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SSILA BUSINESS

2004 SSILA Elections

The Nominations Committee (John O'Meara, Monica Macaulay, and Willem de Reuse) has submitted the following slate of candidates for the SSILA offices to be filled in the 2004 election:

For Vice President (2005) and President for 2006:  
**Lyle Campbell**

For Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (2005-07):  
**Zarina Estrada Fernández**

For Secretary-Treasurer (2005):  
**Victor Golla**

For Member of the Nominations Committee (2004-06):  
**Carolyn J. MacKay or John McLaughlin**

Individual members of the Society will receive a ballot with this issue of the *Newsletter*. Completed ballots must reach the SSILA mailbox by December 31, 2004, in order to be counted. The results of the elections will be announced at the Business Meeting in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Meeting

Eighty papers are scheduled for presentation at the 2004-05 Annual Meeting, which will be held in San Francisco on January 6-9, 2005, concurrently with the 79th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The program of presentations is below. All sessions and other meeting events will take place at the Hyatt Regency San Francisco, 5 Embarcadero Center.

Room reservations may be made at the Hyatt Regency at the following group rates: \$115 per night single or double, \$145 triple, \$165 quadruple. Reservations may be made by fax, using the form available at the LSA website (www.lsadc.org), or by telephone (415-788-1234 or 1-800-233-1234). Reservations should be made prior to December 5. [As of the time of writing, October 20, the Hyatt Regency, together with other major San Francisco hotels, was involved in a serious labor dispute and delays were being experienced in communicating with the reservation desk.]

Also meeting concurrently with the LSA will be the American Dialect Society, the American Name Society, the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences, and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics. A single registration fee will provide access to the sessions of all of these Societies. Participants are urged (although not required) to register in advance of the meeting. The preregistration rates are \$80 (regular), \$60 (retired), and \$35 (students/unemployed). Preregistration fees can be paid directly to the LSA (if you are a member of LSA as well as SSILA) or through SSILA. An SSILA preregistration form is enclosed with this *Newsletter*, and should be returned with payment before December 3. Participants who do not preregister will be expected to register on-site. (The registration desk will open at 11 am January 6 and remain open through Saturday afternoon, January 8.) On-site registration fees are somewhat higher—\$100 (regular), \$70 (retired), \$40 (students/unemployed)—and credit card payments will not be accepted. A one-day on-site registration will be available for \$50.

Thursday, January 6

I. *Yokuts and Utian Languages* (2:00-5:00 pm). — (Special session organized by **Juliette Blevins & Victor Golla**.) Papers: [2:00] Introduction to the session; [2:10] **Catherine Callaghan**, “Yok-Utian Update”; [2:30] **William F. Weigel**, “Is Yokuts Arabic or Latin?”; [2:50] **Rudolph C. Troike**, “Woodpeckers and Evidence for Trade in Central Californian Languages”; [3:10] Break; [3:20] **Juliette Blevins & Victor Golla**, “Notes on an Anonymous Northern Costanoan Mission Manuscript”; [3:40] **Catherine Callaghan**, “Coast Miwok Revival”; and [4:00] **Natasha Warner, Lynnika Butler & Quirina Luna-Costillas**, “Current Status of Mutsun Revitalization.” Roundtable discussion [4:20-5:00].

II. *Historical Syntax* (2:00-4:20 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **John Enrico**, “The Historical Significance of the Behavior of the Haida Pronoun *7wa*”; [2:20] **Gary Holton & Olga Mueller**, “Evidentiality in Dena’ina Athabaskan”; [2:40] **Patience Epps**, “The Tale of a Promiscuous Morpheme: Grammaticalization in Hup”; [3:00] Break; [3:20] **Jason Haugen**, “Verbal Possession in Uto-Aztecan”; [3:40] **John Foreman**, “Reconstructing Comitatives, Instruments and Datives in Zapotec”; and [4:00] **John P. Boyle** (U Chicago), “Nominalization in Hidatsa.”

**Friday, January 7**

III. *Syntax and Semantics* (9:00 am - noon). — Papers: [9:00] **Lynda de Jong Boudreault**, “Iquito Auxiliaries and the Non-spatial Use of Their Co-occurring Postpositions”; [9:20] **Ann Reed**, “Timucuan Category Evidence in Pareja’s *Arte*: the Missing Preposition”; [9:40] **Connie Dickinson**, “Predicating Elements in Tsafiki: Affecto-imagistic to analytic dimension”; [10:00] **Brook Danielle Lillehaugen**, “Positional Verbs in Valley Zapotec Languages”; [10:20] Break; [10:40] **Kumiko Murasugi**, “Variation in Native Speaker Judgments: The case of Inuit scope”; [11:00] **Eric M. Jackson**, “Derived Statives in Pima”; [11:20] **Elisabeth Verhoeven**, “Backward Control and the Indirect Object in Yucatec Maya”; and [11:40] **Michael Barrie**, “Obligatory Control in a Polysynthetic Language.”

IV-a. *Discourse and Thought* (9:00 - 10:40 am). — Papers: [9:00] **Anna M. S. Berge**, “Figurative Language Use in Aleut”; [9:20] **Ardis Eschenberg**, “The Grammaticalization of Proximate Verbal Morphology in Omaha”; [9:40] **Olga C. Mueller** “Y-Subjects in Dena’ina Athabaskan”; [10:00] **Willem J. de Reuse & Kevin Mullin**, “Western Apache Recipes: Pragmatics and discourse structure”; and [10:20] **T. S. Harvey**, “The Return of Whorf: The relation of thought and experience to language, a K’iche’ example.”

IV-b. *Electronic Applications* (11:00 am - noon). — Papers: [11:00] **Cathy O’Connor & Amy Rose Deal**, “A Linked Electronic Dictionary and Textbase for Northern Pomo”; [11:20] **Gary Holton, Andrea Berez & Sadie Williams**, “Dena’ina Archiving, Training and Access: A project report”; and [11:40] **Jeff Good & Emily Bender**, “Implemented Grammars for the Rest of the World: The challenge of Slave.”

V. *Phonetics and Phonology* (2:00 - 5:00 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Mary Paster**, “Tone Rules and Representations in Yucunany Mixtepec Mixtec”; [2:20] **Emiliana Cruz & Tony Woodbury**, “Lexical Tone in Quiahije Chatino”; [2:40] **Matthew Gordon & Françoise Rose**, “Émérillon Stress: A phonetic and phonological study”; [3:00] **Marianne Milligan**, “A Phonetic-Phonological Asymmetry in Menominee Metrical Structure”; [3:20] Break; [3:40] **Joseph Martel & Leslie Saxon**, “Vowel Length Neutralization in Dogrib Stems: An Acoustic Study”; [4:00] **Heriberto Avelino**, “Articulation and Acoustics of Coronals in Two American Indian Languages: Pima and Yalálag Zapotec”; [4:20] **Juliette Blevins**, “Yurok Rhotic Vowel Harmony”; and [4:40] **Emmon Bach, Darin Howe & Patricia A. Shaw**, “On Epenthesis and Moraicity in Northern Wakashan.”

VI. *Adjuncts and Applicatives* (2:00 - 4:40 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Pilar M. Valenzuela**, “Chacobo Grammar and the Typology of Participant-Oriented Adjuncts”; [2:20] **Ives Goddard**, “Adjunct Noun Phrases in Meskwaki”; [2:40] **Cynthia I. Anderson**, “The Semantic and Syntactic Distribution of Adverbs in Iquito”; [3:00] **Paul D. Kroeber**, “Frequency Constructions in Salish”; [3:20] Break; [3:40] **Marcus Smith**, “Spatial Orientation in Events”; [4:00] **Marianne Mithun**, “Beyond the Core: Alternative ways of identifying the others”; and [4:20] **Kaoru Kiyosawa**, “Possessive Applicatives in Interior Salish Languages.”

**Saturday, January 8**

VII. *Argument Structure* (9:00 am - noon). — Papers: [9:00] **Stephen A. Marlett**, “Some Argument Structure Issues in Seri”; [9:20] **Carolyn J. MacKay & Frank R. Trechsel**, “Symmetrical Objects in Totonacan: A Comparative Perspective”; [9:40] **Aaron Huey Sonnenschein**, “Indirect Object ‘Lowering’ in Zoogocho Zapotec”; [10:00] **Meghan O’Donnell**, “Subject Agreement & Object Pronouns in Kaska (Northern Athabaskan)”; [10:20] Break; [10:40] **Michael Galant**, “A Lexico-Semantically Driven Alternation in Subject Markers in San Juan Yae Zapotec”; [11:00] **Mayrene Bentley**, “Cherokee and Conformity to General Principles of Animacy Marking”; [11:20] **George Aaron Broadwell**, “Hierarchy effects in a Zapotec pronominal system”; and [11:40] **Carmen Jany**, “Argument Structure in Chimariko: A hierarchical system contrasting agents and patients.”

VIII-a. *Language Change and Adaptation* (9:00 - 11:00 am). — Papers: [9:00] **Clifton Pye**, “The Comparative Context for Mayan Status Suffix Acquisition”; [9:20] **Wesley Y. Leonard**, “Language Change in a Language Renewal Setting: Findings from Miami”; [9:40] **Jeanette Sakel**, “Borrowing of Spanish Function Words and Discourse Markers in Mosestén”; [10:00] **Diane M. Hintz**, “Spanish *lado* ‘side’ as a Source of Grammaticalization for Quechua *-la*: ‘LOC’”; [10:20] **Lyle Campbell & Verónica Grondona**, “Linguistic Acculturation in Chulupí and Chorote”; and [10:40] **Lucía Golluscio, Marcelo Domínguez & Analía Gutiérrez**, “Cultural De-structuring, Diaspora, and Concealment: The Vilela case.”

VIII-b. *Writing* (11:20 am - noon). — Papers: [11:20] **David Mora-Marín**, “Affixation Conventionalization Hypothesis: An explanation of regularly disharmonic spellings in Mayan writing”; and [11:40] **Michal Brody**, “Language Ideologies in Three Eras of Written Yucatec Maya and Their Current Influences”

IX-a. *Glottals* (2:00 - 3:20 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Jenny Simone Lederer**, “Yucatec Phonology Revisited”; [2:20] **Kristine Stenzel**, “Glottalization as a Suprasegmental Feature in Wanano and other Eastern Tukano Languages”; [2:40] **Sharon Hargus**, “Final Glottalization and Voice Quality in Witsuwit’én”; and [3:00] **Richard A. Rhodes**, “Mixean Glottal Allomorphy.”

IX-b. *Historical Phonology* (3:40 - 4:40 pm). — Papers: [3:40] **Blair A. Rudes**, “The Evidence for Dialects of Virginia Algonquian (a.k.a. Powhatan)”; [4:00] **Jessica Coon**, “Root Vowels in Chol (Mayan)”; [4:20] **Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, “Takelma Sibilants in Internal and Comparative Perspective.”

X. *Tense, Voice and Transitivity* (2:00 - 4:20 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Jack B. Martin**, “Degrees of Remoteness in the Creek (Muskogee) Tense System”; [2:20] **Judith Tonhauser**, “Nominal Tense in Guarani”; [2:40] **Rik van Gijn**, “Middle Voice in Yurakaré”; [3:00] **Donna B. Gerdtz & Thomas E. Hukari**, “The Halkomelem Middle Voice”; [3:20] Break; [3:40] **Alejandra Vidal & Verónica Nercesian**, “Valence-Changing Derivations in Wichí”; and [4:00] **Tadataka Nagai**, “Two Types of Transitivity Alternations in Central Alaskan Yup’ik Eskimo.”

**Sunday, January 9**

XI-a. *Morphology* (9:00 - 10:40 am). — Papers: [9:00] **Mary Willie, Natasha Warner, Alina Twist, & James McQueen**, “Processing of Navajo Verbal Morphology”; [9:20] **Katharina Haude**, “Valency and Incorporation in Movima”; [9:40] **Susan Smythe Kung**, “Sound Symbolism and Expressive Language in Huehuetla Tepehua”; [10:00] **Randolph Graczyk**, “Reduplication in Siouan”; and [10:20] **Eugene Buckley**, “Aalsea Diminutive Formation.”

XI-b. *Clitics* (11:00 am - noon). — Papers: [11:00] **Philip S. LeSourd**, “Second-Position Clitics in Western Abenaki”; [11:20] **Tim Thornes**, “Enclitics and Word Development in Northern Paiute Second Position”; and [11:40] **Kirill Shklovsky & Jessica Coon**, “Clitization and Affixation in Two Mayan Languages.”

An updated version of the program schedule is posted at the SSILA website ([www.ssila.org](http://www.ssila.org)).

**Correction**

The University of Manitoba web address given in the July 2004 *Newsletter* for ordering Eung-Do Cook’s *Grammar of Dëne Sùliné (Chipewyan)* (p.12) was not correct. The correct address is:

<http://www.umanitoba.ca/linguistics/pubs/memoirs.html>

Our apologies.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *Unfinished Business*

I promised a few more words about Bill Bright's *Native American Placenames of the United States*, which I announced in the July issue before receiving a review copy. Now that I have actually seen the book, I am struck by how lightly it wears its considerable scholarship. Bright and his 12 Consulting Editors manage to be both authoritative and user-friendly, and appropriately enough the volume is dedicated to "Librarians, past, present, and future."

The structure of the book is as uncomplicated and unpretentious as it could be. All but a score of its nearly 600 pages are devoted to a single alphabetic list of names. The local pronunciation of each name is given using a simple phonetic key, and there are many cross references to other names reflecting the same original. The main business, however is to identify the correct Indian language etymology for each name. However complex, these are always clear:

**KATAHDIN, Mount** (Maine, Piscataquis Co.) \kə tə' dɪn\. Eastern Abenaki (Algonquian) *ktātən* 'large mountain', from *ky-* 'large' and *-atən* 'mountain' (I. Goddard p.c.).

**MOENKOPI** (Ariz., Coconino Co. \mō en' kō pē\. Hopi *münqapi* 'place of flowing water', from *mün-*, *muuna* 'flow', *-qa* 'that which', and *-pi* 'place' (K. Hill).

**LEHIGH** (Pa., Lackawanna Co.) \lē' hī\. The name comes from <Lecha> as written by German settlers, from Delaware (Algonquian) <Lechauweeki, Lechauwiechink, Lechauweing> 'forks of the river'; cf. [lɛxəhánɛk] 'forks of the river' (Masthay 1991:56), Munsee Delaware *lxáweew* 'to be forked' (O'Meara 1996).

When the uncertainty of an etymology must be mentioned, or other complications or connections require comment, Bright is succinct but straightforward. Many etymologies are qualified with a judicious "perhaps." In some instances a name is entered more than once. "Miami" has four entries, reflecting the different sources of the name in Florida, Ohio, California ("Miami Mountain," from Yokuts), and Oregon ("Miami River," from Chinook Jargon). Now and again, an additional comment is called for:

**WABEGON Lake** (Minn., Cass Co.) \wä' bə gon\. Perhaps from Ojibwa (Algonquian) *waabigan* 'clay'; the place is also known as "Mud Lake" (Upham 2001:785; Nichols and Nyholm 1995). Not related to Garrison Keillor's "Lake Wobegon."

Particular attention is given to explaining inauthentic or misunderstood names—or leaps of onomastic imagination:

**ITASCA, Lake** (Minn., Clearwater Co.) \i tas' kə, i tas' kə\. The name of this body of water, considered the headwaters of the Mississippi River, was invented by Henry R. Schoolcraft in 1832, combining the *-itas* of Latin *veritas* 'truth' and the *-ca* of *caput* 'head'.

