of work this researcher is doing. Although much has been done with Missouri names, Cohen shows how important it is to subject practically every name in the state to new and thorough investigation. Are statements made in earlier works accurate and based on definite, dependable sources? If much new information can be found in a state like Missouri, think what could be accomplished in many states where little place-name investigation has been carried on or where existing older works did not make use of modern research methods. Cohen is pointing the way to what should be done in practically every

state in the union. Periodicals on place names or on onomastics in general can be places to present and preserve such material for incorporation later in new or revised state place-name volumes.

Last summer Cohen prepared the first monograph of his planned series, Interesting Missouri Place Names, which will probably be published next spring (1982). He is also collaborating with his colleague Joseph Wallfield on a study of the Greek name Merop-. Over the past several years he has been preparing a glossary of the criminal slang items in the overlooked 19th century memoirs of a London thief. Some of the terms are names or words derived from names.

T. M. Pearce (University of New Mexico), one of the earliest place-name scholars in the country, a former president of ANS, and a long-time faithful member, stresses the fact that frequent changes in the place names of an area necessitate constant attention on the part of all place-name workers. He cites as an example the creation of a new county in his state. "Furthermore," he writes, "new names are being added, especially in the growing western states. So I would say that the place-name situation is not static at all and that whoever believes that it is just doesn't keep in touch with the country as a whole." He is watching for every change in his state in order to make revisions in the next edition of his excellent New Mexico Place Names. Referring to his inability to attend meetings these days, he ends his comment with a characteristic remark: "I'm sufficiently aged to stay home but enjoy news of events and participate in spirit if not in person." It's the spirit of people like Pearce that has made ANS the kind of organization it is today.

James F. Hamburg (Fargo, North Dakota), director of the North Dakota Survey, reports that work on the place names of Slope, Burleigh, Benson, and Cass counties seems to avoid completion. Work on Emmons, Hettinger, Williams, and Richland counties is very slowly grinding forward. Lack of funds is still his major hindrance. Although funds for many other projects, particularly those of a historical nature, seem to be available, not one cent can be found for place names. His doctoral dissertation entitled "The Influence of the Railroads on the Processes and Patterns of Settlement in South Dakota" was published last spring by the Arno Press. Although it is largely geographical in content, there are some incidental references to place names.

Philip C. Kolin (University of Southern Mississippi), co-editor of the Mississippi Folklore Register, writes that he has just edited Vol. 15, No. 2, Fall, 1981, a special issue devoted to folk medicine. Name researchers will find some of the articles relevant, since popular names for flora and fauna are cited. Next fall (1982) he will edit another special issue on folk language and would like to hear from anyone who would care to contribute. Apart from his folklore interests, he would like to announce the forthcoming publication by D. C. Heath of his Successful Writing at Work, a textbook for courses in business and technical writing. He is also interested in Elizabethan literature as well as in contemporary American authors.

We should like to offer our apologies to Professor Kolin for inadvertently omitting in our report for last year the word Southern from the name of his institution.

L. R. N. Ashley (Brooklyn College), one of our most prolific scholars, has read so many papers and published so much that were we to go into detail concerning his astonishing activity, the account would fill most of this report. He has traveled widely, reading papers at five name institutes, conferences, or symposiums--two in New York, one in Connecticut, one in New Jersey, and one in Illinois. He has published numerous articles in various types of journals. Occasionally his regular reviews for Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance (Geneva) have touched on place names, as is evident in his review of a book on the street names of Ben Jonson's England. Throughout the year he has been interviewed by reporters of various popular magazines and newspapers, in the course of which he has noted that the interviewers were usually more interested in personal than in place names. ANS members, he says, need to stimulate more interest in place names. We should write to local newspapers about place-name oddities, history, etc. We should take an active interest in local, county, and state historical associations; provide history and expertise when new streets are being named; oppose the obliteration of old place names, especially Amerindian, that are cultural landmarks; and even voice opinions on the naming of schools, parks, roads, housing and shopping developments, etc. We should encourage local politicians to turn to name experts in selecting names, let them know we exist, and offer to consult with them on future naming. These days, he says, we need "Environmental Impact Studies" when naming.

For several years he has been collecting from classroom teachers lesson plans and project outlines concerning the use of names in primary and secondary courses in English, history, social science, etc., material which he hopes eventually to put together as a useful guidebook for teachers. He would like to hear from teachers at all levels who have used any such material, especially dealing with place names. He is also concerned about what is going on in higher education, in Freshman English and in other college or graduate school courses. Who is teaching any phase of onomastics?

Finally, he is chairman for the 27th Annual Conference of the International Linguistic Association, which is scheduled to meet at New York University next March (1982). Papers on the linguistic aspects of place names are most welcome.

Could one imagine a more productive, enthusiastic, and inspirational onomastic scholar?

Herbert H. Petit (Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.) gives two examples of the interest of the general public in place names. When Mark Shaffer of radio station KQV gives the weather report for resort areas, he will throw in some information about a place with an unusual name. When he is off duty or neglects to add this feature,

the station gets complaints. The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has occasionally printed information about place names. In the issue of Oct. 26, 1981, staff writer Jerry Roberts has an interesting article on place names of Indian origin in Western Pennsylvania, stressing the fact that although the Indians have not left written records of their history and culture, they have left a rich heritage of place names which tell much about their past. With the help of the Council of Three Rivers Indian Center, local officials, and the history books, he gives a sampling of the origin and meaning of Seneca, Delaware, and Shawnee names which have endured through the centuries or have been mangled by mispronunciation.

Lee S. Motteler (Pacific Scientific Information Center, Honolulu, Hawaii) reports that great strides in place-name work in Hawaii have been made during 1981. All history cards in the state place-name card catalogue have been retyped in a consistent format, incorporating all available data, and including diacriticals in the Hawaiian place names, when known. With the inclusion of Maui now nearing completion after almost a year of a volunteer's part-time perseverance, this will be the most comprehensive list of Hawaiian place names anywhere, with many historical and obscure names. When new cards are typed, the old ones are placed in another file containing names alphabetized by the separate islands, so that there will be island lists in addition to a single state file.

Motteler is assisting in place-name work in the U.S. Geological Survey which is undertaking new mapping in Hawaii, particularly in the islands of Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Niihau. This last named island is an interesting case, since it is privately owned and has preserved an estimated 4,000 Hawaiian place names. Last May and June Motteler made a very useful tour of the South Pacific, primarily on a map and data gathering excursion, but he made contact with individuals knowledgeable in place names of the various island groups and obtained much valuable information which is now being used to revise E. H. Bryan's Guide to Islands in the Tropical Pacific, first published in 1972. We rejoice in the splendid progress being made in Hawaii and in Motteler's outstanding role there.

Virgil J. Vogel (Northbrook, Illinois) is at the present time giving the final proofreading to his manuscript on Native American Place Names of the U.S. and Canada before sending it to the University of Oklahoma Press for examination. He has no promise of publication but has hopes. The book is not a dictionary, but a topical narrative with a forbidding bulk of over 2100 pages. We certainly wish him luck. At the Midwest Names Institute at Waubesa Community College he read a paper entitled "Names from the Black Hawk War, 1832," illustrated with slides. He has the highest praise for Laurence Seits' hard work in founding and efficient direction of this institute. Vogel, by the way, is an outstanding authority on Indian History and culture, with numerous publications to his credit.

