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THE HENRY SWEET SOCIETY for the history of linguistic ideas

NEWSLETTER

Issue No. 14 May/June 1990

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THE HENRY SWEET SOCIETY
FOR THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC IDEAS

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The Henry Sweet Society was founded in February 1984 with the following aims:

'to promote and encourage the study of the history of all branches of linguistic thought, theoretical and applied, and including non-European traditions.'

Its fields of interest will include:

'the history both of the major subject-areas of linguistics and also of more specialized topics, such as writing systems, literacy, rhetoric, and the application of linguistic ideas within professional and technical fields, such as medicine.'

The Society hopes to realize these aims by:

(1) keeping members in touch with one another by issuing regular Newsletters;

(2) arranging at least one meeting every year, either:

(a) a residential conference (but not normally in years when the International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences is to meet), or

(b) shorter colloquia; in either case, such conferences or colloquia would be held in conjunction with the A.G.M. of the Society.

(3) promoting research through the exchange of information about members' research interests and facilitating contacts among interested scholars pursuing enquiries into particular branches of the subject.

Membership of the Society is open to all persons engaged in scholarly study and research appropriate to the Society's aims; associate membership is open to undergraduates and to graduate students of not more than five years' standing since registration.

Applications for membership (which are subject to the approval of the Committee) should be made to the Treasurer: Dr J. L. Flood, Institute of Germanic Studies, University of London, 29 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DP, and should be accompanied by the appropriate fee (see inside back cover), which provides for the cost of at least two newsletters yearly, postage and administration.

[continued on inside back cover]

THE HENRY SWEET SOCIETY
for the history of linguistic ideas

NEWSLETTER

Issue No. 14 May/June 1990

EDITORIAL

Delay in producing the present issue of the *Newsletter* was occasioned by the attempt to do two things at once — to produce the long-promised list of the holdings in the Society's Library, and to give an up-to-date acount of the Society's activities.

Newsletter No. 14 again provides extended summaries of some of the papers read at our most recent colloquium; it is hoped that these will give more information than a brief abstract about work in progress where full-scale publication is not imminent, and that the bibliographies will prove useful.

This has been a busy year for the Society; the precedent of a one-day Colloquium in an ICHoLS year (1987) has been followed; but this time there is a special residential conference under the Society's auspices immediately after the ICHoLS meeting, designed to set a prominent linguist in his cultural context. This venture deserves every success, and it may itself in turn provide a model for future activities of the Society.

We are glad to say that collaboration between the Society and the *Renaissance Linguistics Archive* continues; the third volume of print-outs, compiled by Dr Flood, is now at press.

Paul Salmon

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Henry Sweet Society will take place at St Peter's College, Oxford, at 4 p.m. on Monday 10 September, in the course of the Wilkins Colloquium.

Nominations for membership of the executive committee are invited. They are required in writing, signed by the proposer and seconder, and countersigned by the nominee to signify consent to the nomination, and must reach the Secretary at least fifteen days before the meeting.

ADDENDUM

Dictionary of National Biography (p. 41)

It was hoped that this *Newsletter* would appear by mid-June, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, members will receive it after the closing date for suggestions for further names for the *DNB*.

It is possible that late entries may be considered, and members who would like to make suggestions should write without delay to the *DNB* at the address given in the *Newsletter*.

ERRATUM

The title of the work by Thomas Harriot published in 1588 (see p. 16) should read:

A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia.

JOHN WILKINS (1614–72)
Language, religion and science in the seventeenth century
St. Peter's College, Oxford
8–11 September, 1990

This colloquium, organized by David Cram and David Harley, under the auspices of the Henry Sweet Society for the History of Linguistic Ideas, will discuss the work of Wilkins and his contempararies, with the aim of setting seventeenth-century linguistic ideas into their social and intellectual context.

The conference will open at 8 p.m. on the evening of Saturday, 8 September, with a paper by Nigel Smith on the uses of Hebrew in the English Revolution. This will follow a one-day meeting of the Colloquium on Textbooks, Schools and Society, at St. Peter's College, to which all participants in the Wilkins Colloquium are invited.