*Native American Placenames* is the ultimate reference book, the product of intensive scholarly labor over the course of several years, destined to be consulted briefly by people in search of a particular snippet of information. For a few of us linguists and name freaks, however, it is the ultimate treasure book, full of useless but sometimes startling facts, all the more startling for their scholarly seal of authenticity. I can't end without quoting my all-time favorite:

**LOLETA** (Calif., Humboldt Co.) \lə lē' tə\. In 1893 a resident, Mrs. Rufus S. Herrick, chose the present name, supposed to be from the local Wiyot Indian language. The Indian name was in fact *katawóto't*, but an elderly Indian played a joke on Mrs. Herrick by telling her that the name was *hóš wíwítak* 'let's have intercourse!'—the latter part of which she interpreted in baby-talk fashion as **Loleta** (Teeter 1958).

One other item of unfinished business needs to be attended to. The *Newsletter* let Steve Bird and Gary Simons' paper on the "portability" of digital documentation slip by without notice when it first appeared in *Language* in September 2003. (A catch-up notice appears in this issue.) This important article is mentioned in the proposal guidelines for the new NSF/NEH endangered language grant program, and should be read by everyone accumulating large masses of digitized linguistic data (which, I imagine, is pretty much all of us). Bird and Simons warn that we are still in the transition period between paper-based and digital records, and that we work in an environment of "unparalleled confusion" in the management of digital documentation. Much of what we are currently producing can be used only on the same software/hardware platform on which it was created—all but guaranteed to self-obliterate within three to five years—and is structured in such a way that users with interests other than ours can derive only minimal benefit from it. The principal villain is the commercial software industry and its proprietary rights, and Bird and Simons issue a call for nothing less than an open source revolution.

## FROM THE EDITOR OF IJAL

Keren Rice\*

I am writing this following my second full year as editor of the *International Journal of American Linguistics*, covering July 2003 through June 2004. In the first part of the report I give information on the number of submissions to *IJAL* over the past year, and in the second part of the report I discuss some other news.

### Submissions

I always find it interesting to read about the number of submissions to journals, and thought that this might be of interest to readers in general. The numbers that I give below represent activity between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004. In this past year, we received 40 new submissions. In addition, final decisions were made on thirteen papers that had been originally submitted in the previous year. The numbers are summarized below.

- total number of 2003-04 submissions: 40 (2002-03: 34)
- number of these accepted/to appear: 15
- number of these rejected: 9
- number of these asked to revise and resubmit: 11
- number of these still awaiting reviews: 5
- number of these withdrawn after review: 1

\* Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H1, Canada (rice@chass.utoronto.ca).

In addition, of the thirteen papers that were submitted in the previous year and carried over into this past year, nine were accepted and four rejected.

The forty submissions received this year can be categorized as follows.

category	synchronic	diachronic
morphology/syntax	6	-
morphology	1	2
syntax	9	2
phonology	10	3
methodology/semantics	1	-
semantics	1	-
acquisition	1	-
genealogy	-	3
onomastics	-	2

Looking at the 2003-2004 submissions in a slightly different way, of these forty new submissions, one is focused on methodology, twenty-two on languages of Canada and the United States, and eighteen on languages of Mexico and further south. For many years, editors were hoping to increase the number of submissions on Latin American languages, and it looks like this is actually happening.

You might also be interested in some statistics on book reviews. In the four issues published between July 2003 to June 2004, a total of seventeen books were reviewed. The reviewers of these volumes are from North, Central, and South America as well as several from Europe. The reviews cover a wide range of topics dealing with languages spoken from the North Pacific Rim to the Peruvian Amazon.

There are eighteen book reviews assigned but still outstanding. If you are one of those people who owes a book review, Harriet Klein would appreciate hearing from you! There are ten volumes which have arrived recently for which reviewers are being sought. Should any of you reading this be interested in writing a book review, please let Harriet Klein know ([hklein@notes.cc.sunysb.edu](mailto:hklein@notes.cc.sunysb.edu)).

## Thanks

Last year in these notes I remarked that one thing that had become apparent to me after a year of being editor is the quality of team that is required to make a journal run. Special thanks must go to Alma Dean Kolb, our managing editor; it is difficult to imagine how *IJAL* could exist without her. Harriet Klein continues as book review editor, and she has been a tremendous support. The editorial board has been excellent, and I thank each of these members for their advice: Shanley Allen, Willem Adelaar, Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, Willem de Reuse, Nora England, Dan Everett, Sharon Hargus, Monica Macaulay, and Karin Michelson. I would like to extend special thanks to Shanley Allen and Dan Everett, who are rotating off the board after two years of work. It is especially hard to say good-bye to these two since we have worked so closely together to create new operating procedures for the journal. (I've persuaded Shanley to stay on for six more months as an associate editor while another member of the team is on leave!) Arsalan Kahnemuyipour has been *IJAL*'s editorial assistant, and he really trained me to do the job. Arsalan is leaving to take a position at Syracuse University, and I thank him on behalf of the entire team;

we could not have functioned without him. Magda Goledzinowska is taking over his position, and those of you who have contact with *IJAL* will soon become familiar with her. Kate Duff and others at the University of Chicago Press, Journals Division have been very supportive.

There are two other groups to whom I owe an enormous thanks. One is the reviewers. We have had around one hundred people review papers over the past year. I am very impressed with the great care that each one has taken. The reviews, whether positive or negative, have all been extremely helpful to me and the associate editors. The second group is the authors themselves. It goes without saying how important the authors are. It is not possible to publish papers one does not receive.

## Inside *IJAL*

Some of you might be interested in how things work at *IJAL*. Most papers are now submitted electronically. Occasionally we must ask for a hard copy if we cannot get the fonts to print properly. Submitters can help with this by using fonts that work on both Mac and PC platforms and by sending files in .pdf format. When a paper comes in, I send out an e-mail to the associate editors, asking for an associate editor to take charge of it, and for suggestions about possible reviewers. Based on these suggestions and my own knowledge, I select two reviewers for each paper. Occasionally a paper is sent to three reviewers, most commonly when someone that I asked to review takes over a week to respond to me; after a week I usually seek out another reviewer. I am always interested in finding new reviewers, so if you are interested, please let me know what areas you feel competent to review in. You can be assured that I will find something for you to do eventually.

Unless requested by an author, papers are sent to reviewers without the author being identified. Reviewers are identified to the author only if they wish to be. Reviewers are asked to return their reviews within about four weeks; some are faster, some are slower. We send out reminders to people after five to six weeks.

Once the reviews are in, the entire file is sent to the associate editor who agreed to take on the paper. The associate editor reads the paper and the reviews, and writes a report to me outlining the major points in the reviews, adding any relevant points, and making a recommendation. I then read the entire file and make a final decision on the paper.

For those of you writing reviews, it is important to keep in mind that they will be read by the associate editor and the author, not just by me. In general, the tone of the reviews has been excellent. I think that it is important to keep in mind that it can be quite demoralizing to someone to get a review that is needlessly harsh in its wording, and I appreciate the care that reviewers are taking.

Although some papers are accepted or rejected on first submission, probably the most common thing to happen is that the author is asked to revise the paper and resubmit it. In all cases, I try to give the author helpful feedback in how to develop the paper. If a paper is accepted pending some revisions, I generally ask the associate editor in charge of the paper to reread the revised version, and I re-read it as well. If I recommend that a paper be revised and resubmitted, I generally send it back to at least one reviewer and then to the associate editor who handled the paper on the first

round; I then read the entire file again. Often there are little odds and ends of things to be done once the paper is accepted. When we finish those, an accepted paper is sent on to the managing editor, Alma Dean Kolb, for copy-editing and production. Accepted papers are generally scheduled for publication in the order in which they are received by Alma Dean, although adjustments may sometimes have to be made to accommodate the page requirements of each issue. Papers that are being accepted now (July 2004) will appear in 2005 issues.

Overall, the turn-around time between submission and editorial decision has been very good, but for some papers this process has been very slow, and I apologize to those of you who have experienced a long lag. We send out lots of reminders, and the reviewers are always very apologetic; it's just that things happen sometimes, and since reviewing is all volunteer labor, I find it difficult to pressure people too much.

I hope that this helps you understand a little of the internal workings of the journal. I know that it can be very mysterious what happens once a paper is submitted. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask.

### Ideas welcome

As I said in this spot last year, if you have questions, ideas, etc. about *IJAL*, please be sure to get in touch with me about them. I look forward to hearing from you.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### *Voices from Four Directions*

August 20, 2004

I am very disappointed in what you wrote in your Editorial Comments in the July *SSILA Newsletter* about the “ethnopoetic” translations in Swann’s *Voices from Four Directions*. Consider my wife Virginia’s translation of the Warm Springs Sahaptin story “Celilo”, pp. 195-208. What was told by Larry George appears in a form that a number of speakers of Sahaptin have come to know over the years through the work of Virginia with them, in their education programs. The text by Larry came to Virginia because *he sent her* a recording he had himself made, telling her to present it in print in the way she (and I) did.

In the course of her work with Sahaptin (and mine with Chinookan varieties) such form of oral narratives have appeared again and again and again. They are not concocted. They are characteristic of Sahaptin oral narrative. Just as the morpheme order in the verb and noun are characteristic of the language, so the is the organization of lines in oral narratives. When one works with the language, one gets to recognize it. The organization of narratives, the organization of verbs, are both there to be found.

Come on, don’t let such organization trouble you. Syntax doesn’t trouble you, does it?

—Dell Hymes  
Charlottesville, Virginia  
(dhymes@adelphia.net)

[What troubles me are translations, supposedly intended for the general reader, that foreground performance-based organization—like the script that scrolls through a teleprompter—at the expense of visual readability. It’s time for Reading Theory to link up with the research on oral discourse structures that scholars like Dell and Virginia Hymes have so significantly advanced. If the distinctively Sahaptin way of bundling lexical and grammatical ideas into morphosyntactic structures can be conveyed by English words and phrases, surely it is not impossible for the cognitive rhythms and repetitions of a Sahaptin story to be accurately encoded in English texts structured by sentences, quoted dialogue, and paragraphing. —VG]

### Special Issue of journal focuses on indigenous language bilingualism

August 17, 2004

I am taking the liberty of writing to you about an upcoming special issue of the *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, on Indigenous Language Bilingualism. Prof. Colin Baker of the University of Wales is general editor of the journal, and I will be guest editor.

The focus of this issue will be somewhat more specialized than previous edited volumes on indigenous languages. We are looking for research reports from field studies of bilingualism and language learning, aspects of language use and language competence, and research applied to both educational contexts and language development in general involving indigenous language communities and indigenous cultures. Papers should be reports on an actual empirical study, or a theoretical discussion or review of literature that references empirical work in the field. A broad range of theoretical and methodological approaches is to be included, including educational linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, anthropological studies of language and education, and work from experimental, controlled-descriptive, and ethnographic approaches. Aspects of language development and language use focused on either the indigenous language or the national language or both, children and/or adults, in school and/or extracurricular-community settings are being solicited.

The deadline for paper submissions is May 1, 2005. Please contact me for a copy of the detailed Call for Papers, or with any question or observation that you may have.

—Norbert Francis  
College of Education, Box 5774  
Northern Arizona University  
Flagstaff, Arizona 86011  
(norbert.francis@nau.edu)

### Archiving indigenous oral traditions

July 22, 2004

SSILA members may find some recent articles in *Comma, the International Journal on Archives* to be of interest. The 2003.1 issue is exclusively devoted to archives and indigenous peoples, with an emphasis on documenting oral traditions worldwide. Of particular interest is an article from Canada, “Archiving Actualities: Sharing Authority with Dane-zaa First Nations,” by Robin Ridington and Jillian Ridington, pp. 61-68. The 2004.1 issue contains a related linguistic article, “Respect for Fonts: Linguistic Documentation and Lesser-Used Orthographies,” by Brian Doyle, pp. 77-86.

—Mark Thiel  
Marquette University  
(mark.thiel@marquette.edu)

## OBITUARIES

### Alfredo Torero Fernández de Córdova (1930-2004)

We regret to report the death of the distinguished Peruvian linguist Alfredo Torero, in Valencia, Spain, on June 19, 2004. Born in Huacho, Peru, in 1930, Alfredo was a leading member of the Peruvian academic community until his exile to Europe in 1991, where he held refugee status in the Netherlands for the latter part of his life.

Although born in a typical Peruvian coastal community and educated at the prestigious Colegio Guadalupe in Lima, Alfredo soon became fascinated by the diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the migrants who descended from the Andean cordilleras in search of a better life. We owe to his exhaustive research, beginning in the 1960s, the path-breaking classification of the Quechua dialects of the Andes on which all subsequent comparative and historical research into Andean languages has been based. Alfredo's foundational publications on Quechua dialectology began with "Los dialectos quechuas" in the *Anales Científicos de la Universidad Agraria* (Lima, 1964) and include *El quechua y la historia social andina*, published by the Universidad Ricardo Palma (Lima, 1974). Most recently, Alfredo completed a monumental study of the Andean languages, placing Quechua in the context of other living languages such as Aymara and Mapuche, as well as relating it chronologically and typologically to extinct languages such as Mochica and Kulli, both formerly spoken in northern Peru (*Los idiomas de los Andes*, IFEA, Lima, 2002).

While making a living as a journalist, Alfredo trained in linguistics at the Sorbonne in the 1960s, where he earned his Doctorate for a thesis on Puquina, the third "general language of Peru" at the time of the Spanish Conquest. Between 1969 and 1990 he held high-level academic positions in Peru, first at the Universidad Nacional Agraria of La Molina, where he was a colleague of José María Arguedas, and then at his alma mater, the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. He was Vice-Rector of San Marcos from 1985 until 1990, when his career was interrupted by political events in the country. Alfredo always combined a passionate interest for the Andean people with a deep concern for social justice, especially relating to the situation of the poor and dispossessed. This position eventually brought him into conflict with the authorities of his country. During his exile in Europe he held several academic positions in Spain (Salamanca, Valencia).

Alfredo Torero was an inspiration to several generations of students and scholars of Quechua throughout the international Andeanist community. The quality and originality of his work lay in his ability to draw on ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence in his historical linguistic reconstructions. He had an extraordinary knowledge of the Andean landscape and its people, to which he could relate at will the diverse Quechua and Aymara dialects spoken from southern Colombia to northwest Argentina. Alfredo was generous with his knowledge, and we all the poorer for no longer having him with us as a teacher, and as a wonderful conversationalist.

—Rosaleen Howard and Willem Adelaar

### Lawrence Nicodemus (1910-2004)

Lawrence Nicodemus, 94, died at his home July 17. He was a native speaker of Coeur d'Alene and the language's authority.

One of the last full-blood Coeur d'Alenes, he gained prominence as a transitional figure between the eras of the tribe's missionization and the twenty-first century. His paternal grandfather Cyprian Kwaruutus Nicodemus was the primary consultant to James Teit, whose posthumous account describes the tribe's 19th century life ways (1930). Kwaruutus's wife Dorothy Nicodemus became Gladys Reichard's Coeur d'Alene consultant.

Lawrence Nicodemus was the son of James Nicodemus and Julia Antelope. He entered the boys boarding school at the Sacred Heart Mission in DeSmet, Idaho, speaking only Coeur d'Alene. He learned English and excelled as a student in a curriculum that included music, Latin, and Greek, but only offered schooling through the eighth grade. Lawrence's mother arranged for him to attend Gonzaga High School in Spokane, where he graduated in 1930.