Sterling Stoudemeier (University of North Carolina) continues to search for facts about North Carolina names that have not been recorded. He says that so much has already been published, especially in William Powell's excellent Gazetteer, that the main job now is to make new discoveries. He is also still working on the spread of Spanish place names around the world, especially those names given by the conquistadores. He has succeeded in getting several people interested in working on names. He ends his report with a plea, which he has made previously, for a syllabus on names for classes in colleges and universities. It is high time, he thinks, to introduce such courses, half place names, half family names. He feels sure students would welcome such courses and benefit from them.

Mae Urbanek (Lusk, Wyoming) has been reading county histories of Wyoming to gain new information for what she hopes will be a third edition of her Wyoming Place Names within a year or so.

Margaret Bryant (Brooklyn College) continues as active as ever, attending names institutes and participating in a wide range of onomastic activities. At the International Congress she not only served as an honorary vice president, but was elected an honorary member of the International Commission on Onomastic Sciences. In May she attended the Names Institute at Fairleigh Dickinson University. She has attended all the New Jersey institutes since their founding twenty years ago and has read many papers there. In Sept. she journeyed to the third annual Northeast Regional Names Institute at Saranac Lake, N.Y., and in October she went to the seventh annual Onomastic Symposium at Willimantic, Conn. She has not only supported Names Institutes most valiantly but has been a most loyal supporter of ANS, which she helped found. Her presence at meetings is always a joy to all of us and will certainly be so at the coming Christmas gathering in New York.

Virginia Foscue (University of Alabama) reports that one of her students, James Jolly, has resumed work on his dissertation on "The Place Names of Calhoun and Etowah Counties, Alabama"; that another of her students, Sandra Sockwell, is making progress on her dissertation on the place names of Colbert and Lauderdale counties; and that she herself is continuing work on a one-volume dictionary of important place names of the entire state of Alabama. It is always good to hear from teachers who succeed in getting students to work on place names.

Frank H. Trolle-Steenstrup (Clermont, Florida), whose principal interest is the study of jazz music (he published one book in this field during 1981 and is working on two others), does manage to find some time to give talks on names. He clips anything on names he can find in various publications and wishes that Kelsie Harder would put out some more ANS bulletins containing such material, which Trolle enjoyed very much.

Violet Moore (Montezuma, Georgia) is a librarian who writes articles for various newspapers, several of those articles dealing with names. She told us of a grade school assignment in which a child

named Smith was asked to write about his name. He came up with a long list of place names, of which at least a part of each was Smith. For some time she has been collecting information about place names connected with a certain type of Indian legend in which an Indian princess falls in love with a white man or a brave from a neighboring hostile tribe, and, running into the chief's (her father's) resistance, commits suicide by leaping into a lake, creek, waterfall, pool, or whatever. Places are named for such leaps all over the country. There are several in Georgia. Will you help Ms. Moore by sending her information about such place names in your area? Her address is merely the Montezuma Carnegie Library. She wishes information about just one type of Indian legend--the leaping princess for whom a place is named. Ms. Moore had an interesting article in the Oct. 18, 1981, Macon Telegraph & News entitled "Some People Get Hooked on Placed Names." She is one of such people.

Mrs. Jane B. Hobson (Bellows Falls, Vermont) has written a little pamphlet on the life of Hetty Green, which is being used by the Bellows Falls Chamber of Commerce to answer questions about Hetty Green. Many places in the area have names, a part of which is Hetty Green. To show the wise use of her Rockingham, Vermont, Place Names, she sent a clipping from a local shopping guide which quotes from her booklet and gave her credit for the material. The giving of credit for use of materials is too frequently shamefully omitted.

Robert M. Rennick (Prestonsburg, Kentucky) has submitted his manuscript of Place Names of Kentucky to the University Press of Kentucky and thinks it should be published sometime in 1982. The completion of this task will enable him to return to the revision of Thomas F. Field's Guide to Kentucky Place Names, his state's gazetteer, and to the preparation of articles. He is concerned about the lack of communication among place-name workers and hopes that in the future there will be more open channels for exchange of ideas and materials.

Warren H. Buell (Los Angeles), who keeps us posted on any place-name material in newspapers in his area, says that 1981 has not been very productive. He does, however, send along a humorous article by Jack Smith in the Los Angeles Times of Feb. 22, 1981, entitled "What on Earth is the Moon's Name?" We talk about Mars, Saturn, Venus, etc., but we never refer to the moon by name. Why so?

Douglas Tanner (Evergreen, Colorado) gives us some sad news. The Virginia Place Name Society, which has had a unique and distinguished existence, has, he says, "folded its tents and quit the campaign." Its archives have been transferred to the Virginia State Library in Richmond. Roger Bristol's death dealt the society a heavy blow and Tanner's incapacitation from an auto accident and subsequent retirement from the scene pretty well did the Virginia society and survey in. Various other relocations and retirements prevented any immediate resuscitation. Tanner hopes that the Archives Division at the State Library may in the not too distant future serve as the nucleus for a renewal of the effort, as the State Archivist is officially charged with liaison to the U.S.B.G.N.

Richard M. Lederer, Jr. (White Plains, N.Y.) continues to give lectures before schools and historical societies on the material in his Place Names of Westchester County, New York. This year he has added 35 new slides. We can't get too much of this sort of publicity.

Marvin Carmony (Indiana State University at Terre Haute) is continuing work on a project which he is currently calling Pattern in Indiana Culture. As a part of it, he has already done some fresh analysis and mapping of various categories of Indiana place names. He has enlisted the help of amateur radio colleagues in Indiana's 92 counties, partly as informants and partly as field workers. He is applying for a grant-in-aid on the project. He is looking for better answers or any kind of answers to linguistic questions, but is interested equally in coming to something of an understanding of Hoosier culture as a whole.

Burton R. Pollin (The City University of New York), stimulated by his onomastic work for Dictionary of Names and Titles in Poe's Collected Works (1968) and Poe, Creator of Words (Bronxville, 1980), has decided to provide a much needed research tool in Word Index to Poe's Fiction, providing the complete vocabulary of this phase of Poe's prose. The locations of these words, including all the names of persons, characters, and places, will be based on the two volumes of the Harvard edition and the new "completion" of the tales edited by Pollin (Twayne, 1981), called The Imaginary Voyages of Poe. The Word Index is to be published early in 1982 by the Gordian Press of New York, which publishes The Letters of Poe at present. Pollin adds parenthetically that all the names in the Twayne volume of Poe's works are glossed in great detail, and, since the book was a hoax in which the names played a major role, often drawn from bona fide exploration and from astronomy, these glosses or annotations are highly significant and of onomastic interest.

Donald B. Sands (University of Michigan) is engaged in what is probably a unique project. His primary objective is to complete a specialized lexicon, one listing and discussing, according to historical principles, the dialect and archaisms evident in place names past and present of the state of Maine. His purpose is to record Americanisms which are not treated or not treated fully in standard reference works of American English. The finished work should be of interest, not primarily as a regional study, but as a contribution to our knowledge of a segment of the vernacular which eventually spread across the nation. His research plan requires that he examine thoroughly land maps, coastal charts, and town histories of Maine. He must also examine large and small collections of information about Maine to be found in various parts of the country. Sands adds that he has found his approach a surprisingly rewarding one.