Topics to be covered will include:

Religion, style and content: A. Wain (Cambridge) on Wilkins and the "latitudinarians"; J. L. Subbiondo (University of the Pacific) on the plain style in the religious works of Wilkins

Religion and science: M. Oster (Oxford) on Boyle and Wilkins; D. N. Harley (Oxford) on Wilkins, Glanvill and scepticism

Alien tongues: A. Klijnsmit (Amsterdam) on Hebrew; R. Schreyer (Aachen) on Chinese; P. Beade (Bryant College) on Amerindian

Organization of knowledge: W. Hüllen (Essen) on the semantics of museums; O. Pombo (Lisbon) on Wilkins and Leibniz

Universal language and education: J. Přívratská (Prague) on Comenius and Wilkins; D. Cram (Oxford) on Wilkins and Dalgarno

Lexicography: E. Burness (Boston) on dialect and spelling-books; F. Dolezal (Georgia) on translating the Lord's Prayer.

On the last evening of the colloquium, there will be a round table discussion, led by Charles Webster and John Spurr, to draw together the disparate aspects of Wilkins's career. The conference will end at noon on Tuesday, 11 September.

There will be a conference fee of £12 (or £6 for students and unwaged). Meals and accommodation will be available, if booked through the conference organizers, at St. Peter's College.

Forms and further details from
David Cram,
Jesus College,
Oxford, OX1 3DW

SUMMARIES AND ABSTRACTS
FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COLLOQUIUM OF THE HENRY SWEET SOCIETY
London, 6 April 1990

SUBJECT AND OBJECT IN THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

THIS PAPER was based on my experience as editor of *A History of Linguistics* by various authors (being published in Italian by il Mulino this year, and later by Longman in English). There are obvious advantages in having individual authors writing chapters within their specialized areas. But one negative consequence is that single themes which run through different chapters may not emerge with the clarity and incisiveness one would desire. One such theme concerns the notions of Subject, Predicate and Object.

My paper examined the way this is dealt with in works on the history of linguistics: (a) the origins of these notions within the Aristotelian distinction of *hupokeimenon* and *katēgoroumenon*, but their virtual absence in the work of Greek and Roman grammarians; (b) their development in the Middle Ages (particularly in the work of the Modistae) with the distinction of the grammatical notions of *suppositum* and *appositum* from the logical ones of *subiectum* and *praedicatum*; (c) their usage during the Renaissance, until the final establishment, in the eighteenth century, of *subject* and *object* as grammatical terms; (d) the emergence, in the twentieth century, of the notion of 'subject of the enunciation' (Benveniste), in which the twin changes which took place in the use of *subject* in the eighteenth century seem to come together: its establishment as a central syntactical term on the one hand, and its moving, in philosophy, from the area of 'objectivity' which it occupied in the Middle Ages, to that of 'subjectivity', with which the term becomes definitively associated in the work of Kant and German idealism. Other related questions were examined, such as Chomsky's suggestion that Subject and Object are configurational notions, and some comments are made about the origins of the use of trees to represent syntactic structures, and of the study of trees as a chapter of Graph Theory, both situated in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Giulio Lepschy
Department of Italian Studies, University of Reading

G. F. STOUT'S ARTICLE ON THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE (1891) AND ITS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH SEMANTICS

1. Introduction

In 19th-century England the study of the meaning was either part of philosophy and 'semiology', or part of etymology and lexicography. The latter approach was favoured by R. C. Trench and J. A. H. Murray, the former by B. H. Smart, Lady Victoria Welby, and Stout, for example. Smart worked between 1830 and 1850, Trench, Murray and the Philological Society between 1850 and 1880, Lady Welby and Stout at the turn of the 19th century; they form a chain going back to Smart.

2. G. F. Stout

George Frederick Stout (1860-1944) was an important British psychologist and philosopher. He became most famous for his criticism of traditional English associationism and can be regarded as the forerunner of Gestalt psychology.

The most concise presentation of his views on language can be found in his 1891 article on "Thought and Language", published in *Mind* and in chap. X of his *Analytic Psychology* (1909, vol. II). I shall try to summarize his argument and point out some of the strikingly modern aspects of his theory, starting with his theory and classification of signs.

3. Stout's theory of signs

Stout argues that although we can think without language, it is only through language that our intuitions can be turned into concepts and thus become the object of attention and what Stout calls apperception (a term used by Leibniz, Kant, Herbart, and Steinthal). What turns intuitions into concepts are signs, more specifically expressive signs, which Stout distinguishes from suggestive signs and substitute signs.

