

## WARREN CORDELL AND WALTER AVIS DIE

Warren N. Cordell, past president of DSNA, died January 5, 1980, following a heart attack. Mr. Cordell had retired in August 1978 after forty years with the A.C. Nielsen Company of Chicago, many of these as Vice President and Chief Statistical Officer. He had been a collector of dictionaries for a number of years, and his description of his experiences is found in the **Papers on Lexicography in Honor of Warren N. Cordell**. He presented the bulk of his collection to Indiana State University in 1970, and continued to help build it. Mr. Cordell was a founding member of the Dictionary Society in 1975, was elected honorary chairman in that year, and served as President from 1977 to 1979. In his memory, Indiana State University has established a graduate fellowship in lexicography to aid candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in

English with Specialization in Lexicography. Contributions may be sent to the Indiana State University Foundation, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

Walter S. Avis, Professor of English at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, died December 11, 1979. Dr. Avis was editor of the **Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles** (1967) and author of more than 50 articles on Canadian English and lexicography. His writings were influential in gaining recognition for Canadian English as a distinctive variety of the language. He was a founding member of the Canadian Linguistic Association, and an active member of MLA Lexicography Committee, the MLA Discussion Group on Lexicography, and the American Dialect Society.

## MEETINGS ON LEXICOGRAPHY

The Lexicography Committee of the Present-Day English Section of the Modern Language Association met on December 27, 1979, during the annual MLA convention in San Francisco. A plan for a Dictionary of Western Americanisms was presented by Thomas Toon of the University of Michigan, who will edit it with Don D. Walker of the University of Utah. Proof copies of the plan which will appear in the first issue of **Dictionaries: Journal of the DSNA** were distributed. Reports on other dictionary projects made at the meeting are found elsewhere in this issue. The chairman of the Committee invites the editors of some dictionary in progress to offer a report for the 1980 meeting.

Elected members of the Committee are: Richard W. Bailey, University of Michigan, Chairman; Angus Cameron, University of Toronto; Bethany Dumas, University of Tennessee; Edward Gates, Indiana State University; and Thomas Toon, University of Michigan.

The MLA Discussion Group on Lexicography met on December 28, 1979. Papers discussed were: "The Lexicographic Treatment of the English Compound Verb" by Morton Benson, University of Pennsylvania; "The Limitations of Contemporary Monolingual Spanish Dictionaries" by Nila Gutierrez Marrone, University of Connecticut; "On the Treatment of Parallel

Languages in Specialized Dictionaries" by Gladys E. Saunders, University of Virginia; and "Principles of Building a Dual Language (Russian-English) Dictionary" by Raissa Zauber, Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies.

James D. Anderson, University of Louisville, chairman of the group, presided. Other members of the Executive Committee are: Roger J. Steiner, University of Delaware, Secretary (incoming chairman); Edward Gates, Indiana State University, (incoming secretary); Walter D. Glanze, Word Books Associates, New York NY; and Gladys Saunders, University of Virginia. The 1980 meeting in Houston, Texas, will have as its subject, "Research in Lexicography."

A conference on the problems, principles, and desiderata of the lexicography of Native American languages will be held July 9 to 12 at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, in conjunction with the 1980 Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America. There will be papers and discussions by invited participants and others, and small working group sessions. If you would like to participate or get more information, write the director, Professor Michael Silverstein, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

## CALL FOR PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED AT DSNA 1981 MEETING

DSNA members are invited to send proposals for papers or other kinds of presentation to be given at the next biennial meeting of the Society, which will be held in the summer of 1981 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Write to the Chairman of the Program

Committee: Yeatman Anderson, III, Curator of Rare Books and Special Collections, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