In 1927 and 1929 Gladys Reichard traveled to Idaho to document Coeur d'Alene, with instructions and summer fieldwork grants from Franz Boas. There she was fortunate to meet the aged Dorothy Nicodemus, who spoke only Coeur d'Alene. Dorothy's most reliable translator was her daughter-in-law, Julia. However, when Reichard attempted to ask Julia technical questions about the language she learned that it was Lawrence who could discuss the grammatical categories. His study of Latin at the Mission and Gonzaga High Schools prepared him to do the work that would occupy him for much of his lifetime.

In 1935-36 Lawrence Nicodemus spent thirteen months at Columbia University working with Reichard on the Coeur d'Alene grammar (1938). It includes an acknowledgment of the invaluable contributions by his family. Reichard later published Dorothy's stories as a Memoir of the American Folklore Society (1947), dedicating it to Julia and Lawrence.

Lawrence lived with his mother until she passed in 1969. Their farm lease income allowed him to pursue a life of contributions to the tribe. Following his graduation, the Depression cut short his enrollment at Gonzaga University. When World War II broke out, Lawrence edited and published a newsletter mailed to tribal men and women serving in the armed forces. After the war Lawrence Nicodemus served as the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Judge. His experience motivated him to complete a law degree through LaSalle College in Chicago. He used his training as an advocate for tribal legal rights, and served on the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council in the 1950s.

When the community of linguists and anthropologists working on Salish family languages grew after 1960, Lawrence's contributions a generation earlier led graduate students to seek him out. He remained the Coeur d'Alene expert and primary consultant to five Ph.D. dissertations and a number of scholarly articles in the subsequent decades.

Lawrence Nicodemus completed a B.A. in music from Eastern Washington University at the age of sixty-nine, but it was his talent as a native linguist that came to the fore late in his life. In 1975 the Tribe published a self-study course in Coeur d'Alene

that he authored, using a practical orthography. The primer, two-volume dictionary, and audio cassette package was delivered to every Reservation family, and remained his proudest achievement.

In the 1980s Lawrence worked on two grant-funded publications; one a record of tribal family and historical names in Coeur d'Alene; the other an ethnogeography of Coeur d'Alene place names (Palmer 1987a and 1987b). Tribal elders contributed significantly to both works, but Lawrence was the primary source of technical expertise on the Coeur d'Alene terms.

In the 1990s there was an efflorescence of activities to revitalize the heritage language. The Tribe procured grants and used its gaming revenues to create a language program, develop a curriculum for Coeur d'Alene instruction at the reservation high school, and support a college course. Lawrence Nicodemus was a tireless contributor to each of those activities. Then in his late eighties, he attended class meetings daily for hours at a time, and appeared at the Tribe's Language Center for consultant work. A year ago, by then confined to a wheelchair, Lawrence Nicodemus spent his ninety-fourth birthday working on his language.

Lawrence Nicodemus was a fiercely independent and an extraordinarily kind and gentle man. He remained a devout Catholic and member of the Sacred Heart parish throughout his life. He lent his musical talents to the Church, regularly playing the organ at Masses and funerals. He suffered poor health after 2002 and was forced to retire in the fall of 2003, yet remained a cheerful advisor to employees who worked with him in his home until his final days. He was cared for in his home the last few years by descendants of his mother's family.

—Raymond Brinkman

[Raymond Brinkman is the Director of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Language Department and a student of Lawrence Nicodemus.]

PUBLICATIONS ON THE COEUR D'ALENE LANGUAGE LISTING LAWRENCE  
NICODEMUS AS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR

- Brinkman, Raymond. 2003. *Etsmeystkhw khwe Snwiyepmshtsn*, 'You know how to talk like a Whiteman.' Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Chicago.
- Doak, Ivy G. 1997. *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Texas at Austin.
- Johnson, Robert Erik. 1975. *The Role of Phonetic Detail in Coeur d'Alene Phonology*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Washington State University.
- Palmer, Gary B. 1988. The Language and Culture approach in the Coeur d'Alene Language Preservation Project. *Human Organization*. 47(4):307-317.
- Reichard, Gladys A. 1938. Coeur d'Alene. *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, vol. 3, ed. Franz Boas. New York: J.J. Augustin.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1947. *An Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Indian Myths*. Memoirs of the American Folklore Society, no. 41. (Reprinted: Krauss Reprint Co., New York, 1969.)
- Sloat, Clarence. 1966. *Phonological Redundancy Rules in Coeur d'Alene*. Ph. D. dissertation. University of Washington.
- Wagner, Jill Maria. 1997. *Language, Power, and Ethnicity on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation*. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Washington State University.

## NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Documenting Endangered Languages: An Interagency Partnership

The National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities recently announced *Documenting Endangered Languages*, a multi-year funding partnership supporting projects to develop and advance knowledge concerning endangered human languages. Made urgent by the imminent death of an estimated half of the 6,000-7,000 currently used human languages, this effort aims also to exploit advances in information technology. Funding will support fieldwork and other activities relevant to recording, documenting, and archiving endangered languages, including the preparation of lexicons, grammars, text samples, and databases. Funding will be available in the form of one- to three-year project grants as well as fellowships for up to twelve months. At least half of the available funding will be awarded to projects involving fieldwork. The Smithsonian Institution's National Anthropological Archives will participate in the partnership as a research host, a non-funding role.

Principal Investigators and applicants for Fellowships may propose projects involving one or more of the following activities:

1. Conduct fieldwork to record in digital audio and video format one or more endangered languages.
2. Carry out later stages of documentation including the preparation of lexicons, grammars, text samples, and databases.
3. Digitize and otherwise preserve and provide wider access to such documentary materials, including previously collected materials and those concerned with languages which have recently died and are related to currently endangered languages.
4. Further develop standards and databases to make this documentation widely available in consistent, archivable, interoperable, and Web-based formats.
5. Conduct initial analysis of findings in the light of current linguistic theory.
6. Train native speakers in descriptive linguistics.
7. Create other infrastructure, including workshops, to make the problem of endangered languages more widely understood and more effectively addressed.

Proposed projects may range from a single investigator working for six months to a group of investigators working for three years. DEL will give the highest priority to projects that involve actually recording in digital audio and video format endangered languages before they become extinct.

Academic institutions and non-profit, non-academic organizations located in the United States are eligible for project funding. U.S. citizens are eligible to apply for fellowships, as are foreign nationals who have been living in the United States or its jurisdictions for at least the three years prior to the proposal deadline.

The anticipated funding amount is \$2 million annually, pending the availability of funds. It will be distributed among 18 to 22 awards, approximately 12 of which will be fellowships of either \$40,000 (9-12 months) or \$24,000 (6-8 months).

The first proposal deadline will be November 1, 2004. For full program information and proposal guidelines visit:

[www.nsf.gov/pubs/2004/nsf04605/nsf04605.htm](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2004/nsf04605/nsf04605.htm)



General questions and questions about project grants should be directed to Joan Maling, Linguistics Program Director, NSF (703/292-8046, [jmaling@nsf.gov](mailto:jmaling@nsf.gov)). Questions about fellowships should be directed to Helen Aguera, Acting Deputy Director, Preservation & Access Program, NEH (202/606-8573, [haguera@neh.gov](mailto:haguera@neh.gov)).

### Upcoming general meetings

- *VIII Encuentro en el Noroeste* (Hermosillo, November 17-19)

The 8th *Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste* will take place at the University of Sonora, Hermosillo, Mexico, on Nov. 17-19. The deadline for abstracts was April 30. For further information visit the Encuentro website ([www.8encuentrolinguistics.uson.mx](http://www.8encuentrolinguistics.uson.mx)).

- *3rd Conference on Missionary Linguistics* (Hong Kong/Macau, March 12-15, 2005)

The *3rd International Conference on Missionary Linguistics* will take place on March 12-15th, 2005 in Hong Kong and Macau, organized by Prof. **Cristina Altman** and Prof. **Otto Zwartjes**. The central purpose of this conference is to outline a comprehensive study, to be eventually published, of what is generally referred to as “missionary linguistics.” The subject is to some extent limited in time (focusing primarily on the period 1492-1850) but not in space. It includes grammars written in different languages (Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, Dutch etc.), by missionaries of different orders (Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, etc. as well as Protestants), and on different continents. The organizers invite contributions from SSILA members on pre-1850 missionary grammars and dictionaries of Amerindian languages. Abstracts of around 200 words should be sent (before December 15, 2004) to either Gregory James ([lcgiamex@ust.hk](mailto:lcgiamex@ust.hk)) or Otto Zwartjes ([otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no](mailto:otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no)). Presentations may be in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French; papers to be considered for publication must be written either in English or in Spanish. Abstracts should include the name(s) or the presenter(s), institution, postal address and e-mail address, and indicate the language in which the presentation is intended to be given. A conference fee of HK\$1,000 (US\$128) will be charged. For further information visit the Conference website ([www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislinghongkongmacao/english](http://www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislinghongkongmacao/english)).

- *Society for Applied Anthropology* (Santa Fe, April 5-10, 2005)

Next year’s annual meeting of the *Society for Applied Anthropology* (SfAA) will be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, during 5-10 April, 2005. One of the foci for the meeting is to reach out to communities and/or bring communities in. Many SSILA members have been working in language communities and this meeting might be a very nice outlet for letting language communities and professionals know what we do. Two organized sessions have already been proposed on Language Revitalization (“Indigenous Language Revitalization: Case Studies” [tentative title] and “Language Revitalization: Listening to Native Communities”). In addition, a two-day language teacher training workshop is being planned for April 5-6 by the Indigenous Language Institute, Linguistic Institute for Native Americans, and Oklahoma Native Language Association. Registration and proposal submission information is available at the SfAA’s website ([www.sfaa.net](http://www.sfaa.net)). If you have any questions, please contact **Akira Yamamoto**, Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas ([akira@ku.edu](mailto:akira@ku.edu)).

- *Aboriginal Oral Traditions* (Halifax, NS, April 21-23, 2005)

An interdisciplinary conference on *Aboriginal Oral Traditions: Theory, Practice, and Ethics* will be held at the Gorsebrook Research Institute, St. Mary’s University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 21-23, 2005. The

conference will explore new ways of understanding how Aboriginal communities produce and preserve knowledge through oral tradition. Proposals are welcome from all disciplines on such topics as: archival research on collections of oral narratives; intellectual property rights and the repatriation of stories; the importance of oral traditions in contemporary Aboriginal literatures; storytelling in Aboriginal communities today; the role of electronic media in the dissemination of oral narratives; partnership between community and university researchers; the role of stories in environmental studies; and the role of stories in economic development. Please send a proposal (250-300 words), an abstract (50 words), and a short biographical note (100 words) by September 10, 2004 to [gorsebrook@smu.ca](mailto:gorsebrook@smu.ca). The conference will be held in partnership with the Native Studies Department, University of Manitoba, and the Mi’kmaq-Maliseet Institute, University of New Brunswick and with the participation of The Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq. A special focus of the conference will be work being done by, with, and in Aboriginal communities of Atlantic Canada, especially Mi’kmaq communities. The program will include invited Mi’kmaq speakers, a trip to the archives of Acadia University (Silas T. Rand collection), as well as a workshop on Silas Rand’s *Legends of the Micmac*.

- *The Typology of Stative-Active Languages* (Leipzig, May 20-22, 2005)

A conference on the *Typology of Stative-Active Languages* will be held at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, May 20-22, 2005. The aim of the conference is to explore similarities and differences among languages of the stative-active (or “split intransitive”, “agent-patient”, “agentive”, etc.) marking type. Particularly welcome are papers that address issues of argument structure and phenomena related to voice or valency in such languages—areas where stative-active languages are likely to show common behavior distinct from languages without stative-active morphology. Papers can be language-specific, reporting on field research on individual stative-active languages, or might directly address typological issues from a broader perspective. English is the preferred language at the conference. Invited speakers will include **Johanna Nichols** (UC Berkeley), **Marianne Mithun** (UC Santa Barbara), and **Marian Klammer** (Leiden). The conference organizers are **Mark Donohue** (Singapore) and **Søren Wichmann** (MPI EVA). A one-page abstract should be e-mailed ([sa\\_conf@eva.mpg.de](mailto:sa_conf@eva.mpg.de)) no later than December 1, 2004. The title of the paper, the name(s) of the author(s), and one mailing address, with telephone, fax, and e-mail address as available, should be included in the body of the e-mail, and not be included on the abstract. Authors will be notified of their acceptance by January 1, 2005. Abstracts may also be snail-mailed or faxed to: Søren Wichmann, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany (fax +49-341-3550-333). For fuller information visit the conference web page ([email.eva.mpg.de/~wichmann/as\\_gen.html](http://email.eva.mpg.de/~wichmann/as_gen.html)).

- *17th ICHL* (Madison, July 31-August 5, 2005)

The 17th *International Conference on Historical Linguistics* will be held July 31 to August 5, 2005 in the Pyle Center on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison, overlooking Lake Mendota. The deadline for submission of abstracts for papers (20 min. + 10 min. for discussion) is March 1, 2005, and decisions will be e-mailed to authors by April 1. Abstracts (no more than 250 words) can be submitted on our website; for those who lack access to the internet, please send your abstract to: ICHL Organizing Committee, Department of German, 818 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, U.S.A. In addition to broad general sessions, ICHL will include several special topics: Native American historical linguistics; linguistic theory and language change; socio-historical linguistics; and immigration and language change. Invited speakers will include: **B. Elan Dresher** (U of Toronto); **Steven Fassberg** (Hebrew U of Jerusalem); **William Labov** (U of Pennsylvania); **Michele Loporcaro** (U of Zurich); **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto); and **Ans van**



**Kemenade** (U of Nijmegen). For additional details (including on travel, lodging and registration), visit the conference website ([csumc.wisc.edu/news\\_files/ICHL.htm](http://csumc.wisc.edu/news_files/ICHL.htm)) or contact **Joseph Salmons** ([jsalmons@wisc.edu](mailto:jsalmons@wisc.edu)).

- **ICHoLS-10** (Urbana-Champaign, Sept. 1-5, 2005)

The *10th International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences* will take place at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Sept. 1-5, 2005. This conference takes place every three years, and this is the first time it has been held in the US since 1993. The history of descriptions of indigenous languages of the Americas has always been an important part of this conference. This year there will be special sessions on “missionary linguistics”, organized by **Otto Zwartjes** ([otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no](mailto:otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no)), but the organizing committee would also be happy to entertain independent proposals. Papers on all aspects of the history of the language sciences are invited. Please submit abstracts of no more than 300 words to the conference organizer (address provided below). If a full panel on a particular topic is proposed, the organizer(s) should provide full abstracts for each paper. We particularly encourage participation by scholars of non-Western linguistic traditions. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is October 1, 2004. For further information contact the conference organizer, **Douglas Kibbee**, Dept. of French, Univ. of Illinois, 707 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana IL 61801 ([dkibbee@uiuc.edu](mailto:dkibbee@uiuc.edu)).

## THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

(Edited by William Bright)

### *More on the Place Name Chicago*

Michael McCafferty\*

“Chicago” as a French place-name dates to the early 1680s.[1] It can be traced to the explorer René de la Salle. In 1687, the year that La Salle perished in Texas, Pierre-Charles Delliëtte, a cousin of La Salle’s assistant Henri de Tonti, passed through the Chicago area on his way to the French post at Starved Rock on the Illinois River. Delliëtte wrote an account of this trip and spelled the place name “Chicagoua.”[2] Delliëtte’s term is an excellent French rendition of *šikaakwa*, the Miami-Illinois language word for the striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).[3] His spelling of this place name is supported by other early historical spellings in the forms <Chicag8a>, <Chikag8a>, <Chikagoüa> and <Chicagoua>, two of which have the symbol 8 representing in this case the letters ou and the sound w.[4] The latter spellings appear in the letters of Jacques Gravier, a Jesuit missionary among the Illinois Indians in the late 17th and early 18th centuries and fluent speaker of their language.