Claude H. Neuffer (University of South Carolina), with the able assistance of Mrs. Neuffer, who uses the pseudonym Rene La Borde, has put out Vol. 28 of Names in South Carolina, a periodical founded by Neuffer in 1954, containing a mine of information about South

Carolina place names as well as much other onomastic material. The 55 pages of attractive Vol. 28 are devoted largely to material on place names, details of which space will not allow us to take up here. Active onomastic interest from academe and the laity was further promoted this year by the appearance of Neuffer and his staff as guests on radio and television talk shows and as speakers at literary and civic clubs and on school and library programs. Selections from the Neuffers' little book, The Name Game: From Oyster Point to Keowee, which deals with South Carolina history through place names, have been included among the 200 cassette tapes for the blind, prepared by volunteer readers with gratis permission of the authors. Scheduled for publication by the University of South Carolina Press in 1982 is the Neuffers' Correct Mispronunciation of South Carolina Names, an unusual lexicon of some 400 names and their just as unusual pronunciations and stories pertaining thereto. Material for this work has been gleaned from the 28 volumes of Names in South Carolina. Though Names in South Carolina and all writings pertaining thereto will never be a profit making venture, they are comparatively solvent in these troubled financial times, supported by subscribers and a volunteer staff (mostly the Neuffers) whose pleasure and profit could never be measured financially.

C. Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pa.) last summer completed a tape cassette on the Pennsylvania Dutch language. On July 23, 1981, he presented to J. William Frey, Professor of German at Franklin and Marshall College, on Frey's 65th birthday, a reprint of Frey's Simple Grammar of Pennsylvania Dutch, first published in 1942 and long out of print. Beam wrote a new 32-page preface to the reprint outlining Frey's career as a Dutch scholar. Copies may be obtained from Beam at \$8.00 plus \$.75 postage. Beam has completed work on a Pennsylvania Dutch dictionary which he hopes will be published some time in 1982. Information about Pennsylvania Dutch is important in dealing with Pennsylvania place names, in which Beam is interested.

Yvonne E. Greear (University of Texas at El Paso), who is interested in street names, sends an article from the Mobile, Alabama, Press Register of Oct. 25, 1981, on the street names of that city. She was so much impressed by the material in this article that she hopes to do some researching on Mobile street names and perhaps come up with an article. We hope she will do so. We are just beginning to appreciate how fascinating the study of street names is.

Kelsie B. Harder (State University College at Potsdam, N.Y.) begins his reply by saying that he doesn't feel he has much to show for the year, but then goes on to give a list of activities which most of us would consider extraordinary. He chaired sections at the International Congress and at the Northeast Names Institute; evaluated several articles for the editor of Names; evaluated some book-length manuscripts for publishing houses, wrote several reviews for Names; was a guest on Cable News Network WXYZ in Detroit, and on WEWS in Cleveland; was interviewed many times by radio announcers in Seattle,

Nashville, Washington, D.C., and San Diego, and also by several newspaper columnists; was named as the author of various articles as the result of these interviews; served on many boards and committees; continues to write a section, "Namelore" for the Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin; wrote the article, "Names," for World Encyclopedia; and wrote the article, "American Name Society," which appeared in Onoma and was reprinted for the International Congress. At present he is up to Vol. 26 of Names in his effort to index the last fifteen volumes. This index is slated for publication in the December, 1982, issue of Names. When that job is completed, he plans to index all the issues of the ANS Bulletin. He is also working on reviews for several magazines. Several articles are in stages of completion. We have mentioned merely some of his important activities. When we read about his "quiet" life, we wonder when Kelsie sleeps.

Kenneth K. Krakow (Macon, Georgia) continues to add to his file on Georgia place names with additions and corrections with the hope that his Georgia Place Names, published some six years ago, may appear before too long in a revised edition. Of the original printing of 2,000 copies, about 300 are still left. He will be taking part in the Georgia place-name survey.

William S. Powell (University of North Carolina) has produced a place-name work which may truly be called a "best seller." His North Carolina Gazetteer, now in its fifth printing, the first edition bound in cloth, the others in paper, has enjoyed a popularity which we wish many other place-name works could receive. We quote Powell's comment concerning his work. "The Gazetteer has been praised by all sorts of people, but local historians and genealogists seem to find it particularly useful. I would certainly encourage someone in every state to undertake one. Mine has been cited in both popular and scholarly works, and hardly a week passes that a newspaper editor or feature writer doesn't call me with a question about place names. I have been a guest on talk shows, both radio and television, because of it."

J. Russell Reaver (Florida State University at Tallahassee) tells us that his study of names of streets and urban divisions of Tallahassee will eventually become part of a collection of Leon County Folklore, a profile of the county where Tallahassee is county seat as well as state capital.

Elizabeth M. Rajec (City College of the City University of New York) tells us that the supplement to her important work, The Study of Names in Literature: A Bibliography, although published in Europe, is actually available from the Gale Co. in Detroit, Michigan. She notes that so far she has received one copy by airmail from overseas.

William A. Withington (University of Kentucky) informs us that Thomas P. Field of the Geography Department, a worker for many years in our field, is retiring next June after 34 years of service. As a

result of this happening, Withington is writing a history of the department from its origin in 1944 to 1982. Field was a member of the department during most of this time. Withington is also planning a Festschrift to honor Field, in which there will probably be some material on place names. We appreciate receiving this information. Withington continues collecting information about Kentucky place names, especially concerning exact locations. The supply of his book, Kentucky in Maps, is running low and the work may need reprinting before long. Though his first love in research is Sumatra, Indonesia, Southwest Asia, he read a paper at the Kentucky Academy of Sciences in November on "Kentucky Population Trends in the 1970's." He may yet convert his three to four boxes of 3 X 5" cards on Kentucky Landscape Features into at least a mimeographed listing of names, locations, populations, etc. Finally, he tells of a puzzle map of Kentucky made by Mrs. Barbara Simmons of Exie in southern Green Co., which took him about two hours to put together. It should be an educational tool for upper elementary school pupils and many others. He suggests that this state-level puzzle would arouse interest (or frustration, since Kentucky is third from the top in its 120 county total) in many. In general, only county names, county seats, plus names of some state parks are included.

John B. Newman (Queens College of the City University of New York) offers a bit of place-name humor. Pointing out to his five year old grandson David how many places in his area (Throge Neck Bridge, Little Neck) have the word "neck" as part of the name, Newman tried to get David to say that he lived in Great Neck. The following dialogue ensued:

"Can you think of any other places named 'neck,' David?"

"Turtle-neck."

"Very good! Any others?"

"Horse's neck."

"Excellent! Any others?"

A lengthy pause---then, "Kleenek" (which is the singular of "Kleenex," of course).

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University) reminds us of the conference on linguistic humor to be held at his institution April 1-3, 1982. At some of the sessions on humorous names several stalwart ANS members are scheduled at this time to take part: Danielle C. Cooper, James L. Jacobs, Leonard R. N. Ashley, and Allen Walker Read. Anyone interested in presenting material or just attending should write Nilsen as soon as possible.

James L. Jacobs (Ogden, Utah) writes that his names collection has grown to nearly 5000 in 109 categories. He has given twelve lectures this year, mostly on folklore of Utah names. A Los Angeles radio station calls him periodically for unrehearsed eight to ten minute interviews on names. He also gave a names talk interview for a radio station in Auckland, New Zealand. He is an active member of the Utah State Committee on Geographic Names. At a meeting on Fremont Island in Salt Lake in October the committee named a peak for David E. Miller, who, at the time of his death in 1978, was chairman of the

committee as well as director of the ANS place-name survey for Utah. The July, 1981, PSA Airline Magazine carried an article, "He Knows What's in a Name," about Jacobs' name activities. He mentions a book about names by Barbara Fletcher of Seattle, Wash., with a preface by Elsdon C. Smith, entitled Don't Blame the Stork. He concludes by stressing the pleasure he receives from working with names.