## DSNA PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the 1978 special meeting of the DSNA were published in January 1980 by Hornbeam Press. Edited by Professor Ladislav Zgusta of the University of Illinois, the volume is entitled **Theory and Method in Lexicography: Western and Non-Western Perspectives**. Though one paper given at the meeting was not available for publication with the others, two lexicographic papers given on other occasions during the 1978 Linguistic Institute in Urbana have been added. The contents are as follows: "Some Remarks on the Context of Lexicography" by Ladislav Zgusta; "What Makes a Dictionary Authoritative" by Clarence L. Barnhart; "The Lexicographer as a Mediator Between Linguistics and Society" by Yakov Malkiel; "Dictionaries and the Standardization Process" by Andres Gallardo; "The New Englishes and Old Dictionaries: Directions in Lexicographical Research on Non-native Varieties of English" by Braj Kachru; "Problems with Headwords in Old English" by Sharon Butler; "The Art of Writing a Definition that Does Not Define" by Sherman Kuhn; "Theoretical and Practical Aspects of an Associative Lexicon for 20th Century English" by Adam Makkai; "Computer Mapping of Lexical Variants for DARE" by Frederic G. Cassidy; "Bicultural Information in a Bilingual Dictionary" by Dinh-Hoa Nguyen; and "Current Trends in Indian Lexicography" by Sumitra Katre. Copies can be ordered, at \$5.75, from Hornbeam Press, 6520 Courtwood Drive, Columbia SC 29206.

The first issue of **Dictionaries: Journal of the Dictionary Society of North America** is ready for the printer and is expected to be out in May. It contains 167 pages. Editor Richard W. Bailey of the University of Michigan invites contributions for the next issue: proposals for new monolingual or bilingual dictionaries, reports on dictionaries in progress, historical studies of dictionaries and dictionary makers, essays on lexicography, bibliographies, and (if of general interest to the members) queries, notes, and responses to articles published in the journal. Our audience includes dictionary makers, book collectors, scholars interested in lexicography, and a wide range of educated readers whose interests bear on dictionaries and their role in the communities that produced them.

Before submitting an article, contributors should send the editor a brief outline or abstract. Before

writing a review, consult the editor to avoid duplication of effort. The style of the **MLA Handbook** is to be followed. Write to Richard W. Bailey, Department of English Language and Literature, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Most of the first printing of **Papers on Lexicography in Honor of Warren N. Cordell**, published by the Dictionary Society and Indiana State University in 1979, has been sold. Contents of the volume, a selection of papers given at meetings at Indiana State University in 1971 and 1975 and edited by J. E. Conington, Edward Gates, and Donald Hobar, are:

The War of the Dictionaries in the Middle West — Allen Walker Read

The Social Role of the Dictionary — Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

Dictionary Labels for Usage Levels and Dialects — Virginia McDavid

Aspects of Canadian Lexicography — Patrick Drysdale

A Sketch of the History of the Dictionary of English Usage — James W. Smith

Pronunciation in Johnson's Dictionary — J. E. Conington

Attitudes Towards English Lexicography in the Seventeenth Century — James A. Riddell

The **Lexicon Technicum** of John Harris — William J. Cameron

Antoine Furetiere: The Development of a Dictionary — H. Rocke Robertson

Old English Lexicography: The First Eleven Decades, 1550-1659 — M. Sue Hetherington

The Relation of the **Medulla** to the Earlier English Glossaries — Robert T. Meyer

The History and Planned Development of the Cordell Collection — Fred W. Hanes

Excerpts from Colloquia on Dictionary Collecting

Discussion of Dictionary Collecting

Copies are still available to members at \$5.95 and to non-members at \$7.95. Make checks payable in U.S. currency to Indiana State University, and mail to Dictionary Society of North America, Continuing Education, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

## CALENDAR OF LEXICOGRAPHIC EVENTS

July 9-12 Conference on the Lexicography of Native American Languages, University of

New Mexico, Albuquerque. (See item in this issue.)



August 16-23, 1980 International Summer School in Applied Linguistics and Dictionary-Making, University of Exeter, Devon, England. Write Dr. Reinhard Hartmann, The Language Centre, University of Exeter, Queen's Building, Exeter EX4 4QH, Devon, England. (See NEWSLETTER, Fall 1979, p. 5.)

August 25-28, 1980 Second International Conference on General and Jewish Lexicography, University of Delaware, Newark. Write Roger J. Steiner, Dept. of Languages and Literature, University of Delaware, Newark DE 19711 (general

papers) or David L. Gold, Yiddish Studies Program, University of Haifa, Mount Carmel, Haifa 31 999, Israel (Jewish papers). See NEWSLETTER, Fall 1979, p. 4.)