As demonstrated by two of the three surviving Miami-Illinois language dictionaries compiled by the Jesuits in the late 1600s and early 1700s and supported by the earliest historical botanical data for the area, *šikaakwa* was also a slang term for a kind of wild onion[5] growing in the watershed of the Des Plaines River. In the early 1990s John H. Swenson, an onion specialist, succeeded in making a positive identification of Chicago’s eponymous plant, which he determined was the wild leek, or ramp (*Allium tricoccum*),

known to the early French as “ail sauvage.”[6] The Miami and Illinois Indians, the dominant tribe in the Chicago area at the time of the early French, had named a section of the important portage from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River comprised of the Des Plaines River after the wild leek because it grew in remarkable abundance along it. Giving a watercourse the name of a plant growing conspicuously in its vicinity was a commonplace naming practice among these Native peoples.

Although the earliest accurate spellings of “Chicago” came from Gravier and Delliëtte, the first spelling to reach the public eye had arrived earlier in the form, “Checagou,” in the writings of René de La Salle.[7] 1680, it appears, was the year La Salle wrote down this hydronym for the first time. To anyone familiar with the Miami-Illinois language primary sources, what this spelling represents is very clear. However, two aspects of “Checagou” are surprising, although not unexpected, since the name did pass through La Salle’s mill.

The native place names that this explorer was the first to record and coin for Europeans represent an important legacy. Indeed, many of these names, such as “Ohio” and “Wabash,” continue to be used today. Even so, the explorer’s onomastic inventory exhibits an unequal quality, a reflection of his failure to have learned any American Indian language.[8]

The first unusual aspect of “Checagou” is its e. This has been described as an obvious example of a commonly documented mishearing of e for original Miami-Illinois i by Frenchmen who did not know the language.[9] And, in truth, the e in La Salle’s spelling is of no concern since Miami-Illinois peoples controlled the Chicago area before and during La Salle’s time there and would be the source of the name. Moreover, La Salle’s contemporaries spelled the place name correctly.

Of greater interest is the fact that something went wrong at the end of “Checagou.” Delliëtte’s and Gravier’s definitive forms noted above, other reliable recordings of this place name, and many other reliable recordings of the Miami-Illinois word for striped skunk (wild leek) indicate the actual term ends in the sound wa, written oua or oa historically in French. But La Salle’s place name ends in orthographic ou, which in French does not represent wa. How can we account for this blunder? In not one but two ways.

“Checagou” could have resulted from La Salle’s incorrectly transliterating a missionary’s spelling of the place name he had seen in the form \*Checag8 or \*Chicag8. This would have been something originally penned by only Jacques Marquette, the first European to learn the Miami-Illinois language and the first to journey upon the Des Plaines River, or Claude-Jean Allouez, the second missionary in history to learn the language and to visit the area. The place name would have been an entry seen by La Salle in the Jesuits’ Algonquian language data that he perused before going to the West.[10] Marquette and Allouez were the only missionaries among the Illinois Indians before La Salle’s arrival in the Illinois Country.

8 was a letter commonly used by French missionaries to write a variety of native language sounds, most of which were typically spelled ou or o in French. However, unbeknownst to 99.9% of all the French, Jesuit missionaries also used 8 as shorthand to stand

\* Dept. of Linguistics, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401

for the sound *wa*, which was commonly written *oua* and *oa* in the French orthography of the 17th century. In fact, not only is the spelling of “Chicago” with a final *8* found in other historical Jesuit missionary documents,[11] *8* representing final *-wa* also appears in all the Miami-Illinois language dictionaries, especially in animal and plant names, e.g., <arem8> for *aremwa* ‘dog’, <amec8> for *amehkwa* ‘beaver’, <irenans8> for *irenaswa* ‘bison’, etc.[12] Indeed, a parallel historical spelling development occurred in the case of two different Illinois warriors from the late 17th and early 18th centuries whose name was “Striped Skunk.” These men’s names are variously spelled “Chicagou,” “Chikagou,” or “Chicago” in the literature.[13] But these are incorrect French renderings of the Illinois word *šikaakwa* ‘striped skunk’ and could easily have resulted from incorrect transliterations of an earlier spelling in the form \*Chicag8.

The other way to explain the final *-ou* of the “Chicagou” spelling is that the terms for striped skunk noted directly above as well as La Salle’s spelling were originally written \*Checagoa or \*Chicagoa. The erroneous *-ou* ending of these published forms could simply have resulted from someone’s miscopying the original handwritten place name, either La Salle himself or perhaps La Salle’s friend and promoter in France, the abbé Claude Bernou. We have found evidence in La Salle’s manuscripts that he did not always close his cursive *a* at the top.[14] Thus, the final *u* of <Chicagou> may have been originally a cursive *a* that was not closed and, as a result, was misread as a *u* by whoever first copied the name. Forming an *a* without closing the top of the letter is a common event in cursive writing and interpreting an *a* shaped in this way in a foreign word as a *u* is an expected misjudgment.

Importantly, Bernou, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, who was La Salle’s personal mapmaker and the king’s official mapmaker in Quebec, the royal hydrographer Minet, the Italian mapmaker Coronelli, the Recollet priest Louis Hennepin, as well as others in La Salle’s circle of geography enthusiasts, had a profound and *instantaneous* effect on the future shape of the place name “Chicago,” and on the shapes of other place names in the heart of North America. This is because La Salle entered the stage of history as an explorer at just the right time in order to be the European coiner of Indian place names in the heartland of North America. And in his immediate wake came his colleagues, all high-profile, influential cartographers with access direct and indirect to the king’s circle. La Salle and the members of his *côterie*, none of whom knew any Algonquian languages, are the ones responsible for establishing the “Chicago” spelling in use today. The spelling of this Miami-Illinois place name with a final *-o* ~ *-ou* rather than final *-oa* ~ *-oua* was burned into the European geographic mindset in the 1680s during and just after the time that La Salle was directing the crown’s affairs in the Mississippi valley. Importantly, this standardization of the name took place after La Salle had forced the Jesuit missionary Allouez to flee the Illinois Country. Hence, the shape of this place name was set in stone before Jesuits versed in the Miami-Illinois language had returned to the area, before they had a chance to influence the ultimate shape of the modern spelling in any meaningful way. Once they did return, as in the case of Gravier, the place-name was properly spelled.

Archaeological evidence indicates Miami-Illinois speakers did not inhabit the Chicago area until very late prehistoric times. Conse-

quently, this place name would date to only around the early 17th century. However, the name was already in place, in use by the Illinois Indians, when the Europeans first began arriving. In addition, this place name continued to be used as a name for the Des Plaines River by both Indians and Europeans into the middle historic period because of importance of “Chicagoua” as a portage route between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan. In time, the French created their own name for this stream, “la rivière des Plaines.” However, “Chicago” obviously has a very persistent spirit. Witness the name’s usage across time as it switched to become the moniker for the Chicago River and the trading town located at its mouth near Lake Michigan. But not only is it an important and enduring indigenous place name, it is also, along with “Mississippi,” “Canada,” “Miami,” and “Alaska,” among the most widely recognized North American Indian words on the planet, used on a daily basis by far-flung people throughout the world. Quite a history for a little creek with its wild leeks.

#### NOTES

1. For an in-depth historical, linguistic and botanical examination of this place name, see Michael McCafferty, “A Fresh Look at the Place Name Chicago,” *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 96/2 (Summer 2003): 116-129.
2. Theodore Calvin Pease and Raymond C. Werner, eds., *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, Vol. 23, (French Series, Vol. 1, *The French Foundations: 1680-1693*): 392.
3. David J. Costa, “Miami-Illinois Animal Names,” *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics* 17/3 (1992): 26.
4. Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed. *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, 73 vols. (Cleveland: Burrows Brothers Co., 1896-1901), 65: 52, 54, 100, 102.
5. Pierre-François Pinet, [French-Illinois dictionary, ca. 1697] (Archives de la Société de Jésus Canada français. St-Jérôme, Quebec), *recueil* 0004662: p. 22; Antoine-Robert Le Boulenger, *dit* Jean-Baptiste, [French-Illinois dictionary, ca. 1725] (Manuscript at the John Carter Brown Library, Providence): p. 5.
6. John F. Swenson, “Chicagoua/Chicago: The Origin, Meaning, and Etymology of a Place Name,” *Illinois Historical Journal* 84 (1991): 235-48.
7. Pierre Margry, ed., *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l’ouest et dans le sud de l’Amérique septentrionale 1614-1754, Mémoires et documents inédits recueillis et publiés par Pierre Margry*, 6 vols. [Paris: D. Jouast: 1876-1886] (New York: AMS Press [Reprint] 1974), 2:82.
8. For an example of one of La Salle’s linguistic blunders, see Michael McCafferty, “Wabash, Its Meaning and History.” *Proceedings of the Thirty-first Algonquian Conference* (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2000): 224-5.
9. Michael McCafferty, “A Fresh Look at the Place Name Chicago,” 119. It is not impossible that the *e* could represent the attested Peoria dialect pronunciation of the first vowel of the word for striped skunk (wild leek), *šekaakwa*. See Nancy Stand’s form <šeká?akwá> in Charles F. Hockett, “Notes on Peoria & Miami,” *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics* 10/4 (1985):38.
10. See Lucien Campeau, “Les mémoires d’Allet rendus à leur auteur.” *Les Cahiers des Dix*, 43 (1983):31-32, 52, and notes 83 and 85.
11. See, for example, Pierre-Philippe Potier, “Chemin, par terre, de S jos: aux 8ia — de 60 L.” and “avril S. joseph,” manuscrits Potier, *Gazettes* (Archives de la Société de Jésus Canada français, St-Jérôme, Quebec):

180 and 166b; on his holograph map of the Mississippi that Marquette uses 8 to represent *wa*. See the original map by Father Jacques Marquette in the Archives de la Société de Jésus Canada français, St-Jérôme, Quebec. *Recueil* 196. The best reproduction of this map is in Sarah Jones Tucker, comp, *Indian Villages of the Illinois Country*. Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers 2(1). Pt. 1. (Springfield, 1942), plate V.

12. Carl Masthay, ed., *Kaskaskia Illinois-to-French Dictionary* (St. Louis, Missouri: the editor, 2002), 62, 281, and Le Boullenger, [French-Illinois dictionary], folio 41; Masthay, *Kaskaskia Illinois-to-French Dictionary*, 72, 135, 194; *ibid.*, 220, and Pinet, [French-Illinois dictionary], p. 69. For an in-depth phonological description of the letter 8, see McCafferty, "A Fresh Look at the Place Name Chicago," 119-23.

13. Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, 67: 294; 68:202-4, 214; Wayne Temple, *Indian Villages of the Illinois Country: Historic Tribes*. Revised edition. Vol. 2, part 2 (Springfield: Illinois State Museum, 1966), 12, 35, 41, 47.

14. Manuscript letter from René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, to friends at Fort St-Louis (Starved Rock), 1 September 1683. Newberry Library, Chicago.

## MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other "media exposure" for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible.]

### Our colleagues in the news

• The *Kenai Peninsula Clarion* (Alaska) reported last April on a lecture given at Kenai Peninsula College by artist and anthropologist **Joan Tenenbaum** on her work with the Dena'ina language in the early 1970s. "When I got to Nondalton, Tenenbaum reminisced, "everyone kept saying, 'You can't write our language,' because no one had ever done it before. I never doubted I could do it, but it was incredibly hard." After finishing a doctoral dissertation on the language for Columbia University and publishing a volume of Dena'ina stories, Tenenbaum left linguistics for a career as an artist, specializing in jewelry and metalworking. Several of her pieces incorporate elements of Dena'ina culture. (Archived at: [www.peninsulaclarion.com/stories/040504](http://www.peninsulaclarion.com/stories/040504)).

• The September 2004 issue of *California Monthly*, the magazine of the UC Berkeley Alumni Association, had a long and intelligent article on the revitalization of Chochenyo, the Costanoan language formerly spoken along the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay ("A Faith in Words," by Kerry Tremain). Now extinct, Chochenyo was extensively documented by the intrepid J. P. Harrington, who worked with the last speakers, Angela Colos and José Guzman, in the 1920s. Harrington's notes (and wax cylinder recordings), along with a few scanty attestations of Chochenyo from the 19th century, have been of scholarly interest to several UC Berkeley linguists, including **Catherine Callaghan**, who catalogued Harrington's notes shortly after his death in 1961, **Madison Beeler**, **Amy Miller**, **Andrew Garrett**, and, most recently, **Juliette Blevins** and **Jon Rodney**. Blevins (who was a visiting professor

in Berkeley's Linguistics department from 2002 to 2004) and Rodney (a student working closely with her) have been collaborating with the Muwekma—a group of East Bay Costanoan descendants seeking recognition as a tribe—to restore a speaking knowledge of Chochenyo to the native community. The *Cal Monthly* story tells how Blevins arranged for a group of Muwekma women who had been relearning the language to accompany her to last year's SSILA meeting in Boston, where the women spoke and sang in Chochenyo as part of a joint presentation. The article recounts how Catherine Callaghan, who happened to be in the audience, got up after the presentation, with tears in her eyes. "I never thought my work would ever come to such a wonderful thing as this," she said. "I had no idea."

### News briefs

• The November 2004 issue of *Native American Casino*, a "business-to-business, monthly magazine for the Indian gaming industry" ([www.nacasino.com](http://www.nacasino.com)) will celebrate Native American Heritage Month with a feature article on "Revitalizing Our Heritage Languages." A growing number of tribes around the country are devoting a portion of their sometimes substantial gaming profits to support tribal language programs and other language revitalization work.

• The August 20 edition of *Nunatsiaq News*, the weekly newspaper of Nunavut (Canada's semi-autonomous Inuit territory), published an extensive report on the 14th Inuit Studies Conference that took place earlier that month at the Arctic Institute in Calgary [see "News from Regional Groups" below]. (Archived at: [www.nunatsiaq.com/archives/40820/news/nunavut/40820\\_10.html](http://www.nunatsiaq.com/archives/40820/news/nunavut/40820_10.html)).

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Arctic

• The 14th *Inuit Studies Conference*, organized by the Arctic Institute of North America, met at the University of Calgary, Alberta, August 11-14, 2004, under the leadership of Karla Jessen Williamson, former executive director of the Institute. A session titled "Use of Inuktitut Languages: Traditional Material and Modern Methods" dealt with language matters. It included the following papers:

**Louis-Jacques Dorais** (U Laval, Quebec), "Language and identity after the advent of Nunavut: Some enlightened opinions"; **Jonathan Dewar & Eva Aariak** (Office of the Nunavut Language Commissioner, Iqaluit), "How will Nunavut speak to the future? Changes to Nunavut's Official Languages Act"; **Shelley Tulloch** (St Mary's U, Halifax), "Inuit youth: The future of Inuktitut"; **Tadataka Nagai** (U of Alaska Fairbanks), "Agentive and patientive verb bases in Inupiaq"; **Carl Chr. Olsen** (Greenland Language Secretariat, Nuuk), "Greenland language policy review"; **Bolatta Vahl** (Greenland Language Secretariat, Nuuk), "Greenlandic terminology"; **Lisathe Møller** (Greenland Language Secretariat, Nuuk), "Greenlandic wordlist of the psychology working environment"; **Per Langgård** (Greenland Language Secretariat, Nuuk), "Application of computer assisted linguistics in relation to Inuit language of Greenland"; **Collene Armstrong** (Nunavut Department of Education), "Story Maker - Unipkaaqtualirut"; **Lawrence D. Kaplan** (U of Alaska Fairbanks), "Inuit

snow terms: Folk wisdom or linguistic fact?"; and **Anna Berge** (U of Alaska Fairbanks), "Hans Egede oqaluppalaarutaa: Hans Egede's story."