Laurence Urdang (Essex, Conn.), editor of the lively language quarterly Verbatim, an ANS member definitely interested in the study of names, reports that the Gale Research Company will soon (possibly in early 1982) be reprinting, with a preface by ANS member Robert A. Fowkes, the last edition of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, including the (original) Century Cyclopedia of Names. It may be possible to buy the volume of names separately from the other ten volumes, but particulars are not yet available. The Preface, with a Foreword by Urdang, will appear in the autumn issue of Verbatim out around Thanksgiving (1981). Gale will also publish, early in 1982, Allusions: A Thematic Dictionary, prepared by Urdang and associates, containing much information about names. Nearly every issue of Verbatim contains onomastic matter. Urdang suggests that in the (unlikely) event there is an ANS member as yet unaware of Verbatim, it should be told that a subscription to the quarterly costs just \$7.50 (domestic) and \$8.50 (foreign). The address is Box 668, Essex, Conn. 06426.

W. F. H. Nicolaisen (State University of New York at Binghamton) reports that his important task as president of the International Congress, gratifying as it was, did not leave him as much time for other activities as usual. Then he goes on to list these "other activities," in number and scope far beyond what might be expected. Last summer he spent seven weeks in Aberdeen University Library, Scotland, continuing the documentation of his Concise Dictionary of Scottish Place Names. He read papers at several conferences, institutes, and conventions. His publications falling under the rubric of place-name studies we list in some detail because of the breadth and depth of their substance: "Bagimond's Roll as a Toponymic Text," in Michael Benskin and M. L. Samuels, So Many People Longages and Tonges, philological essays in Scots and mediaeval English presented to Angus McIntoch (Edinburgh, 1981), 173-185; "Inverlochy: Place Names as Ruins," Literary Onomastic Studies, 8 (1981), 27-38; "Zur Namenforschung in den U.S.A.," Namenkundliche Mitteilungen, 39 (1981), 37-45; "'A Colony for New England': New York Places and Their Names in Timothy Dwight's Travels in New England and New York," Names Northeast 2 (1980), 100-111.

Robert Rudolph (University of Toledo) is continuing to collect information about local history of Lucas and Wood Counties with the hope of some day doing something on local place names. His academic duties allow him very little opportunity to do the place-name research he would like to do. His complaint is not unlike that of many place-name workers.

John Algeo (University of Georgia), editor of American Speech, continues the policy of having that publication open to articles on onomastics. There has been such material in recent issues, and, he says, other things are in the works. Since last year he has done two things on onomastics: an article on "Names, personal" for the Academic American Encyclopedia; and "The Black God and the White Prince: Names of Krishna and Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita" for Names.

Donald T. Clark (University of California at Santa Cruz) continues to add to his card file on the origin of place names in Santa Cruz County. The file is located in the Map Room of the library of his institution and is consulted regularly by local historians, students, and the general public. Clark has acted as an advisor to a City of Santa Cruz department that is trying to establish guidelines for the naming of new streets or the changing of redundant street names in the county. A more flagrant redundancy could hardly be imagined than in the use of Redwood in the county, where are found 4 Redwood Avenues, 1 Redwood Circle, 14 Redwood Drives, 2 Redwood Lanes, 3 Redwood Places, 3 Redwood Roads, 2 Redwood Streets, 2 Redwood Ways, 2 Redwood Heights Roads, and 2 Redwood Retreat Roads!

Thomas L. Clark (University of Nevada) has been developing lecture units for his American English class and his semantics and linguistic classes. His attempt to find underwater names in Nevada has moved slowly, partly because he has been having difficulty finding maps made just prior to lakes being created or reservoirs being filled. Has anyone in ANS, he asks, done a methods paper suggesting a series of steps to go through in locating underwater names?

Louis Stein (San Diego, Cal.) has wandered a bit from strictly place-name onomastics to the study of personal names, working on a small book on family name origins. The book is not a dictionary but rather a readable "non-textish" account of where our family names came from. School children, even in the elementary grades, says Stein, are very curious about names in general. As a popularizer, he hopes that by arousing the interest of students in their own names, he can lead them to a study of other phases of onomastics. For over a year Stein has been writing a column on California place names for a local county newspaper. During this time he has delivered over 50 lectures based on his San Diego County Place Names, now almost sold out of its third printing. He ends his comments as follows: "Please emphasize how well my county book of place names is doing. Maybe that will encourage more county place-name scholars to put out a book." He is looking forward to the ANS annual meeting in Los Angeles in 1982.

Martin Glassner (Southern Connecticut State College at New Haven) is eagerly seeking some information which we hope some member of ANS will be able to give him. His wife was born in the Polish village of Losice, near the Big Bug River. Her family name was the same as that of the village, but no one knew which came first or anything of the origin of the name of the village. He has recently

discovered that there is a village in Moravia called Lostice (Loschitz in German). There is some tenuous evidence that some people migrated from what is now Czechoslovakia to eastern Poland in the Middle Ages. Can anyone give any information on the origin of the name of Losice, Poland, and on whether the place was connected in any way with the Moravian village with a similar name?

In the course of his own research Glassner recently came across a citation which almost certainly escaped the notice of all of us:

Cabral, A. Dicionario de Nomes Geográficos de Mocambique--Sua Origem, Lourenço Marques: Centro de Informação, n.d.

He also sent an article from The Seiche, a small journal containing information about the Minnesota Coast of Lake Superior. The title of the article is "Place Names: History's Silent Narrators."

Finally he sent a note from the South American Explorer (Lima, Peru), No. 7, Dec., 1980, commenting on the unbelievable repetition of place names in Columbia. The geographic dictionary for that country lists 280 San Antonios, 238 San Joses, 161 San Pedros, etc. Equally confusing is the number of towns that have a conversational phrase as their name. A few examples are: God Sees Me, I Want To, Sardine Jungle, Wet Chicken, and Burro Suffocator.

Murray Heller (North Country Community College, Saranac Lake, N.Y.), executive secretary-treasurer of ANS and editor of Names, is doing the work of at least two people. He has asked for release from the editorship, but so far no successor has been found. In October he directed the third annual meeting of the Northeast Regional Names Institute (he founded this institute) in conjunction with the annual fall meeting of the New York Folklore Society. The theme of the institute, "Names and Folklore," shows the close connection between onomastics and folklore, which we have pointed out repeatedly. During the year he edited a very attractive and worthwhile Vol. 2 of Names, Northeast, containing papers from his second institute. He is director of the New York State Place-Name Survey. At the International Congress he read a paper on settlement names in the Adirondacks. At the approaching annual ANS meeting he is scheduled to read a paper on Stanley Elkin's use of place names as lexical items. Can you think of any other onomastic jobs that Murray ought to be doing?