(1) *Expressive signs:* For a sign to be 'expressive' it must be easily reproducible, there must be an association between the image that functions as the sign and a concept (or total apperceptive system), and it must not attract attention through its own intrinsic interest (see 1891:185). Words are the best example.

(2) *Suggestive signs:* They serve as mnemonic helps, and are not used to express a meaning or concept. An example would be a mark on a tree that has to be felled. The sign disappears with the tree (see p. 186).

(3) *Substitute signs:* These are counters which take the place of their meanings. Examples are algebraical or arithmetical symbols or the symbols of formal logic. To contrast these signs with expressive signs or words, Stout writes: 'A word is an instrument for thinking about the meaning which it expresses; a substitute sign is a means of not thinking about the meaning which it symbolises' (p. 187) (for another classification see 1902, compared for example to Bühler).

4. Stout's conception of language

Stout defines language in two ways: as a system of conventional signs and syntactic procedures for combining them, it is an instrument of thought, but it is also a means of communication (1909:192) or a medium of social intercourse (p. 202), whereby individuals prompt and control conceptual analysis and synthesis in others (see 1927:137).

5. Concepts, meaning, and discourse

In Stout's psychology concepts are defined as 'apperceptive systems' objectified by means of an expressive sign (see 1891:188) or a word. The efficacy of words is 'due to their association with the cumulative product of previous experience. Hence what they fix and detain is not a sensible perception, as such, but an apperceptive system' (1909:192). These apperceptive systems are not static but dynamic entities, they change with experience and they are modified or modulated by their interaction with other systems when words are combined in sentences.

But Stout's analysis of the apperception process does not stop at the sentence level. The sentence as the framework for the mutual apperception of concepts is itself embedded into a higher order whole: the universe of discourse. This universe of discourse is what he calls the 'controlling system'. In this context Stout defines the terms subject (topic) and predicate (comment) in a way which is very similar to Philipp Wegener's use of the notions 'exposition' and 'predicate' (see Wegener 1885). Like Wegener he conceives the subject/predicate relationship in a dialogical way, as the process where predicates provide answers to possible questions (see 1909:214). This might be observable in real dialogue, but even 'one-word-sentences' can be analysed in the same way. In this case the ultimate subject is the universe of discourse, which is

not expressed by expressive signs; it is just given in the situation itself. An example would be an exclamation like "Fire!" or an impersonal sentence like "it is raining" (see 1891:192), where the subject is the situation, the one-word-sentence the predicate.

The construction of meaning through the mutual apperception of concepts and through the universe of discourse is summarized in the following way:

> All specification of meaning by context or circumstances is due to the competition and co-operation of apperceptive systems. The dominant system which corresponds to the universe of discourse suppresses the activity of those components of the meaning of a word which it is unable to apperceive; and in like manner the meanings of different words limit each other by mutual apperception. In this process not only does what precedes limit and determine what follows, but what follows also limits and determines what precedes. (1909:217-218)

6. Semantic change

From this description of Stout's theory of apperception it is clear that for him the 'meaning' of words is rather variable. It is not, as so many German psychological semanticists held, a representation or image associated with a word, but a conceptual system, formed and shaped by the other systems in the sentence and controlled by the topic of the discourse.

It is only to be expected then that Stout develops his own contextual theory of semantic variation and change, which was suggested to him by Hermann Paul's *Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte* (1880; Engl. transl. 1890). Stout explains the fact that signs have 'occasional meanings' in the following way:

> Each expressive sign has power to objectify its associate system only in so far as this system is capable of being incorporated in the conceptual whole which is in process of construction. Hence, the signification of words varies according to the context in which they appear. (1891:194 = 1909:216)

What about 'usual meaning'? Stout is rather sceptical about the value of that notion. He says that "the usual signification is, in a certain sense, a fiction", but a fiction which sets the limits in which occasional meanings can vary, and he continues to say in a Wittgensteinian fashion (where family resemblances between 'meanings' replace the 'essence' of a concept): 'It is, perhaps, not necessary that there should be an identical element of meaning pervading all the applications of a word' (1891:194).