The 15th Inuit Studies Conference will be held in Paris, France, in June 2006, organized by Michele Therrien of INALCO (Institut des Langues et Civilisations Orientales), with the theme "Inuit Oralities." For information contact: Michele Therrien (michele.therrien@inalco.fr).

• A symposium on *Reversing Language and Knowledge Shift in the North?* will be organized in honor of **Prof. Michael E. Krauss**, founder of the Alaska Native Language Center, who turned seventy this August. Participation is by invitation only. Besides Prof. Krauss, participants will include language specialists and activists such as **Nora & Richard Dauenhauer** (Juneau, Alaska), **Steven Jacobson** and **Lawrence D. Kaplan** (Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks), **Alana Johns** (U of Toronto), **S.T. Mick Mallon** (Nunavut Arctic College, Iqaluit), **Carl Chr. Olsen** (Greenland Language Secretariat, Nuuk), and **Nikolai Vakhtin** (European University, St. Petersburg, Russia). The proceedings will be published as a thematic issue (Vol. 29, No. 1-2, 2005) of *Études/Inuit/Studies*. The symposium will be held in Quebec City, Canada, October 28-31, 2004. For further information, please contact Louis-Jacques Dorais (louis-jacques.dorais@ant.ulaval.ca) or Igor Krupnik (krupnik.igor@nmnh.si.edu).

### Algonquian

• The 36th *Algonquian Conference* will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, 28-31 October 2004. The preliminary program contains the following papers of linguistic interest:

**Kevin Alstrup**, "Song, Narrative and the Storyteller's Art: Integrity and Flexibility of Mi'kmaq Oral Tradition in 'the talk' of Rita Joe"; **George Aubin**, "A First Look at the ASSM Manuscript 103 by Anonyme IV (1669/1699?)"; **Phil Branigan, Julie Brittain & Carrie Dyck**, "Balancing Prosody and Syntax in the Algonquian Verb Complex"; **Lisa Conathan**, "Arapaho Verbal Reduplication: Form and Meaning"; **Jessica Coon**, "Representations of Discontinuous Constituents in Non-Configurational Languages"; **David Costa**, "The Saint-Jérôme Miami-Illinois Dictionary: a First Look"; **Andy Cowell**, "A New Source on Arapaho Ethnobotany, and a Compendium of Arapaho Plant Names"; **John Crawford & Ruth Swan**, "Michif in transition: A 30 year update from San Clara, Manitoba"; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "External and Internal Topics in Meskwaki"; **Hartwell Francis**, "Preverbs in Arapaho Texts"; **Ives Goddard**, "Modal Attraction and Other Cases of Functional Overlap in Meskwaki Modes"; **Michael Gonella**, "An Ethnobotany of Miami Corn"; **Wesley Y. Leonard**, "The Acquisition of Miami: Findings from a Field Study"; **Philip S. LeSourd**, "Derivation from Inflected Forms in Two Eastern Algonquian Languages"; **Vivian Lin**, "A Comparison of Approaches to Weak Crossover in Algonquian Languages"; **John S. Long**, "Coming Together Quite Nicely": Language Shift, First Nations and the Northern Native Languages Project, 1979-80"; **Lawrence Martin & Tammy L. Goss**, "Frederic Baraga and 19th Century Ojibwe Literacy"; **Michael McCafferty**, "Notes on the Illinois Dictionaries"; **John D. Nichols**, "Na-wa-gi-jig's Story: An Ojibwe Sign Language Text"; **David Pentland**, "Preverbs and Particles in Algonquian"; **Conor Quinn**, "De-exoticizing Obviation"; **Charlotte Reinholtz**, "Cree namayêw: Another Negative Particle"; **Richard Rhodes**, "Directional Preverbs in Ojibwe and the Registration of Path"; **Rebecca Shields**, "The Functional Hierarchy in Menominee"; **Lucy Thomason**, "The Grammar of Meskwaki Prenouns"; **Rand Valentine**, "Ojibwe Stores of Marriage to Other than Humans"; and **Tom Vennum**, "Vocables in Wisconsin Ojibwe Song."

For further information visit the Algonquian Conference website ([www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/](http://www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/)).

• An interim version of the new Cheyenne dictionary is now available for purchase in book form or, for a nominal fee, as a PDF download. (Go to: [www.lulu.com/content/69330](http://www.lulu.com/content/69330)). The Cheyenne dictionary committee,

working under a grant from the American Philosophical Society (Phillips Fund), plans to check and revise this interim version, adding more entries, etc. The dictionary copyright is held by Chief Dull Knife College, the local Cheyenne college, which also helped fund the Cheyenne speakers who have worked on this new dictionary.

### Northwest

• The first *Wakashan Linguistics Conference* convened in Vancouver, BC, August 9-11, 2004. The first two days of sessions were held at St. John's College, on the campus of the University of British Columbia. Papers included: *Phonology*. **Yunhee Chung** (UBC), "Stress and vowel quality in Kwak'wala"; **Ben Thorp** (U of Newcastle upon Tyne), "Review of Tsishaath Nuuchahnulth Stress Patterns"; **Patricia Shaw** (UBC), "Variations on a theme by Bach: variant vowels in Haisla reduplication"; **Adam Werle** (U of Massachusetts, Amherst; invited student speaker), "Ditidat epenthesis and a constraint on syllable appendices." — *Morphology and Syntax*. **Rachel Wojdak** (UBC), "Affixal predicates and clausal complementation"; **Ryan Waldie** (U of Victoria), "Modality and lexical suffixes in Nuu-chah-nulth"; **Olga Steriopolu** (UBC), "Introducing non-core arguments in Nuuchahnulth." — *Northern Wakashan languages*. **Marianne Nicolson** (U of Victoria), "A Formal Comparison of Kwakwaka'wakw Art and Language"; **Emmon Bach** (U of Massachusetts, Amherst & SOAS; invited speaker), "Northern Wakashan Languages: Some Comparisons." — *Syntax*. **Christine Ravinski** (UBC), "Possessives and sentence structure: evidence from Ahousaht"; **Winnie Yiu** (U of Newcastle upon Tyne), "Word order and EPP in Nuu-chah-nulth"; **Henry Davis & Rachel Wojdak** (UBC), "Principle C in Nuu-chah-nulth"; **Florence Woo** (UC Santa Cruz; invited student speaker), "Object type and sentence structure." — *Phonetics and Phonology*. **Ian Wilson** (UBC), "An acoustic and articulatory study of vowel lowering in Ahousaht Nuuchahnulth"; **Marion Caldecott & Eun-Sook Kim** (UBC), "Phonetic and Phonological Characteristics of Nuu-chah-nulth Glottalised Resonants"; **Darin Howe** (U of Calgary; invited speaker), "How abstract is Heiltsuk tone?" — *Southern Wakashan languages*. **Terry Klokeid**, "Essentials of Nuu-chah-nulth Grammar: On Swadesh's 'Primary Structural Elements of Nootka'"; **Ben Braithwaite** (U of Newcastle upon Tyne), "The Nuuchahnulth DP"; **Matthew Davidson**, "Two Southern Wakashan associative constructions"; **William Jacobsen** (U of Nevada), "The Subclassification of Southern Wakashan."

The third day of the conference was devoted to *Language Revitalization and Education Initiatives*, and was shared with the International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages [see below] Sessions were held at the Squamish Nation Recreation Centre on Capilano Road in West Vancouver. Papers and presentations included: **Maria Pascua & Yvonne Wilkie**, "Update on the Makah Language Program"; **Ethel Gardner & Laura Buker**, "Sto:lo Nation/SFU DSTC in First Nations Language and Culture"; **Frederick White** (Slippery Rock U), "Linguistic strategies encountered at a Haida Immersion Camp"; **Tony Johnson** (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon), "Report on Preschool Immersion Program"; **Andy Everson & Rob Everson** (Copper Canoe Consulting), "Multimedia education tools"; **Strang Burton**, "Yamelot's Sasqets story"; **David Kingma** (Gonzaga U), "From artifact to instrument: digitization of the Giorda Kalispel dictionary"; **Terry Klokeid & Eugene Arima**, "A practical writing system for Nuu-chah-nulth: the background of the Sapir-Thomas Nootka Texts." — Members of the Musqueam Language and Culture Program, "The Reconstruction of Traditional Stories in the Absence of Fluent Speakers"; **Brent Galloway, George Adams & Catalina Renteria** (First Nations U), "Bringing back the Nooksack language from the dead"; Representatives from the Vancouver Island Salish Language Revitalization CURA project, [Title TBA]; **Su Urbanczyk** (U of Victoria), "Fieldmethods and Language Lessons"; **John Enrico**, "Getting Serious about Vocabulary Learning in Language Retention Programs"; The Musqueam Indian Band – UBC First Nations Languages (FNLG) Pro-

gram, "Multimedia Language Curriculum"; and **Vanessa Campbell & Squamish language students**, "The origins of Slahal."

For further information, see the conference website ([www.linguistics.ubc.ca/Wakashan/](http://www.linguistics.ubc.ca/Wakashan/)).

• The 39th *International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages* was held in Vancouver, BC, August 11-13, 2004, hosted by the Squamish Nation Education Department. The first day of the conference was a joint meeting with the Wakashan Languages Conference (see above). Papers given at sessions on the remaining two days, August 12-13, included:

*Syntax*. **Tom Hukari** (UVic) & **Donna Gerdts** (SFU), "Halkomelem denominal verbs"; **Henry Davis** (UBC), "Locative relative clauses in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; and **Carrie Gillon & Martina Wiltschko** (UBC), "Missing determiner/complementizers in wh-questions: Evidence from Squamish and Halkomelem." — *Historical Linguistics*. **Tyler Peterson** (UBC), "Case and the (Re)organization of Semantic Roles in Tsimshian Connectives"; **Henry B. Zenk & Tony A. Johnson** (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon), "and Uncovering the Chinookan roots of Chinuk Wawa: a new look at the linguistic and historical record"; **Nile Thompson** (Dushuyay Research) & **Dale Sloat**, "The growth of Salishan 'gardens': Part One: Interior Salish." — *Phonology*. **Marion Caldecott** (UBC), "St'át'imcets /-mi/ transitivity suffix alternations: A case for paradigm leveling?"; **Aliki Marinakis** (UVic), "A preliminary description of consonant clusters in Upriver Halq'eméylem"; and **John Enrico**, "Toward Proto-Na-Dene: Correspondences." — *Late Papers*. **Deryle Lonsdale**, "Structured glossing of Lushootseed text."

*Traditions and Stories*. **Larry Grant, Susan Blake & Ulrich Teucher** (Musqueam & UBC), "Meanings of Musqueam ancestral names: the Capilano tradition"; **Ethel Gardner** (SFU), "T'ít'elemettset te st'ílems the-skw'okw'qá:q: Singing the Robin's Song"; and **Brent Galloway** (First Nations U, Regina), "What a Nooksack story can tell us about morphology and syntax." — *Syntax*. **Kaoru Kiyosawa** (SFU), "The distribution of possessive applicatives in Interior Salish languages"; **Donna Gerdts** (SFU), "Halkomelem directional applicatives"; and **Dawn Bates** (Arizona State U), "The expression of NPs in a Lushootseed text." — *Semantics*. **Masuru Kiyota** (UBC) "Aspectual classification of verbs in Sçnoéápén"; **M. Dale Kinkade & Masuru Kiyota** (UBC), "Changing state in Salishan languages"; and **Dave Robertson** (UVic), "On the meaning of Thompson resonant glottalization." — *Syntax*. **Henry Davis** (UBC), "VP ellipsis in St'át'imcets and its implications"; and **Elizabeth Ritter** (U of Calgary) & **Martina Wiltschko** (UBC), "The lack of tense as a syntactic category: Evidence from Blackfoot and Halkomelem."

For further information contact Peter Jacobs ([peter\\_jacobs@squamish.net](mailto:peter_jacobs@squamish.net)) or visit the ICSNL website ([www.linguistics.ubc.ca/ICSNL2004/](http://www.linguistics.ubc.ca/ICSNL2004/)).

## California

• The 19th annual *California Indian Conference* was held at Four Directions Institute in Hesperia, California on October 1-3, 2004. There were several presentations on language projects, including **Chris Loether** (Serrano Language Revitalization Program), **Steve O'Neil** (Acjachemen/Juaneño), and **Don Thornton** (Pechanga, Soboba and Viejas). (Details are at: [drlamay.com/CaliforniaIndianConference.htm](http://drlamay.com/CaliforniaIndianConference.htm)). The 2005 meeting will be held at Humboldt State University, Arcata, in October 2005.

When I found the way of them, I would pursue a Word, a Noun, a Verb, through all variations I could think of. And thus I came at it. We must not sit still, and look for Miracles: Up, and be doing, and the Lord will be with thee.

—JOHN ELIOT, *The Indian Grammar Begun*, 1666

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### Studies in Salish Linguistics in Honor of M. Dale Kinkade.

Edited by Donna B. Gerdts & Lisa Matthewson. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 17, 2004. 471 pp. \$20. [Now in his 72nd year, Dale Kinkade is the world's foremost authority on the Salish languages and the undisputed dean of Northwest Coast linguistics. With this impressive collection, Kinkade's many students and colleagues pay homage to their mentor.

Contents include: Henry Davis, "Appreciating Dale Kinkade"; Leora Bar-el, Carrie Gillon, Peter Jacobs, Linda Tamburri Watt & Martina Wiltschko, "Subject Clitics and their Effect on Temporal Interpretation: A case study of Skw̓w̓w̓7mesh and Stó:lō Halq'eméylem"; Paul Barthmaier, "Intonation Units in Okanagan"; Marion G. Caldecott, "A Preliminary Look at Glottalized Resonants in St'át'imcets"; Barry F. Carlson, John H. Esling & Jimmy G. Harris, "A Laryngoscopic Phonetic Study of Nlaka'pamux (Thompson) Salish Glottal Stop, Glottalized Resonants, and Pharyngeals"; Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, "The Morphological and Phonological Status of Nxaʔamxcín Lexical Suffixes"; Henry Davis, Lisa Matthewson & Scott Shank, "On the Presuppositionality of Clefts in Samish and St'át'imcets"; Ivy Doak, "Notes on Reduplication in Coeur d'Alene"; Dwight Gardiner & Brian Compton, "The Lizard Chronicles"; Donna B. Gerdts & Thomas E. Hukari, "Determiners and Transitivity in Halkomelem Texts"; and Thom Hess & Dawn Bates, "Lushootseed Applicatives and their Ilk."