Kuchi Jimbo (Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan) has sent us important information about place-name studies in Japan from 1975 to 1981, with which few, if any, of us are familiar. He lists the bibliographical material systematically under four headings. First comes a list of 18 general books on Japanese place names, listed alphabetically under the last name of the authors; second is a list of five place-name dictionaries or lexical works; third come the titles of three works by Japanese scholars on place names outside of Japan; and last is a list of six periodical articles on Japanese place names. Mr. Jimbo's material is not in Japanese characters, but it is all in Japanese and has not been translated. We should be glad to send a

copy of Mr. Jimbo's six-page letter to anyone interested. We wonder how many Americans could write as clearly and effectively in Japanese as Mr. Jimbo does in English.

Barrie Cox (Nottingham College of Education, Nottingham, England) during the past year has been devoting his place-name research entirely to the University of Toronto's Dictionary of Old English project. He has been extracting otherwise unrecorded items of Old English lexis from the place names of England for which we have evidence from sources written before ca. 1150 A.D., for inclusion in the forthcoming dictionary. He was in Toronto during May and June working with the dictionary research team in processing part of his collection for the convenience of the entry writers. Since his return to England, he has continued to prepare the materials of his collection and to forward them to the editors in an agreed format. Here we have a fine example of the importance of place names in the making of a dictionary.

Wilbur Gaffney (University of Nebraska) gives us a chance to demonstrate one of our policies--to report bad as well as good news, and the news from Nebraska is certainly not good. "Interest in place names as well as in folklore," he says, "seems to have died out with the death of Mamie Meredith, who was a major spark plug for both fields." He has had little success in getting students to work in these fields. One of the few, a disciple of Mamie's and in part a disciple of his, died just a few weeks ago. Gaffney is feeling lonely and discouraged. Nebraska has a fair state place-name volume dating back to the Federal Writers' Program of the Great Depression, but this work needs revision and modernization. Aren't there some Nebraska scholars or buffs willing to undertake this task as well as to bring Nebraska in line with the national survey?

G. P. V. Akrigg and Mrs. Akrigg (Vancouver, B.C., Canada) give a splendid report of their onomastic labors. Retirement has afforded more time for toponymy, and in recent months they have both been very busy on 2002 British Columbia Place Names, now renamed simply British Columbia Place Names since there will be at least 2200 in the book. Before Christmas they plan to go to Victoria for a concentrated effort to run down a couple hundred particularly elusive origins in the Provincial Archives, the office of the toponymy section of the provincial Department of Lands, and the Hydrographic Survey of Canada.

Looking back over the period since they got out their last place-name book in 1969, they note especially the large amount of work the linguists have done. Currently they have the names of some thirty people working on Canadian native languages, in some cases with emphasis on place names. Much useful work has been done by local historians, and, of course, the rediscovery of the White files for western Canada was a great piece of luck.

Both intend to be in Ottawa next spring for the annual meeting of the Canadian Society for the Study of Names. They regret (and so

we) that the high cost of travel will keep them from making the long journey to ANS at Christmas time.

Lurline Coltharp (University of Texas at El Paso), a former ANS president, has retired from active teaching and has been given the title of Professor Emerita. This past year she was honored by the city of El Paso with the Conquistador award, "for a life dedicated to knowledge, education, and civic improvement." She attended the International Congress, where she served on the Executive Committee and on the International Onomastic Commission. She had a book review in Names and was given credit for her work with names in Saints Preserve Us: An Exhibit of Retablos from the Borderlands, a brochure of the University of Texas, The Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio. The annual meeting in New York will be her next move.

Dean Reilein (Eastern Connecticut State College at Willimantic), director of the Connecticut Place-Name Survey, sent a program of the seventh Onomastic Symposium held at his institution Oct. 3, 1981, a large part of which dealt with place names. Among prominent ANS members who attended were Margaret Bryant, L.R.N. Ashley, Murray Heller, and Laurence Urdang. Reilein also enclosed, as an example of its kind, a 52-page booklet listing public programs in history in Connecticut, mostly town historical associations, potential good places to contact for place-name information. This booklet, put out by the Connecticut Humanities Council, could serve as a model for other states to follow. We are delighted to learn of activities in Connecticut.

Robert I. Alotta (Kirkhof College of Grand Valley State Colleges at Allendale, Michigan) has, after finishing his doctoral work, left (more or less) the field of journalism and begun regular college teaching this fall. He had to rush away from the International Congress, where he read a paper, to prepare for fall classes. On Thanksgiving Day, WKZO-TV will carry an onomastic interview with him taped the day before. He has already agreed to help with the Michigan State survey. He has finished his study of Pennsylvania place names and put them into the computer. Now he is turning his attention to Michigan names. His college requires all its students to pass before graduation several competency examinations, one of which is "Research and Documentation." He is thinking of using onomastics as material for teaching students methods of research. We quote: "Can you think of a better way of getting them started? I figure, by using Michigan place names, I can kill two birds with one stone: proper techniques in research and Michigan history." Here is an idea for some who have been searching for a way to bring onomastics into the undergraduate college program. Alotta will be with us at the annual meeting.

C. A. Weslager (Brandywine College), still teaching a course in American History at age 72 and one of our long-time faithful respondents, writes that his latest book manuscript, The Nanticoke

Indians--Past and Present, to be published by the University of Delaware Press, is now in work. Throughout the volume, attention has been given to Nanticoke Indian place names and their meanings on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Delaware, and in Pennsylvania where the Nanticoques migrated in the early 18th century.

Larry Seits (Waubensee Community College at Sugar Grove, Ill.) has given the best and most encouraging report we have ever received from Illinois. The Papers of the North Central Names Institute, Vol. I, were made available in Jan., 1981. This admirable publication was free, thanks to the support of the Illinois Humanities Council, and the supply is now exhausted. The second volume should be available in Jan., 1982, tentatively priced at \$5.00. The second North Central Names Institute was held on Oct. 10, 1981, with several papers of special interest to place-name workers. Rev. Raymond F. Kearney of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Rockford, Ill., presented his research into the origin of the street names of Rockford. He is one of the most enthusiastic current place-name workers in Illinois, from whose hands we hope to see much more local place-name work. He made a "modestly grandiose proposal," which we endorse wholeheartedly, that local city governments should financially support publication of works on the origin of local place names, streets, parks, etc. Rown K. Daggett of Manchester College, Indiana, explored some place nick-names. Virgil J. Vogel presented a typically outstanding paper, illustrated by over 100 slides, on certain Indian names. Allen Walker Read commented on the pronunciation of the name Illinois. Ravin J. McDavid, Jr. read a paper on "Place Name Variants in Dictionaries." Betty J. Irwin of the University of Georgia presented partial results of her outstanding work of several years' duration on the names of Fulton County, Ill.

Other Illinois place-name work apart from the institute includes a detailed paper by Mrs. Florence S. Johnson of Donovan, Ill., entitled "Early Settlements and Sites of Iroquois, Illinois," and a brief paper by Mrs. Linda Stewart of Oswego, Ill., entitled "Street and Road Names of Oswego County."

The third North Central Names Institute is scheduled for Oct. 8, 1982, a Saturday.

Finally, Seits makes a remark which pleases us exceedingly. He says that if enough interest can be found to exist, a few are thinking about the possibility of founding an Illinois Name Society.

How many states can match what is going on in Illinois, in large part through the enthusiasm and hard work of Larry Seits?

John McNamara (The Bronx, New York City), author of History in Asphalt: The Origin of Bronx Street Names, has moved from Florida back to his old area, 2886 Randall Ave., Zip Code 10465. Last year, he tells us, he put out 52 articles, some on place names.