December 1980 MLA Discussion Group on Lexicography, Houston, Texas. Papers relating to "Research in Lexicography" proposed by April 15 to Roger Steiner, Dept. of Languages and Literature, University of Delaware, Newark DE 19711.

Summer 1981 DSNA Biennial Meeting. (See item in this issue.)

## DICTIONARIES IN PROGRESS

A "legendary" in the format of a historical dictionary will form Volumes III-V of the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States. The entries will organize alphabetically the data collected for the project and will explain and illustrate the contents of the dialect maps in Volume VI. The project, directed by Lee Pederson of Emory University, Atlanta, is to be essentially completed in 1985. For further information, see Interim Report Four, pp. 5, 15ff; and Lee Pederson's paper, "Grassroots Grammar in the Gulf States" on pp. 91-112 in **James B. McMillan: Essays in Linguistics by his Friends and Colleagues**, edited by I. Willis Russell and James Raymond, and published by the University of Alabama Press in 1977.

**A Historical Dictionary of American Slang** is being compiled by Jonathan Lighter, a doctoral candidate at the University of Tennessee. The work will attempt to identify and define American English slang used with significant frequency since the 17th century. Because little slang is found in published work before 1840, most of the data collected postdates that. The definition of **slang** used in data collection is found in a paper by Lighter and Bethany Dumas, "Is Slang a Word for Linguists?" published in **American Speech** 58 (1978), pp. 5-15. By the end of 1979, 90,000 citations had been collected from 4500 sources. Three problems encountered to date are the place of entry for phrases, cross-indexing, and euphemistic variants. The first part of the work, including introduction, bibliography, and entries for the letter A, is be-

ing submitted this spring as Lighter's doctoral dissertation under the supervision of Professor Bethany K. Dumas. Mostly single-spaced because of quotations, the text contains more than 400 typewritten pages. Lighter plans to apply for a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to complete the work. The plan was discussed at the December 1979 meeting of the MLA Committee on Lexicography. It was pointed out that the Dictionary would contain 8,000 single-spaced typewritten pages, probably too much to publish, perhaps even to complete. Some principles of selection were suggested.

The following items were announced at the MLA Lexicography Committee meeting in December. Frederic G. Cassidy reported that editing of DARE is complete for A and E, and nearly complete for C, D, and F.

David Barnhart announced that a new **Dictionary of New English** will appear in 1980, supplementing the **Barnhart Dictionary of New English** published in 1973.

Raymond Page of Cambridge University will join the staff of the Middle English Dictionary at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in September 1980 as co-editor with Sherman M. Kuhn. Other sources of information report that MED editors have completed work on the letters M and N, which required four years. The word **man** fills nine pages. Work is now proceeding as far as R. Published to date are 7,199 pages in 55 fascicles.

## COMPARATIVE EDITION OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

Gwin J. Kolb of the University of Chicago is preparing an edition of Samuel Johnson's **Dictionary of the English Language** which will contain the four volumes of the first and fourth editions and a fifth volume of essays by scholars on aspects of the dictionary. An analysis of the two editions by Suzanne Barnacle, a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago, will compare their usefulness, summarize the revisions of the fourth edition, including words and senses added, and give a complete collation. (Johnson Society of the Central Region: News Letter, Nov. 1979.)

Approval was given in January 1980 for the English Department of Indiana State University to offer the degree of Master of Arts in English with Specialization in Lexicography. This is the first degree program in lexicography in North America, and perhaps in the world, filling a gap in American graduate and professional education. Rising interest in lexicography as a profession or scholarly specialization is indicated by the increasing number of publications and conferences in recent years. Over the past 30 years, more than 350 articles and books have appeared. In 1973, two dozen major dictionaries and several

hundred minor glossaries were published; in 1977 more than 140 English and English bilingual dictionaries were published. At least one commercial dictionary editor has expressed the hope that, the traditional practice of apprenticeship having become very costly, the colleges and universities will provide the skilled workers of the future.