Vi (Taqšəblu) Hilbert & Jay Miller, "That Salish Feeling..."; Mercedes Q. Hinkson & Wayne Suttles, "Culturally Motivated Semantic Changes in Lexical Suffixes: Some Halkomelem Examples"; Eloise Jelinek & Richard A. Demers, "Adverbs of Quantification in Straits Salish and the LINK *ʔuʔ*"; Kaoru Kiyosawa, "The Form and Function of the Two Salish Object Suffix Sets"; Paul D. Kroeber & Honoré Watanabe, "Word-initial Developments in Northern Central Salish"; Anthony Mattina, "The Okanagan Transitive Sentence Prototype"; Nancy Mattina, "smiyáw sucnmíñctəx: Coyote Proposes"; Timothy Montler, "Vowel Retraction before Glottal Stop in Klallam"; Kimary Shahin & Susan J. Blake, "A Phonetic Study of Schwa in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; Patricia A. Shaw, "Reduplicant Order and Identity: Never Trust a Salish CVC Either?"; Lucy Thomason & Sarah G. Thomason, "Truncation in Montana Salish"; Nile R. Thompson & C. Dale Sloat, "New Insights Concerning Proto-Salish \*y in Coastal Salishan"; Nancy J. Turner & Cecil H. Brown, "Grass, Hay, Low Growth and Weeds: Utility and Semantics of Interior Salish Botanical Terms"; Suzanne Urbanczyk, "Plurality and Ablaut in Central Salish"; Jan P. van Eijk, "Locus and Ordering in Lillooet Morphology."

—Order from UMOPL, Linguistics Program Univ. of Montana Missoula, MT 59812. Orders must be prepaid. Price includes shipping to US addresses. For non-US orders see details at [www.umt.edu/ling/UMOPL/Titles.htm](http://www.umt.edu/ling/UMOPL/Titles.htm).]

**A Grammar of Trio, a Cariban Language of Suriname.** Eithne B. Carlin. Duisburg Papers on Research in Language and Culture, Vol. 55. Peter Lang, 2004. 549 pp. Euro 86/US \$95.95 / £57. [A comprehensive descriptive grammar of Trio, a Cariban language, spoken in the remote rainforest of Suriname and across the border in Brazil.

Typologically interesting features of Trio include a basic OVS word order and a system of eyewitness evidentiality. Trio has several grammatical morphemes that mirror the group's conceptualization of a visible vs. in-

visible world, including a “facsimile” marker that expresses that the denotee of a noun is manifestly—but not intrinsically—that denotee. The role of the individual in contributing to a harmonious collective, recognized by anthropologists as a salient aspect of Amazonian life, is expressed by two “responsibility” clitics. This grammar will be a valuable source-book for linguists, anthropologists, and everyone interested in the finer points of Guianan-Amazonian languages.

Chapter 1 gives the geographical, historical and ethnographic setting of the Trio. Chapters 2 and 3 describe the phonological system and the lexical categories of the language. Chapters 4 and 5 give a detailed analysis of the nominal and pronominal morphology. Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the postpositions and interrogatives respectively. Chapter 8 is a description of the verbal morphology, followed by the nominalizations in Chapter 9. Chapter 10 looks at the other word classes in the language, such as adverbs and gives a detailed description of temporal and spatial expressions. Chapter 11 looks at three different ways in which possession can be expressed in Trio, based on the temporal parameters of permanent, temporary and immediate possession. Chapter 12 looks at the syntax of the language and is followed in Chapter 13 by two shamanic texts and one mythological text. Throughout the grammar, reference is made to the cultural and cosmological background of the Trio.

— Order queries: [info@peterlang.com](mailto:info@peterlang.com) ([www.peterlang.de](http://www.peterlang.de).)

***De Religione: Telling the Seventeenth-Century Jesuit Story in Huron to the Iroquois.*** Edited and translated by John L. Steckley. University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. 224 pp. \$34.95. [An annotated transcription and translation of the longest surviving text in Wendat (Wyandot), the extinct Iroquoian language of the Hurons of southern Ontario.]

The Hurons prospered during the early decades of French colonization in Quebec, and Jesuit missionaries (most importantly Father Jean de Brébeuf) first encountered Iroquoian speech in the 1620s in their mission to Huronia. Although the Hurons were destroyed as a nation and driven out of their homeland in a series of wars with the Five Nations in the middle of the 17th century, the Jesuits continued to use Wendat in their later work with other Iroquoian tribes. *De Religione*, a detailed explanation of Christian doctrine, was evidently composed to aid in the Jesuit effort to missionize the Mohawk and other Five Nations groups around 1670.

In addition to its valuable documentation of Wendat, this early text throws light on historical developments throughout Northern Iroquoian, particularly the origin of Christian religious terminology. S. provides a long introductory essay, much of it focused on the translation of Christian concepts. He also supplies philological and linguistic notes.

S. attributes the text to Father Philippe Pierson (1642-88). Apparently the only manuscript that survives is a copy in the hand of the mid-18th century Jesuit Pierre Potier, the location of which is not mentioned; S. (without explanation) relies on a published facsimile. A thorough discussion of the manuscript history of *De Religione* is one of several notable lacunae. Although he has studied and written on the Hurons and their language for more than 30 years, there is more than a little of the gentleman amateur in S.’s approach to this edition.

— Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press ([www.oupres.com](http://www.oupres.com).)

**The Whaling Indians: Legendary Hunters. West Coast Legends and Stories. Part 9 of the Sapir-Thomas Nootka Texts.** Edited by Eugene Arima, Terry Klokeid & Katherine Robinson. Prepared by Edward Sapir, Morris Swadesh, Alexander Thomas, John Thomas, & Frank Williams and told by Sa:ya:ch’apis, Will-

iam, Frank Williams, Big Fred, Captain Bill, & Qwishanishim. Mercury Series, Ethnology Paper 139, Canadian Museum of Civilization, 2004. 456 pp. \$45. [A culturally-oriented edition of 27 of the famed Nootka texts collected by Edward Sapir and his native collaborator, Alec Thomas.]

The full collection includes 147 texts, the original manuscripts of which are preserved in the APS Library in Philadelphia and in the archives of the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa-Hull. These form part of a larger collection of unpublished Nootka material reflecting Sapir’s most extensive linguistic and ethnographic research project. He was in the field on Vancouver Island for over 18 months during 1910-14, and trained Thomas, the grandson of his chief informant, Sa:ya:ch’apis, to collect further data, particularly narrative texts. During the 1930s Sapir recruited his students Morris Swadesh and Mary Haas to help him analyze and prepare the accumulated material for publication.

The first work to appear was Sapir & Swadesh’s *Nootka Texts* (44 texts with translations, notes, and partial analysis, accompanied by a grammatical sketch and lexicon). Publication of the texts continued after Sapir’s death with Swadesh’s 1955 edition of *Native Accounts of Nootka Ethnography* (35 texts with translations, bare of analysis or notes). After Swadesh’s own death in 1967 the publication project stalled, but interest in resuming and completing it has remained alive. The two scholars most dedicated to this task have been Eugene Arima, an anthropologist with the Canadian Ethnology Service, and Terry Klokeid, a Canadian linguist who worked briefly with Swadesh in the mid-1960s.

Publication resumed in 2001 in an earlier Mercury Series paper (Number 134, *The Whaling Indians: Tales of Extraordinary Experience. Part 10 of the Sapir-Thomas Nootka Texts*, as told by Tom Sa:ya:ch’apis, William, Dick La:mah:s, Captain Bill, & Tyee Bob, 216 pages, \$29.95). In this edition, the original Nootka is transcribed in a practical orthography that Alec Thomas himself created, and paragraphed translations are printed on the facing page rather than as interlinear glossing. No attempt is made to provide linguistic analyses, although ethnographic and textual notes are included. In this volume Arima joins forces with Klokeid and Nuuchahnulth elder Katherine Robinson to publish a further selection in the same format. This set (numbers 85-112 in the Sapir-Swadesh series) provides a vivid portrait of traditional whaling practices, the cultural focus of Nuuchahnulth life, and include both descriptions of actual hunting methods and details of the rituals which helped guarantee success.

— Order from: Mail Order Services, Canadian Museum of Civilization, P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Gatineau, Quebec J8X 4H2 ([publications@civilization.ca](mailto:publications@civilization.ca); [cyberboutique.civilisations.ca](http://cyberboutique.civilisations.ca)). US orders should be placed with the University of Washington Press ([www.washington.edu/uwpress/](http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/).)

**Papers of the 35th Algonquian Conference.** Edited by H. C. Wolfart. Linguistics Department, University of Manitoba, 2004. 434 pp. \$48. [Papers from the 2003 conference, held at the University of Western Ontario.]

Papers of linguistic interest include: George F. Aubin, “Number Terms in Three Old Algonquian Manuscripts”; Barbara Burnaby, “The Linguistic Situation of the Innu in Labrador in Light of Fishman’s Model”; Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr., “The Linguistic Structure of Arapaho Personal Names”; J. Peter Denny, “Construction Grammar and Verb Semantics in Cree and Ojibwe”; Ives Goddard, “Meskwaki Verbal Affixes”; Chris Harvey, “Unicode as a Standard Framework for Syllabics and Other Special Characters”; Marie-Odile Junker, “Les Primitives Sémantiques Universelles en Cri de l’Est”; Marie-Odile Junker & Marguerite MacKenzie, “Southern East Cree Pronouns”; Philip LeSourd, “The Internal Structure of the



Noun Phrase in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy”; Richard A. Rhodes, “Alexander Francis Chamberlain and *The Language of the Mississauga Indians of Skūgog*”; Rebecca Shields, “Word Order and Discourse in Menominee”; and Lucy Thomson, “Two, Three and Four Noun Phrases per Clause in Meskwaki.”

—Order from: Arden Ogg, Managing Editor, Papers of the Algonquian Conference, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5, Canada (ACogg@cc.umanitoba.ca). Prices include postage and handling and are in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, US dollars or Euros to other addresses. Orders from individuals must be prepaid by check (made payable to “Univ. of Manitoba—Algonquian Conference”).]

**Castiglioni’s Vocabulary of Cherokee [1790].** Luigi Castiglioni. American Language Reprint series, volume 33. Evolution Publishing, 2004. 39 pp. \$26. [Evolution Publishing is dedicated to preserving and consolidating early primary source records of Native and early colonial America and making them more accessible to the academic community and the public at large. This volume contains one of the earliest published vocabularies of Cherokee, from *Viaggio negli Stati Uniti dell’ America Settentrionale* (1790), an account of the early American Republic written by Luigi Castiglioni following a tour of the United States. A Milanese gentleman and botanist, Castiglioni recorded nearly 170 words in the Western or Upper dialect of Cherokee. This new edition is translated from the original Italian. The volume also contains contemporary remarks on the language by the naturalist William Bartram (1791) and includes a valuable list of the names of 43 Cherokee towns which were inhabited during the 1770s.—Order from Evolution Publishing (books@evolpub.com; www.evolpub.com/ALR/ALRbooks.html#ALR33).]

**Adjective Classes: A Cross-Linguistic Typology.** Edited by R. M. W. Dixon & A. Y. Aikhenvald. Oxford University Press, 2004. 288 pp. \$115. [A collection of papers resulting from the 2002 International Workshop on Adjective Classes held at La Trobe University, Australia. Included are four papers on American languages: A. Y. Aikhenvald, “The adjective class in Tariana” (97-124); Nora C. England, “Adjectives in Mam” (125-46); Paulette Levy, “Adjectives in Papatla Totonac” (148-76); and R. M. W. Dixon, “The small adjective class in Jarawara” (178-98). — Order from: Oxford University Press (www.oup.com). ]

### New ELPR Publications

Several new publications have appeared in the *Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim* series (see *SSILA Newsletter* 23:2, p. 13, July 2004). Publications of interest to Americanists include:

O. Miyaoka & F. Endo, eds. *Languages of the North Pacific Rim, Volume 9.* (A2-043). 278 pp. ¥1,500. [Among other papers: Yukihiko Yumitani, “Verbal Agreement in Jemez Towa”; and Toshihide Nakayama, “Grammatical Analysis Situated in the Structural Environment: The Case of the Perspective-Shifting Construction in Nootka.”]

O. Sakiyama et al., eds. *Lectures on Endangered Languages: 4—From Kyoto Conference 2001.* (C-004). 242 pp. ¥1,250. [Includes: Ofelia

Zepeda, “Linguistics Research at Home: Making It Our Own, for Our Own”; Luisa Maffi, “Facing the Endangerment Crisis in the 21st Century: Where Are We Now?”; Michael Krauss, Luisa Maffi & Akira Y. Yamamoto, “The World’s Languages in Crisis: Questions, Challenges, and a Call for Action”; Noriko Aikawa, “UNESCO’s Programme on Languages”; Mizuki Miyashita, “Outline Dictionary Project for Southwestern Languages”; Michael Krauss, “Lexical Documentation of Endangered Languages”; M. M. Khasanova, “On the Problem of Recording Folklore Texts”; Christian Lehmann, “Documentation of Grammar”; Toshihide Nakayama, “Let the Language Be the Guide: How Can We Capture the Internal Logic of a Language?”; Irina Nikolaeva, “Usage-based and Knowledge-based Descriptions”; Tasaku Tsunoda, “Training (Young Students) in Field Research”; George van Driem, “The Holistic Approach to Endangered Language Documentation: Research Philosophy of the Himalayan Languages Project”; Akira Y. Yamamoto, “North American Communities and Linguistic Researchers”; Patricia A. Shaw, “Negotiating Against Loss: Responsibility, Reciprocity, and Respect in Endangered Language Research”; Oscar E. Aguilera F., “Hardships and Hopes: Revitalization of Fuego Languages in Chile”; and José S. Tonko P., “The View from Within: Revitalization of Kawésqar Language: Achievements and Perspectives.”]

O. Sakiyama & F. Endo, eds. *Lectures on Endangered Languages: 5—From Tokyo and Kyoto Conferences 2002.* (C-005). 214 pp. ¥1,000. [Papers focusing on American Indian languages include: Akira Yamamoto, “What are Endangered Languages?: Different Perspectives”; María E. Villalón, “Language Preservation in Venezuela: Recent Developments and Field Projects”; and Elsie Mather, “On Language Situation and Revitalization Efforts of Alaskan Central Yup’ik.”]

The complete list of available publications can be found at the ELPR website (www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp). For inquiries and orders, contact Ms. Setsuko Ikuta, ELPR Office, c/o Prof. Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University, 2-36-1, Kishibe-minami, Suita, Osaka 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp). Prices do not include postage. The exchange rate on October 15 was approximately \$1 = ¥109.

## IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

**Anthropological Linguistics** [Student Bldg 130, Indiana U, 701 E Kirkwood Ave, Bloomington, IN 47405-7100]

45.4 (Winter 2003):

Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr., “Arapaho Place Names in Colorado: Form and Function, Language and Culture” (349-89) [A list of 123 Arapaho place names collected in 1914 yields evidence for indigenous categories of place-naming. An examination of data on Arapaho symbolism reveals deeper connections between the names and 19th century Arapaho mythological thought. Contemporary Arapaho naming practices show a virtually complete loss of these connections.]

David W. Dinwoodie, “William Morgan (1917-2001): Navajo Linguist” (426-49) [An appreciation of the linguist and educator best known for his co-authorship (with Robert W. Young) of a series of important descriptive works on Navajo. D. includes the transcript of a 1995 interview with Morgan.]



**International Journal of American Linguistics** [U of Chicago Press, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637 (www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL)]

70.3 (July 2004):

Donna B. Gerdtz & Mercedes Q. Hinkson, "The Grammaticalization of Halkomelem 'Face' into a Dative Applicative Suffix" (227-50) [The Halkomelem (Central Salish) lexical suffix =as 'FACE' grammaticalizes to mark dative applicatives in a handful of ditransitive verbs. Although this is the first documented case of a lexical suffix grammaticalizing in this fashion, nouns meaning 'face' have been proposed as sources of dative morphology in other languages.]