Donald A. Gill (University of Southwestern Louisiana), director of the Mississippi survey, has been doing a considerable amount of groundwork, such as lifting names from county maps, etc., in preparation for actual work with names. During the year he has read two papers dealing with place names: "The Place Names of Evangeline Parish, Louisiana," and "The Past Revisited: Some Eponyms Present in Modern English." Like most of us, he laments not having more time to work with names.

William B. Hamilton (Halifax, Nova Scotia), Director of the Atlantic Institute of Education, was on leave in Australia during the 1980 academic year and made some useful contacts while there. Dr. John Atchison, a member of the New South Wales Geographic Names Board, is currently on leave at the University of Toronto. He attended the annual meeting of the CPCGN in Thunder Bay in September and has since visited Quebec City and Halifax.

Early in 1982, Hamilton hopes that Macmillan of Canada will be issuing a second edition (revised) of his Book of Canadian Place Names, this time in paperback.

Roland Dickison (California State University at Sacramento), as a result of his paper at the International Congress on "Onomastic Amelioration in California Gold Mining Towns," has been on radio twice this fall, with callers phoning in from over 100 miles away, asking about California place names. During the same period he collected from six newspapers feature articles on names. One of these tries to explain just what onomastics is and deals in some detail with Dickison's long interest and extensive work in the field, even going back to his childhood. Material like this certainly demonstrates that interest in place names is very much alive in California.

Stewart A. Kingsbury (Northern Michigan University at Marquette), director of the Michigan survey, says he has received permission to split the state into two parts for survey purposes. Robert I. Alotta has agreed to serve as co-director and will assume responsibility for south central and southern Michigan. Kingsbury will retain supervision of northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula. He is now in the process of completing work on Marquette County, after which he will work on the central Upper Peninsula and then the entire Peninsula. After this step, he plans to turn his attention in three to four years to the 22 northern Michigan counties.

Ladislav Zgusta (University of Illinois) is making the last touches on his Kleinasiatische Ortsnamen (Place Names of Asia Minor), which is scheduled for publication in Germany.

Allen Walker Read (Columbia University) has made his usual round of onomastic conferences and meetings. In May at the dinner commemorating the 20th meeting of the New Jersey institute he gave the after-dinner address on "Are We Satisfied With the Name 'United States'?" Read is the final authority on the name of our country. Then at the International Congress he read a paper entitled "The

Recognition of Patterning in American Place-naming." At the Saranac Lake, N.Y. Institute in Sept. he spoke on "The Onomastic Worlds of American Folk Song." A week later at the Connecticut Symposium, he read a paper on "The Placement of the Word 'River' Before or After Its Geographic Name." Then the week after that at the North Central Names Institute in Ill., his paper was "The Pronunciation of the Name 'Illinois.'" At the approaching ANS annual meeting he is scheduled to give a paper on "The Problem of Dating in American Place-Name Study."

If all this activity weren't enough, this illustrious lexicographer is doing extensive work in semantics and is probing the possible contributions of sociolinguistics, psycho-linguistics, and geolinguistics toward better understanding among nations.

We should like to attend his special course at Columbia on "The American Language." The second lecture on Oct. 22, 1981, was on "Briticisms and Americanisms."

As a footnote Read asks about the use of Nodak and Sodak (possibly combinations of former abbreviations of the state names, N. Dak. and So. Dak.). Although your editor has heard these terms, he has never heard a citizen of either state refer to himself as a Nodak or a Sodak.

Alan H. Hartley (Duluth, Minn.) has just had "Preliminary Observations on Ojibway Place Names" published in Papers of the Twelfth Algonquian Conference, Carleton University, Ottawa, 1981. He comments on his work as follows: "Though I have had no time for concentrated work on toponymy, my interest continues strong. My study of the topographically very descriptive Ojibway place names has piqued my interest in the cognitive aspects of place names: in essence, in the way in which toponyms reveal the speaker's conception of places."

William E. Koch (Kansas State University at Manhattan) reports that the sales of his Folklore From Kansas (1980), which contains some place-name material, have been good, considering the type of work it is and the cost (\$20.00), over 2000 copies to date. He is continuing his work on the place names of the Flint Hills. A sort of troubadour, Koch, now retired, travels widely with many singing and speaking engagements.

Danielle Chavy Cooper (The Monterey Institute of International Studies, Cal.), in spite of overwhelming priorities in teaching and administrative duties, has been able to squeeze in between other tasks some research in literary onomastics. She is reading a paper at the April Western Humor and Irony Conference at Arizona State University on the use of names in Bernard Dadié's novels and plays.

Richard B. Sealock (Wooster, Ohio) gives us the very good news that the third edition of his very important, monumental Bibliography of Place-Name Literature, United States and Canada is in production

at the publishers, the American Library Association, and is scheduled for spring. This edition will show, he says, that a great deal of important and scholarly work has been published since 1967.

Lewis L. McArthur (Portland, Oregon) attended the Fifth Western Geographic Names Conference at Timberline Lodge, Oregon, Oct. 22-23, 1981, and sent us the minutes of the meeting. Although the attendance was not so great as expected, the conference was very successful and accomplished much. Next year's meeting scheduled at Denver, Colorado, a place more easily reached, should attract a larger group. There was considerable discussion of "Names Policies." The "Names Policy Issues" paper originated at the Fourth Conference, and continued by the Oregon Geographic Names Board, was discussed and revised. This paper deals with problems of just what authority states and federal policy should have in establishing names. The discussion ended with the unanimous approval of the following resolution: "The Conference recommends that the individual states retain final name authority for geographic names within their borders, subject to state and federal guidelines." One session was devoted to the GNIS and how it may be used. Don Orth gave a description of the system and details of its history and construction. Utah suggested that the Conference should have a permanent secretary and office and volunteered to provide this service. The offer was unanimously and gratefully accepted. Agenda items for the 1982 Conference should make many of us eager to attend: Indian and other ethnic names, Names in wilderness areas, Mexican names, Scientific names, Organization of various state boards and optimum type, Organization of the Conference and the permanent office, Computer processing of names and data.

The following comment of McArthur we quote verbatim: "Last year I sent a short paper on proposed 'Onomastic Divisions,' which Don Orth said he would try to have read at the ANS meeting. I have heard nothing on this subject, and I am well on my way to having the 5th edition of Oregon Geographic Names coded in my scheme. I would really like to hear some comments, good or bad, as I feel that I am treading on rather new ground."

In addition to the 5th edition, the principal new work in Oregon is being done by the Forest Service, which has cultural resource people scattered throughout the state, a number of whom are doing first-class work.

We appreciate this lively and informative report from McArthur.

Mary R. Miller (University of Maryland) writes that her book on the place names of the Northern Neck of Maryland has almost completed the galley stage and should be in print in the spring of 1982. Speaking of place-name work in general, she feels there may be a sense of isolation in such endeavor, but at the present time she is trying to do some research which she hopes will have a national impact. She thinks there are some aspects of naming which

are universal, or universal nationally, and her present research has to do with that, based, of course, on the voluminous data she collected for her book. At the ANS meeting in New York, she will be on a panel discussing "Establishing the Study of Names as a Scholarly Discipline in North America."