Admission to the program is open to students with an undergraduate major or minor

in English, linguistics, or a foreign language. A master's thesis and thirty-two hours of courses in lexicology, lexicography, bibliography, and electives are required. For those interested in historical studies, Indiana State University has an unmatched resource in the Cordell Collection of Rare and Early Dictionaries, with 5000 titles published between 1400 and 1900. Financial aids include a fellowship and teaching assistantships. Director of the program is Edward Gates, Professor of English.

## LEXICOGRAPHY IN INDIA

A second national workshop and seminar on lexicography was conducted by the Department of English-Punjabi Dictionary of Punjab University in Chandigarh between September 25 and October 8, 1978. Cooperating were the Central Institute of Indian Languages of Mysore and the Lexicographical Society of India. During the workshop, lectures were given in the mornings on the theory and methods of dictionary making. In the afternoons participants worked on assignments of two kinds. Some prepared entries for a bilingual dictionary using the words of a passage chosen by the participant from his/her mother tongue. The entry could be written from mother tongue to English, or vice versa. Problems were discussed in small groups, then in the whole group. Other participants prepared entries in their mother-tongue for the English words *die* and *eat*. In one language, 75 equivalents for *die* were found. Participants also outlined a dictionary project for their mother tongue. Nearly 30 specimen dictionaries were prepared.

The seminar was held during the last three days, and lectures were given on the need for scientific dictionaries, the problems of lexicographers, and various aspects of dictionary making.

The Lexicographical Society of India at its annual meeting held October 7, 1978, at the Punjab University in Chandigarh, called attention to the vital role of various kinds of dictionaries in the process of national integration as aids in communication between different language areas, and resolved to urge the State Governments, the University Grants Commission, and institutions having dictionary projects to treat lexicography as an ongoing activity and to provide scholars employed in the field with conditions of work comparable to those given in University and Government departments. It also pointed out the important role of lexicographic studies and resolved to ask the Central Government, the State Governments, and the Universities to treat lexicography as a discipline of enquiry and instruction, and further to ask the University Grants Commission to set up at least two centers of lexicographic training and research. In these centers will be collected and made available for study and research all dictionaries of Indian languages, major dictionaries of world languages, and books and other materials relating to lexicography. It was proposed that

the first such center be established in the Malayalam Lexicon Department of the University of Kerala.

A course of lectures on lexicography was given at the Department of Manipuri of the Centre for Post-Graduate Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University in Imphal, beginning March 20, 1979, by B. C. Balakrishnan, Editor of the Malayalam Lexicon and General Secretary of the LxSI.

The first of two volumes of the English-Punjabi Dictionary was officially issued in August 1979, after seven years of compilation at Punjab University, Chandigarh, under the editorships of Dr. Attar Singh and Dr. B. S. Sandhu. The second volume was to come out in December. Financial assistance has been provided by the Punjab State University Text Book Board. Total expenses are about \$140,000. A Punjabi-English dictionary and several other dictionaries for college and school students are proposed.

The fourth of five volumes of the Kannada-Kannada Dictionary was issued in October 1979 in Bangalore. Volume 1 appeared in 1970; it is planned to issue Volume 5 in 1982. Financial support of the project comes from the Government of Karnataka and to date has amounted to \$280,000. It is hoped to establish a Dictionary Department and produce bilingual and trilingual dictionaries. Chief Editor is Professor G. Venkatasubbiah.

A third national workshop and seminar on lexicography was conducted by the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (Central Institute of Hindi) and the Lexicographical Society of India at the Institute in Agra from December 10 to 22, 1979. For the workshop (December 10-20), there were 50-minute periods daily. Besides twenty lectures on lexicographic theory, eight lectures were given on particular lexicographic practices in specific languages, including "The Main Features of Prominent Sanskrit Dictionaries," "Major Requirements of Modern Hindi Dictionaries," "Semantics and Dictionary," "Technical Terminology and Preparation of Glossaries," and "Main Features of Soviet Lexicography." Twelve periods were given to practical work on making learner's dictionaries for Indian languages and on making bilingual dictionaries. Participants working on learner's dictionaries prepared entries, using Hindi or English as a target language, for a given set of Hindi words:



**haath** 'hand', and **aankh** 'eye', (nouns); **thanda** 'cold', **accha** 'good', (adjectives); **khaanaa** 'to eat', **laganaa** 'to seem' (verbs); and **se** 'with, from', **ke** 'to, for' (postpositions).