Eugene L. Palancar, "Verbal Morphology and Prosody in Otomi" (251-78) [Most verbs in Otomi have two distinct inflectional forms ("free" and "bound") whose selection is conditioned by a combination of prosodic and syntactic factors, a rare case of interconnection between different levels of linguistic organization.]

Juliette Blevins, "Klamath Sibilant Degemination: Implications of a Recent Sound Change" [B. documents a recent sound change in Klamath of \*ss > s. This change not only explains the absence of geminate sibilants in modern Klamath but also the otherwise "mysterious" lack of distributive forms derived from stems with underlying /sVsV.../.]

Lilián Guerrero & Robert D. Van Valin, Jr., "Yaqui and the Analysis of Primary Object Languages" [In Yaqui, as in English, verbs that take 3 arguments may code these in 3 patterns: (A) the direct/indirect object pattern, (B) the primary/secondary object pattern ("ditransitive"), and (C) the direct/locative object pattern. Because of the frequency of Type B, Yaqui has been considered a "primary object language," while English, which favors Type A, has been considered a "direct-indirect object language." The contrast is not absolute but one of degree.]

**Language** [LSA, 1325 18th St NW #211, Washington, DC 20036-6501]

79.3 (September 2003):

Steven Bird & Gary Simons, "Seven Dimensions of Portability for Language Documentation and Description" (557-82) [B. & S. review existing software tools and digital technologies for language documentation and description and analyze their "portability"—their ability to transcend computer environments, scholarly communities, domains of application, and the passage of time. They lay out an extensive set of recommendations intended to serve as a starting point for discussion.]

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 65 (1-4), July-October 2004, *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 42 (4-5), August-October 2004, and other sources. Readers should bear in mind that the delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

**Augsburger**, Deborah. Ph.D., Univ. of Pennsylvania, 2004. *Language Socialization and Shift in an Isthmus Zapotec Community of Mexico*. 361 pp. Advisor: Greg Urban. [Many indigenous communities in Mexico persist in using their ancestral languages despite widespread ideological forces favoring Spanish. Increasingly, this resistance is supported in some communities by countervailing ideologies linked with cultural revital-

ization efforts. A. explores such a case among the Isthmus Zapotec of Oaxaca. She first examines the roots of the ideological forces favoring indigenous languages, focusing on the long-term persistence of pro-Zapotec attitudes among the local population and the rise in the 20th century of intellectual and political movements supporting the maintenance of Zapotec. Then she investigates the dynamics of long-term language maintenance, in which intergenerational socialization plays a key role. On the one hand, parents attempt to reconcile the competing ideological pressures by sequencing the acquisition of the two languages so as to produce eventual bilingualism; on the other hand, the practical realities of the family and the community keep this strategy from producing the expected results. Efforts to promote the long-term maintenance of Zapotec and other similarly situated indigenous languages will have to attend to this language socialization dynamic. DAI-A 65(3):1002.] [AAT 3125780]

**Avelino B.**, Heriberto. Ph.D., UCLA, 2004. *Topics in Yalalag Zapotec, with Particular Reference to its Phonetic Structures*. 315 pp. Advisor: Pamela Munro. [A description of the Yalalag Zapotec (YZ) language of Oaxaca, México, with particular reference to its phonetic structures. The first section (Ch. 2-3) outlines the noun and verb morphology, and presents a sketch of sentence structure. The second section (Ch 4-6) provides a detailed description of the phonetic structures of the language. In Chapter 4 are described the YZ five modal vowels and four laryngealized vowels, the phonetic properties of consonants, and the three contrastive tones. Chapter 5 offers an analysis of vowel phonation, describing in detail the acoustic properties of modal and laryngealized vowels. Chapter 6 presents a palatographic and acoustic study of YZ coronals, denti-alveolars, postalveolars and alveo-palatals. The third section (Ch. 7-8) is composed of two chapters devoted to an investigation of the perception of tone in YZ. The results do not support a categorical perception of tone and show a consistent right ear advantage for lexical tone. DAI-A 65(1):129.] [AAT 3117711]

**Buszard-Welcher**, Laura A. Ph.D., UC Berkeley, 2004. *Constructional Polysemy and Mental Spaces in Potawatomi Discourse*. 313 pp. Advisor: Richard A. Rhodes. [B. examines several grammatical features of Potawatomi, a Central Algonquian language, whose syntactic distributions in traditional narrative are different from those found in everyday discourse. In everyday discourse, independents are main clause forms, and conjuncts are generally subordinate clause forms. The verbal prefix *é-* is a marker of factivity within a subordinate clause. In narrative, however, most main clause verbs take the conjunct prefixed with *é-*. The function of obviation in everyday discourse is largely syntactic, with several obligatory contexts of application. In narrative, however, it is optionally used to foreground and background characters, and to represent shifts in viewpoint. These distributions raise the issue of the relationship between syntactic structure and discourse structure, and present the challenge to linguistic theory of accounting for syntax that is dependent on discourse context. B. argues that the discourse dependent distributions of these grammatical phenomena can be explained in a cognitive linguistic framework, which assumes that syntax is not autonomous, but part of a continuum of form/meaning pairings which includes the lexicon and discourse structures. DAI-A 65(2):486.] [AAT 3121415]

**Drude**, Sebastian. Ph.D., Freie Universität Berlin, 2004. *Wörterbuchinterpretation: Integrative Lexikographie am Beispiel des Guaraní* [Interpretation of Dictionaries: Integrational Lexicography with special reference to Guaraní]. Advisor: Hans-Heinrich Lieb. [Employing the theoretical framework and tools of Integrational Linguistics, D. explores the semantics of dictionaries, i.e., how dictionaries should be read. Entries from an outline for a Guaraní-German dictionary (geared to established lexicographic practice) are "interpreted" step by step. Entries for most kinds of lexicologically relevant entities are treated, including content words of different classes (also polysemes), different types of function words, and both derivational and inflectional affixes. Besides

the main focus on lexicography, a structural analysis of Paraguayan Guarani is provided to the extent necessary. In particular, chapter 2 presents a coherent and partly new account of nasal harmony and word boundaries. Much attention is devoted to the interplay of morphology and syntax — Published as *Lexicographica*, Series Maior, No.120, by Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen (www.niemeyer.de).]

**Hastings**, Rachel E. Ph.D., Cornell Univ., 2004. *The Syntax and Semantics of Relativization and Quantification: The case of Quechua*. 252 pp. Advisors: Molly Diesing & Chris Collins. [H. examines the structure of relative clauses, the semantics of quantifiers, and the interactions between them in two dialects of Quechua. She shows that the meaning of Quechua relative clauses with quantified heads is unexpected in light of previous work on relative clause structure. In particular, the head position of an internally-headed relative is not limited to indefinites, as predicted by analyses in which head-raising is followed by intersective modification of the head by the embedded clause. Although languages like Japanese have also been shown to violate the indefiniteness restriction on the head, the interpretation of apparently similar structures in the two languages is not the same. In Cuzco Quechua even universally quantified internal heads take wide semantic scope over the clause, whereas Japanese internal heads are interpreted clause-internally. H. explains the wide scope of Cuzco Quechua internal heads via a process of determiner incorporation. Imbabura Quechua is then shown to differ from Cuzco Quechua both in quantifier scope and in Case-marking on relative clause heads. These differences lead to the proposal that head-raising is not mandatory in Imbabura as it is in Cuzco, and hence Imbabura relative clause heads behave semantically more similarly to their Japanese counterparts. DAI-A 65(4):1344.] [AAT 3128227]

**Holbrock**, Mary Jo. Ph.D., Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2004. *“Que no olviden su cultura, y tambien el idioma”: A case study of Mayan literacy revival in the “pan-Maya culture and language revitalization movement” in Guatemala*. 346 pp. Advisor: Robert T. Jimenez. [H. follows in the tradition of New Literacy Studies in a case study of Mayan literacy revival in two communities, Santa Eulalia, Huehuetenango, and San Pedro la Laguna, Solola. The Mayan languages spoken in these villages are Q’anjob’al and Tz’utujil, respectively. While previous research on the retention of Mayan in Guatemala has focused on oral language use in the home, H. focuses on written Mayan and other literacy activities pertinent to the community. She finds a slight increase of Mayan literacy in personal use, coupled with an increase of oral Spanish; an increase of Mayan literacy in published media; and an introduction of Mayan literacy in education. However, these gains are challenged by ideological factors, with Maya youth adopting outsider habits introduced partly through foreign media. Another threat to Mayan literacy revitalization is that much of the funding comes from abroad. One positive factor is a tremendous enthusiasm on the part of local primary school teachers for the use of Mayan language and literacy in schools. DAI-A 65(4):1345.] [AAT 3130936]

**Hull**, Kerry M. Ph.D., Univ. of Texas at Austin, 2003. *Verbal Art and Performance in Ch’orti’ and Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*. 696 pp. Advisors: Brian Stross & Nikolai Grube. [The goal of H.’s research is to advance the understanding of Ch’orti’ narrative genres, oral narrative poetic usage, hieroglyphic verbal art, and the relationship at the level of poetic discourse between Ch’orti’ and the hieroglyphic inscriptions. He argues that many hieroglyphic inscriptions were performed orally, and that this performance could have entailed poetic elaboration whose realization depended on the individual circumstances of the occasion. The poetics features built into many hieroglyphic texts are shown to be opportune moments of strategic emphasis in most cases. However, there are certain texts whose poetic content is so dense as to suggest works of “literature.” H. argues that at this stage in the decipherment of Maya hieroglyphic writing it is in the arena of poetics and performance that we can more

fully grasp and comprehend the indexical semantics of glyphic texts. DAI-A 65(1):189.] [AAT 3119531]

**Romero**, Mary E. Ph.D., UC Berkeley, 2003. *Perpetuating the Cochiti Way of Life: A study of child socialization and language shift in a Pueblo community*. 230 pp. Advisor: Lily Wong Fillmore. [Notwithstanding valiant efforts to protect and preserve their way of life, Pueblo societies have not been immune to the forces of change, one of the most alarming outcomes of which has been a shift to the exclusive use of English by many Pueblo children. When children are no longer socialized in the heritage language by parents, are they still learning the social and cultural knowledge necessary for becoming a competent member of their cultural world? R. examines the dynamics between language shift and child socialization at Cochiti Pueblo, and how socialization practices and patterns have changed over time. Against seemingly overwhelming odds, Cochiti people are continuing to socialize their children in ways that prepare them to become responsible and competent members of the community and to perpetuate those things that make them Cochiti. DAI-A 65(2):388.] [AAT 3121669]

**Tulloch**, Shelley. Ph.D., Université Laval, 2004. *Inuktitut and Inuit Youth: Language attitudes as a basis for language planning*. 469 pp. Advisor: Conrad Quellon. [T. samples language perceptions and attitudes among Inuit youth (18-25 years old) in three Baffin Island communities: Iqaluit, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet. Semi-directed interviews (37) and closed questionnaires (130) were used to elicit information on day-to-day language choice, perceptions of language use, problems or concerns in daily language use, symbolic and practical value of Inuktitut, English and French, and opinions about the promotion of Inuktitut in Nunavut. Findings suggest that Inuktitut is valued as the language of Inuit tradition, culture and identity; a “fun” language; a language that is being lost; a useful language for getting a job; and an effective tool for participating and integrating in the community. English is valued because it is a “cool” language, the language of the new millennium that allows Inuit youth to travel, get an education, get jobs, and participate in their local communities and beyond. Inuit youth are strongly motivated to maintain both Inuktitut and English. They need both languages in order to make the best of the two worlds in which they are negotiating their place. DAI-A 65(4):1349.] [AAT NQ90752]

**Van Der Mark**, Sheena C. M.A., Univ. of Calgary, 2003. *The Phonetics of Blackfoot Pitch Accent*. 114 pp. Advisor: Michael Dobrovolsky. [Pitch accent languages are claimed to utilize only pitch in marking a prominent syllable, while stress languages employ several other acoustic and articulatory characteristics such as intensity, duration and vocal fold tension (Beckman 1986, Sluijter 1995). V. examines acoustic and articulatory correlates of prominence in Blackfoot, a language which is shown to have both level and contour pitch accents. Results show that Blackfoot pitch accent is manifested in several acoustic variables, including higher pitch, increased intensity and longer duration. An increase in vocal fold tension is not among these variables, however, supporting recent claims that this is a crucial distinguishing feature of stress. MAI 42(5):1477.] [AAT MQ87459]

**Wyman**, Leisy T. Ph.D., Stanford Univ., 2004. *Language Shift, Youth Culture, and Ideology: A Yup’ik example*. 272 pp. Advisor: Shirley Brice Heath. [In a 10-year study, W. examined the peer cultures of two consecutive groups of adolescents who straddled the cusp of language shift in a Yup’ik village in southwestern Alaska.. The first group, the “last real speakers” (RS), used Yup’ik as a general peer language in the 1990s. The second group, described as just “getting by”(GB), never acquired general fluency in Yup’ik and by 2000 was the first group to display an English-dominant peer culture. W. shows how young people’s increasing uses of English both reflected and shaped linguistic resources, local beliefs, formal institutional policies, and language change. English use

was intensified by peer language socialization processes, changing family and community dynamics, while Yup'ik language allegiance and tokenism came to mark group identity. Connections between land and language emerged, and the last extended use of Yup'ik in the GB group centered on male narratives of land-related adventure. The results illuminate the complicated workings of language ideology within peer culture. *DAI-A* 65(4):1221.] [AAT 3128697]

[Most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased in microfilm or paper format, or as downloadable PDF files, from ProQuest-UMI. The publication order number is given in brackets at the end of each entry (e.g. [AAT 3097154]). Microfilm or microfiche copies are \$39 each, unbound paper copies \$36, softcover paper copies \$45, and hardcover paper copies \$56. PDF web downloads are available for \$27. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping; applicable taxes will be added. Orders are most easily placed through the ProQuest-UMI Dissertation Services website ([www.umi.com/hp/Products/Dissertations.html](http://www.umi.com/hp/Products/Dissertations.html)). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600, ext. 2873, or by e-mail at <core\_service@umi.com>. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700, ext. 2825, or e-mail <international\_service@umi.com>. (Information as of April 2004.)]