Wilbur Zelinsky (The Pennsylvania State University) gave one of the principal addresses at the International Congress, speaking at the First Plenary Session on "By Their Names You Shall Know Them: An Onomastic Approach to the American Land and Ethos." He has been doing some work on the geography and history of patriotic and nationalistic terms in the place names of the United States and Canada. He is also interested in such terms in the names of persons, organizations, manufactured products, schools, hospitals, ships and other vehicles, or whatever; and he would be delighted to hear from anyone who can furnish information on these topics. He thinks place-name workers will be interested in a forthcoming publication, This Remarkable Continent: An Atlas of United States and Canadian Society and Cultures, edited by John F. Rooney, Dean Louder, and Wilbur Zelinsky, to be published by Texas A. & M. University Press ca. May, 1982. One of its thirteen chapters, edited by Randall A. Detoro, deals with "Language and Place Names," presenting a number of maps that would be difficult or impossible to find in other publications.

E. Wallace McMullen (Fairleigh Dickinson University), founder of the first Names Institute, directed very successfully the 20th meeting of that venerable institution. At the International Congress he not only spoke at one session and presided at another, but he had on display the first publication of material from his institute entitled Pubs, Place-Names, and Patronymics. McMullen has followed a wise policy, it seems to us, in not rushing into print each year with every paper presented at his institute, worthy as every paper may have been of such treatment. He has carefully selected the best or the most representative papers of the past eighteen years. For this reason, if for no other, his publication is of superior quality. An attractive volume of some 279 pages, it presents much more than just the papers. It begins with a dedication to Allen Walker Read, who, McMullen suggests, "should hereafter be known as the 'Dean of American Place-Name Scholars.'" We shout our approval of this suggestion. In dedicating comments, McMullen mentions many of the things Read has done to further and encourage work in our field. Following the dedication comes a short expression of "Felicitations" from the president of ANS in 1979, L. R. N. Ashley. Then comes a two-page preface in which McMullen tells of the conception and planning of the work. Then comes an extensive introduction in three parts. The first part, "Names and Numbers, People and Places," gives some idea of the material in the work. The second part, "Place-Names and the Editor," is a thorough, five-page discussion of how to write the two words "place" and "names"-- as two words, hyphenated, or solid--a problem which we took up in our 1975 report and which McMullen quotes at

some length. His conclusion is that there continue to be divided opinions and practices. He prefers the hyphenated usage and is convinced that eventually the two words will become one. The third part of the introduction deals with "Milestones in the History of the American Name Society." After the excellent papers comes an extended appendix including: a) "Something About the Authors of This Volume"; b) "Names Institute Papers That Have Been Published"; c) "Participants in Programs of the Names Institutes" (other than readers of papers); and d) "Annual Programs of the Names Institutes" (some 36 pages giving the complete programs of all 18 meetings). We have gone into some detail concerning this publication not only because of the caliber of its papers but also because of the considerable amount of historical information it contains about both the New Jersey Institute and the development of onomastic study in general in the United States. Costing only \$6.00, it may be obtained from the editor. We heartily congratulate E. Wallace McMullen on this splendid accomplishment.

Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago) does not give us a very encouraging report on the progress of the Illinois survey, but he has been very productive in onomastic research apart from the survey. He has continued his recent work on medieval Welsh and British Celtic, which should be seeing print gradually in due course; in Yugoslavia and Romania he has worked on some more ancient Balkan riddles with some success and has continued his dialect work there; and he has made a fairly extended excursion into the stratification of the polyglott toponyms of the Friuli. Results of the last should be appearing in the future in Udine; this is a sort of by-product of his language contact work in Slavic speaking Resia, but it also fits in handily with what he has been doing on Continental Celtic remains. Although there is not much on names in the long list of his recent publications, names do figure as evidence in some of the material.

Hamill Kenny (Annapolis, Maryland) has evidently found a publisher who will comply with his wishes in bringing out his Place Names of Maryland. The work has been completed for some time, but Kenny very wisely wouldn't agree to some of the restrictions publishers wanted to impose. Evidently the difficulty has been resolved, for Kenny tells us the work will probably appear in 1982. We are looking forward to this event, for if it is as good as Kenny's excellent West Virginia Place Names, 1945, (and we think it will be even better), it will be a milestone in the development of place-name study in our country.

Audrey R. Duckert (University of Massachusetts), director of the Western Massachusetts survey, is merging her historical file (etymologies, former names, variants) with the USGS topographic name file. She has run into difficulties. She writes: "I wish someone could explain to me how they get the latitude and longitude readings so easily. I can locate a point precisely on the map with a pin, but what sort of a gadget do I need for a latitude and longitude reading? No one hereabouts, including our able map librarian, seems to know. Maybe we should ask our group. I can't be alone

in my darkness--or can I?" Will someone help Miss Duckert?
Her address is: One Maplewood Terrace, Hadley, Mass. 01035.

Gerald Walton (University of Mississippi) sent a clipping from the Jackson, Mississippi, Clarion Ledger for Nov. 2, 1981, dealing with six strange place names of that state together with their even stranger history.

David E. Philips (Eastern Connecticut State College at Willimantic) teaches a folklore/oral history course at his institution. He has his students go out and beat the bushes to pick up local lore from the oldtimers in the area. He intends to add local lore and legends about local place names to the list of acceptable topics for his students to investigate. At the Connecticut symposium he gave some examples of place-name material picked up in this manner.

Clarence Barnhart (Bronxville, N.Y.), lexicographer and former president of ANS, wrote early in the year to tell us about onomastic material to be found in his Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980), which has been receiving good notices. Not only are some place names included, but some of the technical terms have component place names. All entries are given the dates of their earliest appearance, as far as we know. Space limitations and lexicographic constraints were the main reasons for not including more names.

E. C. Ehrensperger (University of South Dakota) served as one of the honorary vice presidents of the International Congress and presided at one of the sessions. He was elected as an honorary member of the International Onomastic Commission. He will also preside at a session of ANS in New York. The work of James F. Hamburg is mentioned under his name. Mrs. Bettie Hutchinson continues her work on Brown Co., S.D., place names. Last spring she wrote an article on the origin and history of the names of two tiny communities in her county, Savo and Nahon, about which up to this time almost nothing had been known. This is the kind of research that is needed, not only for S.D., but for places all over the country. Mrs. Hutchinson informed us of the work of Norma Johnson, a fourth grade school teacher of Sisseton, S.D., who has been compiling data about ghost towns, pioneers, and other historical facts from northeast S.D. for about ten years. Three years ago she started running weekly columns on early history in area newspapers, and earlier this year she published a book with the same name as her column, Wagon Wheels. She recently finished two segments of her book for educational television. Throughout the years she has located 37 towns which have vanished or have only a few buildings remaining. She has written histories of 25 of these. Many of these towns lasted only a few years before vanishing. One of the most difficult questions she has to answer is how these ghost towns got their names. Ms. Johnson laments that much more investigative work and recording were not done at least

fifty years ago. A large amount of information has been irretrievably lost. We have also expressed these sentiments many times. We can't change the past, however, but we can emphasize the urgency of recording just as much as possible just as soon as possible so that researchers fifty years from now will not regret our failure to act.

Demetrius J. Georgacas (University of North Dakota), one of the early members and presidents of ANS with an interest in place names extending over many years, managed to take enough time from work on his Modern Greek Dictionary to write an excellent 45-page account of "Onomastic Activities in the United States, 1975-1978," which was published in Onoma, Vol. XXIV, dated 1980, but actually appearing in 1981. An offprint was given to registrants at the International Congress.

Jay Ames (Toronto, Canada) has, he tells us, studied place names in many parts of the world for a long time, but has written very little about them. Even though he modestly says he is not a linguist, we wish he would make available the results of his investigations.