Following the workshop, a two-day seminar was held, during which a number of lectures and papers were given. Thirty-three participants represented 15 universities and five other institutions and spoke twelve mother-tongues. Through the three workshop-seminars, more than a hundred younger scholars have been introduced to lexicographic principles and procedures.

Marking the beginning of its sixth year, the Lexicographical Society of India met December 22, 1979 at the Central Institute of Hindi in Agra. A committee was appointed to examine syllabi for courses in lexicography in use at various universities and institutes and to prepare model syllabi for M. Phil., M.A., Diploma, and certificate courses. R. N. Srivastava, Professor of Linguistics at Delhi University, was named chair. Dr. Srivastava was also commissioned to prepare models for different types of dictionaries and circulate them among the members of the Society. He also accepted the responsibility of editing selected papers on lexicography which the Society will publish.

A National Symposium on Perspectives on Indian Lexicography was held at the University of Kerala, Trivandrum, from February 25 to 29 1980. The meeting was organized to follow up the recommendation of the Lexicographical Society of India that dictionaries be produced in regional centers for all the major languages of the country. At present, there is no comprehensive lexicon for any modern Indian language. Since several hundred different languages are spoken in the country, some by large numbers of people, many people must learn two or more languages. For such language learning and translation, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries are essential. At the Symposium, scholars from each Indian language presented bibliographies of dictionaries and reviews of dictionaries on their language. By assessing existing dictionaries and related works, the group formulated a plan for future lexicographic work in India with priorities for each language. The bibliographies and discussion are to be published. The meeting was organized by the Malayalam Lexicon Department of the University of Kerala, of which Dr. B. C. Balakrishnan, General Secretary of LxSI, is head. Financial support came from the University Grants Commission. (Information from **LxSI News Bulletins**, February-March and January 1980.)

## NEWS OF MEMBERS

R. W. Burchfield, Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries, lectured in Peking and Shanghai during May 1979 and explored the possibility of a bidirectional Chinese and English dictionary. Progress was favorable. (F. G. Cassidy)

The Society has been notified of the death in 1979 of Florence Cohen of Sykesville, Maryland. She

was a charter member of the Society and attended the 1977 meeting in Terre Haute.

Donna Arnold of St. Francis College, Joliet, completed a dissertation on "College-Level Dictionaries and Freshman Composition" at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, and teaches dictionary use in the classroom.

## GALA VERBATIM CELEBRATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Laurence Urdang, lexicographer and editor of **Verbatim: The Language Quarterly**, invites members of the Society to a Gala Verbatim Celebration of the English Language to be held at the Sheraton Convention Centre, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street in New York City, on November 14 and 15, 1980. In half of the Centre, continuous performances relating to language

will be put on by famous entertainers. In the other half, there will be 106 booths with exhibits of books, games, home computer equipment, records and cassettes, magazines, etc., all relating to language. Additional information can be obtained from Miss Hope Gilbert, VERBATIM Celebration, P.O. Box 668, Essex CT 06426.

## QUERIES FROM THE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN REGIONAL ENGLISH

The **Newsletter of the American Dialect Society** in its July and October issues published the following appeals for information for the Dialect Society's Dictionary of American Regional English.

**double supper** — A children's ring game. Reported twice from Indiana, but without details as to how it is played, or explanation of the name. Does anyone know it?

**double trough/troth** — A funnel-like device for pouring a liquid through a narrow opening: so

said a New Orleans informant. Further evidence and an accurate description needed. Why double?

**fraggle** — Apparently meaning "to rob". Quots from Bartlett (1859) who says it's from Texas, and 1886 "common in the South". Does anyone know it? Is it still current? (Not to be confused with Vietnam War frag, to kill with a fragmentation bomb).

**elephant's ear** — An inedible salt-water fish, reported once from New Jersey. Can anyone identify this fish, or report use of the name from

other places?