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

### New Members (July 16 to October 15, 2004)

- Anderson**, Cynthia I. — 5306 Halwill Place, Austin, TX 78723 (cianderson@mail.utexas.edu)
- Bender**, Emily M. — Dept. of Linguistics, University of Washington, Box 354340, Seattle, WA 98195-4340 (ebender@u.washington.edu)
- Berez**, Andrea — 1518 Maryland Club Dr., Royal Oak, MI 48067 (andrea@linguistlist.org)
- Butler**, Lynnika — 1035 N. Hoff Ave. #2, Tucson, AZ 85705 (lgbutler@email.arizona.edu)
- Camargo**, Eliane — 24 rue de Belleville, 75020 Paris, FRANCE (camargo@vjf.cnrs.fr)
- Carr**, Alyson — 2634 N. Murray Ave. #2, Milwaukee, WI 53211 (amcarr@uwm.edu)
- Coon**, Jessica — 2448 SE Hawthorne Blvd. #2, Portland, OR 97214 (jessica.coon@gmail.com)
- Cruz**, Emiliana — 2013 A Holland Ave., Austin, TX 78704 (emilianacruz@mail.utexas.edu)
- de Jong Boudreault**, Lynda — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station B5100, Austin, TX 78712-0198 (ldejong@mail.utexas.edu)
- Harvey**, T. S. — Dept. of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve Univ., Mather Memorial 238, 11220 Bellflower Rd., Cleveland, OH 44106-7125 (tsh8@case.edu)
- Jackson**, Eric M. — UCLA, Dept. of Linguistics, 3125 Campbell Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90095 (ejacks@humnet.ucla.edu)
- Kiyosawa**, Kaoru — Linguistics, Simon Fraser Univ., Burbaby, BC V5A 1S6, CANADA (kkiyosaw@sfu.ca)
- Lederer**, Jenny — 2424 9th Street, Berkeley, CA 94710 (jennylederer@hotmail.com)
- Litka**, Stephanie — 1402 Quailley St., Orlando, FL 32804-4326 (stephanielit@msn.com)
- Martel**, Joseph — MIT, Dept. of Linguistics & Philosophy, 77 Massachusetts Ave., 32-D808, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307 (jmartel@mit.edu)
- Mullin**, Kevin — 308 Bradley St. #30, Denton, TX 76201 (kmm0010@unt.edu)
- Murasugi**, Kumiko — Linguistics & Applied Language Studies, Carleton Univ., 1125 Colonel By Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, CANADA (kumiko\_murasugi@carleton.ca)
- Pasquale**, Michael — Dept. of Linguistics, Cornerstone Univ., 1001 E. Beltline NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49525 (michael\_pasquale@cornerstone.edu)
- Reed**, Ann M. — Linguistics Program, c/o English Dept., College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185-8795 (amreed@wm.edu)
- Shklovsky**, Kirill — 7610 SE 45th, Portland, OR 97206 (kirill.shklovsky@reed.edu)
- Smith**, Marcus — 1230 S. Westgate Ave. #C, Los Angeles, CA 90025 (smithma@ucla.edu)
- Thomas**, William Joseph — 1004 Joyner Library, East Carolina Univ., E. 5th St., Greenville, NC 27858 (thomasw@mail.ecu.edu)
- Tonhauser**, Judith — Dept. of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2150 (juditht@stanford.edu)
- Twist**, Alina — Dept. of Linguistics, P. O. Box 210028, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0028 (atwist@email.arizona.edu)
- Warner**, Natasha — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, P.O. Box 210028, Tucson, AZ 85721-0028 (nwarner@u.arizona.edu)
- Williams**, Sadie — UAF, P.O. Box 751746, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (sadie@linguistlist.org)

### Changes of Address (after July 15, 2004)

- Blevins**, Juliette — MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig, GERMANY (blevins@eva.mpg.de)
- Bowern**, Claire — Dept. of Linguistics - MS23, Rice University, P.O. Box 1892, Houston, TX 77251-1892 (bowern@rice.edu)
- Chavez-Cappellini**, Yolanda — 505 W. Baseline Rd. #2150, Tempe, AZ 85283-5320 (ychavcap@hotmail.com)
- Coronel-Molina**, Seraffín — 82 Western Way, Princeton, NJ 08540 (scoronel@princeton.edu)
- Crumrine**, N. Ross — 3819 Shelbourne St., Apt. 309, Victoria, BC V8P 5N3, CANADA (crumrine@uvic.ca)
- Deal**, Amy Rose — MB 0179, Brandeis Univ., P.O. Box 549239, Waltham, MA 02454 (amyrose@brandeis.edu)
- Dickinson**, Connie — Grande Centeno 1414, Quito, ECUADOR (conniedickinson@mpi.nl; conniesuedickinson@hotmail.com)
- Epps**, Patience — 4651 Garth Road, Charlottesville, VA 22901 (ple3r@virginia.edu)
- Foreman**, John — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, P. O. Box 210028, Tucson, AZ 85721-0028 (jof@email.arizona.edu)
- Good**, Jeff — Max-Planck-Institut für evolutionäre Anthropologie, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig, GERMANY (good@eva.mpg.de)
- Hays**, Joe S. — 104 SE 6th St., Plainview, TX 79072 (joe.s.hays@ttu.edu)
- Jensen**, Anne — Dept. of History of Religions, Univ. of Copenhagen, Artillerivej 86, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, DENMARK (ajens@hum.ku.dk)
- Jones**, Lindsay — RR2, Box 72R, Bishop, CA 93514 (lajones@cjones.org)
- LeSourd**, Philip S. — 418 Somersbe Pl., Bloomington, IN 47403-4543 (plesourd@indiana.edu)
- Mora-Marin**, David — 325 Dey Hall CB #3155, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 (davidmm@unc.edu)
- Redden**, James E. — 1255 S. First St., Louisville, KY 40203
- Rigsby**, Bruce — 32 Molonga Terrace, Graceville, QLD 4067, AUSTRALIA (brigsby@bigpond.net.au; bruce.rigsby@mailbox.uq.edu.au)
- Russell**, Susan — 169 Barnston Island, Surrey, BC V4N 4R1, CANADA (smrussel@sfu.ca)
- Schultze-Berndt**, Eva — Inst. für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Graz, Merangasse 70, A-8010 Graz, AUSTRIA (schultze-berndt@ling.uni-graz.at)
- Torbert**, Benjamin — P.O. Box 410, Mississippi State, MS 39762 (btorbert@alumni.duke.edu)

**van Gijn, Rik** — Algemene Taalwetenschap, Raboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Postbus 9103, 6500 HD Nijmegen, THE NETHERLANDS (r.v.gijn@let.ru.nl)

**Waggoner, Summer Lynn** — 520 Barron St., Menlo Park, CA 94025 (summerw@uclink.berkeley.edu)

**Wagner, Jill Maria** — P.O. Box 163, Plummer, ID 83851 (jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov)

## REGIONAL NETWORKS

[A directory of regional or language-family conferences, research projects, newsletters, journals, and special publication series. Corrections and additions are solicited.]

### GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

**American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI).** Annual 4-week training institute (usually in June) at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (aildi@u.arizona.edu; www.ed.arizona.edu/AILDI).

**American Indian Studies Research Institute.** Research and publication on traditional cultures and languages of N America, primarily the Midwest and Plains. Contact: Raymond DeMallie, Director, AISRI, Indiana U, 422 N Indiana Ave, Bloomington, IN 47401 (demallie@indiana.edu; www.indiana.edu/~aisri/).

**Native American Language Center, UC Davis.** Research and special projects on N American Indian languages, with an emphasis on California. Co-Directors: Martha Macri & Victor Golla, D of Native American Studies, UC Davis, CA 95616 (cougar.ucdavis.edu/NAS/NALC/).

**Indigenous Language Institute (ILI).** (Formerly IPOLA). Coordinating organization for efforts to revitalize Native American languages. Sponsors workshops; other plans developing. Contact: ILI, 560 Montezuma Ave #201-A, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (ili@indigenous-language.org; www.indigenous-language.org).

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages.** Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 2005 meeting will be held in Victoria, BC on June 2-5, and the 2006 conference is planned for the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community in Scottsdale, Arizona. Conference website at (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html).

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference.** Next meeting: Yellowknife, NWT, in late June 2005 (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc/).

**Alaska Native Language Center.** Teaching and research on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. U of Alaska Fairbanks, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (www.uaf.edu/anlc/).

**Yukon Native Language Centre.** Teaching and research on Yukon languages. Director: John Ritter (www.yukoncollege.yk.ca/ynlc/).

**Inuit Studies Conference.** Biennial. The 14th conference was held August 11-14, 2004, at the U of Calgary [see “News from Regional Groups”]. The 15th conference will be held in Paris in June 2006; contact: Michele Therrien (michele.therrien@inalco.fr).

**Études/Inuit/Studies.** Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US for students; \$65 Can/US for institutions. Address: U Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, Rm 0450, Ste-Foy, Quebec G1K 7P4, Canada (etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca; www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies).

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2004 meeting (the 36th) was held on Oct. 28-31 at the U of Wisconsin-Madison [see “News from Regional Groups”]. Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

**Papers of the Algonquian Conference.** Current volume: vol. 34 (Kingston, 2002), \$48. Some back volumes are also available. Contact Arden Ogg, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca; www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

**Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics.** Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses), \$15 to other countries. Editor: John Nichols, American Indian Studies, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (jdn@umn.edu).

### EASTERN CANADA

**Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA).** General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica* (www.unb.ca/apla-alpa).

### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2004 meeting (the 38th) was held in Vancouver, BC, Aug 11-13, hosted by the Squamish Nation, immediately preceded by a separately organized **Wakashan Conference**, Aug 9-11 [see “News from Regional Groups”].

### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**Survey of California and Other Indian Languages.** Research program and archive at UC Berkeley. Director: Leanne Hinton (hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu). Website (linguistics.berkeley.edu/survey).

**California Indian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. The 2005 meeting will be held in October at Humboldt State U in Arcata. Conference website (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/cic/).

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Most recent meeting was at UC Berkeley, 2002. 1988 and 1989 *Proceedings* available from D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; more recent volumes from D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, CA 94720.

**J. P. Harrington Database Project.** Preparing a digital database of Harrington's notes, particularly for California languages. Director: Martha Macri, UC Davis. For newsletter and other information see the project website (cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/NALC/JPH.html).

**News From Native California.** News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709 (heyday@heydaybooks.com).

**Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS).** Sponsors revitalization efforts, including the Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program. Website (www.aicls.org).

### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** Meets annually in the summer. 2004 meeting was in June at Wayne State College, Nebraska. Conference website (wings.buffalo.edu/linguistics/ssila/SACCweb/SACC.htm).

**Intertribal Wordpath Society.** A non-profit educational corporation founded in 1997 to promote the teaching, awareness, use, and status of Oklahoma Indian languages. Contact: Alice Anderton, Executive Director, 1506 Barkley St., Norman, OK 73071 (wordpath@yahoo.com). Website (www.ahalenia.com/iws).

**Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Native American Languages.** Research and outreach program for Oklahoma languages. Curator: Mary S. Linn (mslinn@ou.edu).

### SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

**Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste.** Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, with sessions on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Next meeting: Nov. 17-19, 2004. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx). Website (www.8encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx).

**Friends of Uto-Aztecan.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. 2004 meeting: Ignacio, Colorado, July 15-16. Organizer: Tom Givón (tgivon@uoregon.edu).

**Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl.** Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO (www.unam.mx/iih/publicaciones/publ.htm).

**Tlalocan.** Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF (dakin@servidor.unam.mx).

**SIL-Mexico.** Research and support facility, with extensive publication series independent of SIL-International. Contact: SIL-Mexico, 16131 N. Vernon Dr., Tucson, AZ 85738-0987 (LingPub\_Mexico@sil.org). Website (www.sil.org/mexico).

#### MAYAN

**Mayan Linguistics Newsletter.** \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 3909 NW 119th St., Vancouver, WA 98685 (gberry1155@aol.com). Make checks payable to the editor.

**Texas Maya Meetings.** Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. Usually in mid-March. Organizer: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac/maya\_meet.html).

**Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop.** Meets in late Oct/early Nov at Tulane U, New Orleans, LA. Focus is on recent excavations and decipherments from the Classic Period Northern Maya lowlands. 2004 meeting, Oct. 29-31, "15 Centuries of Maya Literature from the Northern Lowlands" (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/).

#### SOUTH AMERICA

**Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina (ALAL).** Consortium promoting areal-typological studies of the indigenous languages of Latin America. Coordinators: Marília Facó Soares (marilia@acd.ufrj.br) and Lucía Golluscio (lag@filo.uba.ar).

**GT Línguas Indígenas.** Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MLA) every 2 years. Most recent meeting: June 2002. Contact: Ana Suelly Cabral (asacc@amazon.com.br).

**Correo de Lingüística Andina.** Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820 (s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

**Fundación Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Marginados.** Source for publications about Colombian languages, produced by members of SIL-International. Contact: FDPMP, Apartado Aéreo 85801, Bogotá, Colombia (pubco\_cob@sil.org)

**Centro Colombiano de Estudios de Lenguas Aborígenes (CCELA).** Network of linguists engaged in descriptive and educational work with the indigenous languages and creoles of Colombia. Contact: CCELA, A.A. 4976, Bogotá, Colombia (ccela@uniandes.edu.co).

**Institut für Altamerikanistik und Ethnologie.** Research and teaching program at the U of Bonn, focusing on Andean languages and cultures. Contact: Dr. Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar, Römerstrasse 164, D-53117 Bonn, Germany (sdedenba@uni-bonn.de). Website (iaeserv02.voelk.uni-bonn.de/iae/).

#### GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

**Center for Indigenous Languages of Latin America (CILLA).** Research and teaching program at the U of Texas, Austin, emphasizing collaboration with indigenous communities. Sponsors the **Congreso de Idiomas Indígenas de Latinoamérica** (first meeting 2003). Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/cola/lilias/centers/cilla/index.html).

**International Congress of Americanists.** Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 52nd ICA will be held in Seville, Spain, July 2006.

**Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA).** Sound archive at U of Texas accessible via the internet, focusing on the documentation of discourse. Project manager: Heidi Johnson (ailla@ailla.org). Website (www.ailla.org).

**Centre d'Études en Langues Indigènes d'Amérique (CELIA).** Permanent working group on indigenous languages of Latin America of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Also an annual journal, *Amérindia*. Director: Jon Landaburu (landabu@vjf.cnrs.fr). Contact: CELIA - CNRS, 8 rue Guy Môquet, 94801 Villejuif, FRANCE (celia@vjf.cnrs.fr).

**Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.** German non-university institution with an important library on Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, *Indiana*, devoted to the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas, and sponsors some non-fieldwork research activities. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, D-10785 Berlin, GERMANY (www.iai.spk-berlin.de/).

**SIL International (formerly Summer Institute of Linguistics).** Publications on numerous indigenous languages of the Americas. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL International, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236 (academic\_books@sil.org). Website (www.ethnologue.com/bookstore.asp). [See also SIL-Mexico.]

**Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ILLA).** Publication series, primarily devoted to South American languages. U of Leiden, Research School CNWS, Nonnensteeg 1-3, PO Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands (www.leidenuniv.nl/interfac/cnws/pub/illa.htm).

#### NATIVE HAWAIIAN

**Ka Haka 'Ua O Ke'elikōlani College.** Research and teaching facility at the U of Hawai'i at Hilo. Director: William H. Wilson (pila\_w@leoki.uhh.hawaii.edu).

#### ENDANGERED LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE

**Endangered Language Fund (ELF).** Small research grants awarded annually, other activities. Contact: D of Linguistics, Yale U, PO Box 208366, New Haven, CT 06520-8366 (elf@haskins.yale.edu). Website (www.ling.yale.edu/~elf).

**Foundation for Endangered Languages (FEL).** UK based; awards small grants, organizes annual conference. Contact: Nicholas Ostler, Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England, UK (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk). Website (www.ogmios.org).

**Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation.** 2004 Chair: Lenore Grenoble, D of Russian, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755 (lenore.grenobel@dartmouth.edu).

**Terralingua.** Advocates linguistic diversity in the context of biodiversity. Office: 1630 Connecticut Ave. NW #300, Washington, DC 20009. President: Luisa Maffi (maffi@terralingua.org). Website (www.terralingua.org).

**Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.** Academic program and research grants. Contact: HRELP, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK. Website (www.hrelp.org).

**Dokumentation Bedrohter Sprachen (DOBES).** Research initiative funded by the Volkswagen Stiftung and coordinated by the MPI for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Website (www.mpi.nl/DOBES).

**Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim.** Japanese research project sponsoring work on Siberian, Alaskan and NW Coast languages among others. Director: Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Information Sciences, Osaka Gakuin U, Kishibe, Suita 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp). Website (www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp).

#### THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 2005 are \$16 (US) or \$22 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2006 and 2007 at the 2005 rate. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518. For further information, visit the SSILA website (www.ssila.org).