Jack A. Dabbs (Austin, Texas), accompanied by Mrs. Dabbs, attended the International Congress and read a paper entitled "Indian Rosters at San Buenaventura."

Arthur H. Hughes (Ormond Beach, Florida) author of Connecticut Place Names, wondered why in last year's report we did not include the important contribution of H. L. Mencken in our very brief outline of place-name study in the U.S.A. Perhaps we should have done so. We were not unaware of Mencken's work. We knew his American Language, of course, and we responded years ago to his request for a copy of our South Dakota Place Names. The reason for our procedure was that, so far as we knew, Mencken never worked on the place names of a specific area, and that was the kind of work we were emphasizing. There never has been any doubt of his great influence. To cite just one significant example, Hughes would never have persevered in his exhaustive study of 25,000 place names in Connecticut without the encouragement of Mencken. Place-name research is still being conducted in this state, but all work since Hughes has owed and will continue to owe much to him. Hughes agrees with Mencken's statement in The American Language that "...the field of place-name study is enormous, with room for an army corps of investigators."

Robert A. Fowkes (New York University) read a paper entitled "As Others See Us: A Few American Place Names in Their Soviet Armenian Guise" at the Connecticut Onomastics Symposium in October.

Walter Bowman (State University of New York at Brockport) read a paper entitled "The Misnaming of Topographical Features" at the Connecticut Onomastic Symposium in October.

Donald J. Orth (Executive Secretary, Committee on Domestic Geographic Names, U.S. Board of Geographic Names, Reston, Va.), our most important professional place-name authority (we think), continues work on the many projects we mentioned in some detail in last year's report. He was, of course, very much in evidence at the International Congress, taking part in a panel at one session and presiding at another. He also played a leading role at the Fifth Western Names Conference at Timberline Lodge, Oregon, Oct. 22, 23, 1981, where he presented the presently-prepared sections of "Guidelines for the Use of Official Geographic Names." On the second morning of the Conference, which was devoted to the GNIS and how it is used, he gave a description of the system and details of its history. The afternoon of that day the U.S. Board of Geographic Names had an official meeting there.

Orth's minutes as executive secretary of the committee mentioned above make interesting reading. For example, one item in which Orth, as the author of Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, would have an interest is the statement that H. R. 772, retaining the name Mount McKinley (instead of a proposed change to Denali) passed the House of Representatives earlier this year and is now in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources, which had taken no action up to Sept., 1981.

Sarah E. Jackson (Georgia Institute of Technology) continues her work on the names of counties, reading a paper at the International Congress on "County Names in Three New England States, a Mid-Atlantic State, and a Southern State."

Grace Alvarez-Altman (State University of New York at Brockport) was very busy at the International Congress, reading a paper, presiding at a session, and calling together on two occasions a group to discuss the possible organization of some kind of literary onomastic group to function within the framework of the International Congress. We shall watch with interest the development of this action. During the year she directed the ninth Conference on Literary Onomastics at her institution and edited together with Frederick Burelbach, Vol. VIII of Literary Onomastic Studies, which contains most of the papers presented at the eighth conference at Rochester, N.Y., June 2, 3, 1980, plus two others.

Alan Rayburn (Secretariat, Geographical Names, Ottawa, Canada) represented his country ably at the International Congress, speaking at the Inaugural Session, presiding at another session, and taking part, together with Donald Orth and Fred Tarpley, in a Special Joint Session on "North American Geographical Names as Evidence of History and Geography of Exploration and Settlement."

Fred Tarpley (East Texas University at Commerce) is continuing his numerous projects, which have been mentioned in previous reports. He played a leading role at the International Congress, speaking at the Inaugural Session, taking part later in a panel, and also presiding at another session. His ambitious project, an

anthology of articles on place-name activities in each of the fifty states, has not, through no fault of his, been completed. He has struggled valiantly to have every state included and for some time has had most of the material ready for publication, but workers in a few states have been difficult to find and jog into action. We look forward to the appearance of this important work, which should help to give much needed publicity not only to the national survey, but to place-name activities in general in the U.S.A.

J. B. Rudnycky (Montreal, Canada) was honored at the International Congress by being selected as the banquet speaker. He told of his experience, together with some humorous incidents, at the first International Congress which he helped organize and attended in 1938. Rudnycky's influence on the development of place-name research not only in Canada and this country but also in the world at large cannot be overemphasized. We wish him many more years of productivity.

René Coulet du Gard (University of Delaware) had a good time at the International Congress, reading a paper (in French) at one session and presiding at another all-French session. He was the only American representative on either of these programs. His paper was entitled "Les noms de lieux espagnols de la cote de l'Oregon a l'Etat de Washington." His work on place names ranges over several countries in several languages.

Robert D. Woodward (Drake University) is writing articles to inform Iowans of the state survey and to generate more statewide interest in the history of place names. During the coming year he will be doing some articles for weekly newspapers in specific counties, in the hope of unearthing additional material. He is also working to interest students in researching the place names of their home counties. Last spring a student did an excellent study on the place names of Plymouth County. During the past year he has spent innumerable hours visiting the actual locales so that when the time comes to write about the places and their names, he will have a real feeling for what is there. Using this on-site observation and research, he plans in time to write an impressionistic book on Iowa's place names. We are delighted to hear of Woodward's plans and wish him every measure of success. So little has been done on Iowa place names that his project should fill a long-felt need.

Donald M. Lance (University of Missouri) has been laudably active in promoting Names Sessions at MLA Midwest meetings. He tells us that such a session at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, on Nov. 7, 1981, was very successful. A paper in the place-name field which would be of interest to many of us was Virginia McDavid's "The Pronunciation of Washington in LANCs and LAMSAS Field Records." We suggest that some who cannot attend the New York convention might plan to meet with the Midwest group in Cincinnati, Ohio, early next Nov. The Chairman of that session will be Quentin

Johnson, Department of English, Iowa State University, who would welcome abstracts of papers at any time. The deadline for applying to give papers will be May 1, 1982.

Several have written, saying that although they have nothing significant to report, they wish us to know they are still interested in place names and would like to send greetings and best wishes to their colleagues. Among these are Hennig Cohen, University of Pennsylvania; Harold Allen, University of Minn.; A. M. Kinlock, University of New Brunswick; June D. Holmquist, Minn. Historical Society of St. Paul; Tom Fairclough, Burkburnett, Texas; and Frank Wutte, Jr., The Bronx, New York.

We wish we didn't have to include the following, but it seems that every year we lose some of our esteemed colleagues.

Rev. J. F. Murray, S.J., for many years a member of ANS and a faithful respondent, always expressed his interest in place names and hoped that when he retired from more pressing duties, he would have time for some significant work in this field. That time never came.

Robert Hitchman, a member of the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, a former president of the Washington State Historical Society as well as a member of ANS, died of a heart attack last April. He had been active in dealing with the place names of the state of Washington for 40 years. At the June meeting of the Board it was suggested that some Washington geographic feature be named in his honor. Since the Board does not initiate such proposals, the hope was expressed that the Historical Society would do so, with the knowledge that the Board would look with favor on such action.

A report like this is necessarily highly condensed and brief. Further information about items and individuals will be furnished upon request, if possible. Notifying us of errors and omissions will be appreciated. Material reaching us after the deadline will appear as Addenda in the publication of this report as an ANS bulletin in February, 1982.

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