**pig-sticker** — A type of sled. The Linguistic Atlas of New England reports it from 17 places in southwest New England, and DARE has one example from Southbury, N.H. Did it get across into New York state? Is it still in use?

**harve** — As reported in Wright's English Dialect Dictionary, means a harrow, and to harrow. Evidently these have come over: DARE informant GA45 gives it as a verb, NC68 as a noun in gang harve. This is the only U.S. evidence we have found. But two possibly related words have come in from the same area: suction haver, a kind of drag (NC985) and harper, a machine for putting in seed (GA45). Does harve/haver survive elsewhere? Could harper be a further alteration? Ask your local farmer, especially if his memory goes back a long way.

**eating chill** — Said to be the same as "chills and fever" (central-western Tennessee). Is it known elsewhere? How common? What does eating mean? (No guessing permitted!)

**pank**, as a verb, or **pank down** — To tamp down. Reported from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Is this a nasalized form of pack, or something quite different? And where else is it used, if elsewhere?

**flug** — One of those countless words for dust that collects under furniture. Our single quot is from a faculty member at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., who said it was used by "Southern people" in California. Has anyone else heard it? Wentworth-Flexner spells it as phlug (sheer eye-dialect!) and defines "anything unpleasant, junk, goonk." A more general meaning but apparently the same word.

**elephant step** — Reported as the name for a children's game. It came as a response (from VA27) to our question about a game in which a small stick is flipped in the air, then struck with a longer stick; but it does not seem right. If anyone knows a game by this name, please describe and explain.

**dog-house window** — Said to be a feature of Cape Cod houses. We have only one source, not clear enough. What exactly is this, and why the name?

**dog knife** — Our quot is from 1883 (Bagby's Virginia Gentleman) about someone who split his thumb open slicing "hoss cakes" with a dog knife sharpened on the grindstone. Is this still current? What kind of knife is it?

**fortifications** — A marble game. Can anyone tell us how it is played?

**force** — The north-of-England word for a waterfall. What currency in U.S., if any? Our only quot is from 1789. Does any place name preserve it? (Probably obsolete.)

**easy walkers** — We have both written and oral evidence, primarily from the Gulf states, of easy walkers as rubber-soled canvas shoes. It's also found as a trade name. But which came first, the term in popular use, or the trade name, later generalized? Also, in what area is the term current?

**Be-átrice-án-grease** — A medicine used against head lice in central-southern Kentucky up to 20 years ago. Is it known elsewhere? Is the first element a distortion of pharmaceutical Latin?

**cabbage candy** — 1966 in South Carolina — said to be a bar made of sliced coconut, very hard on the teeth. Why "cabbage"?

**half-hammer** — A type of movement, motion, or step; a hop-skip-and-jump. South midland chiefly — but why the name? From Tennessee we also have the (apparently associated) verb to half-ham, to "go around doin' something ain't got no business doin'." We have half-hamen in a context where it may be a noun or a participle. Any evidence on these, including pronunciation, would be helpful.

**eesapaduze** — probably a bad spelling — a single oral report from a black informant in Kentucky, who says this is the name of an organization for black men associated with the Masons. Can anyone elucidate?

**have or get one's habits on, be in one's habits** — our present evidence, not consistent, suggests it means getting into a sullen mood, a depression, or drunkenness. How familiar is the phrase? In what sense do you know it? (South Midland, three informants.)

**hant's breath** — A current of warm air felt out of doors in the evening, especially when one is on horseback or in a buggy. To some, this is the hant itself. Our only evidence is the PADS 21 (low country S.C.). Any further evidence would be welcome.

**coonass** — Louisiana (or any other) members please note. Our earliest quot is Atwood 1962. It must be much earlier. (Not in Read). Perhaps in news features before this date, or accounts of Cajuns? Etymological hypotheses also welcome.

**eat cooter liver** — from South Carolina and apparently black usage. It means to talk, to reveal secrets. In the negative, to be close-mouthed. "Don't worry about him. He don't eat cooter liver." We have this from only one informant. Is it more widely known? Is there a folk tale behind it?

Send replies to Prof. F.G. Cassidy, DARE, 6125 Helen C. White Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706. All contributions will be acknowledged in DARE.

## DSNA NEWSLETTER

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