The variation of the occasional meanings of a word depends not only on the context (or co-text), but also the "circumstances", or what Wegener would call the situation, 'which determine the universe of discourse' (p. 195). Apart from this inevitable variation of meaning, there exists also a modification of meaning by analogy in the widest sense of that term, including metaphor. Finally, permanent changes in meaning arise, according to Stout, "from the gradual shifting of the limits circumscribing the general significations. This shifting is due to the frequent repetition of the same kind of occasional application" (p. 196). He himself does not provide any more examples, but he has certainly seen much more clearly than those collectors of examples, what was the basic process behind occasional or permanent semantic change: the mutual shaping of word-meanings, themselves small conceptual systems, in the sentence, the sentence itself being part of a bigger whole constituted by the universe of discourse. He also saw that the meaning of a word is nothing fixed once and for all, but rather a fuzzy territory delimited vaguely by the usual meaning, but always retraced and reshaped by the use of words in discourse and in situation, which gives them their occasional meanings.

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SIR ALAN GARDINER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL LINGUISTICS

BOTH J. R. Firth and after him M. A. K. Halliday refer to Alan Gardiner's influence on their work, but his role in the development of the British linguistic tradition has been in general underestimated. However, the way his name keeps cropping up in contributions to this meeting points to a reawakening in appreciation of this work, and I hope my paper can contribute to this process.

Although best known in his lifetime as an Egyptologist — in which field he published over thirty books between 1905 and 1962, as well as leading many expeditions and revolutionizing the treatment of hieratic literary texts — his main contribution to linguistic thought was his ability to generalise above the individual text to a functional contextual theory of speech and language. His work united a wide acquaintance with the German grammatical tradition, encapsulating the best of late nineteenth-century thought, with the upsurge in discussion of theoretical principles — what Firth called 'the overhauling of our apparatus' — that characterized the period before the Second World War. Of his predecessors he gave pride of place to Philipp Wegener (1848-1916), to whom he attributes the original idea of the importance of context; and the linguistic justification for the dichotomy between subject and predicate. Among his contemporaries, he mentions Bronisław Malinowski (1884-1932) and Karl Bühler (1879-1963), whose dates incidentally coincided exactly with his own. His most important work on linguistic theory, written at the suggestion of Bertrand Russell, was *The Theory of Speech and Language*. It is written in an elegant and easy-to-read style and reveals a scholar widely read in several languages, with a deep respect for his colleagues, even those such as Leonard Bloomfield whom he felt constrained to 'polemize' against. It also reveals a scholarly world less anonymous and print-based than today's, one where single conversations and lectures are remembered as the inspiration for particular ideas.

Gardiner's path to the understanding of how speech works is through the study of particular, concrete examples — a path he regarded as untrodden by grammarians before him. In short, he aimed

> to put back single acts of speech into their original setting of real life, and thence to discover what processes are employed, what factors involved.

His interest is, as he says, primarily 'semasiological', i.e. concerned with the function of speech as an instrument for conveying meaning. To get to grips with the notion of situation he quotes from a lecture given by Karl Bühler on the situational parameters of *speaker, listener, things referred to* and *linguistic material*. Seeing speech as the expression of thought may be valid, and it is particularly tempting to academics because of its power in handling expository discourse; but ordinary conversation is primarily a co-operative for people to talk about things they are interested in. This approach contrasts markedly with the Saussurean concept of *signe*, 'with sound on one face and thought on the other'. The speaker and listener roles, which interchange between the interactants, involve creating meanings distinct from, but intimately attached to the thing meant. The importance of the real world in the speech event is shown by Gardiner calling speech 'adjectival' and the universe 'substantival'.

Speech is therefore primarily instrumental. Its function is to force or cajole the listener to look at certain things. Speech is the application of words to the world, and words are the prime elements of the universally possessed knowledge — language. It is not randomly applicable to any situation, but must be relevant to the particular occasion, the listener and the thing meant, and it must be due to the will of the speaker. In this Gardiner is steering a middle course between the two varieties of the 'expressionistic hypothesis'. One — held by Paul and Wundt (whose work influenced Bloomfield (1914) and led to his violent reaction into behaviourism in 1933) — regarded a spoken sentence as merely the analysed reproduction of a previously conceived thought. The other, one of whose main proponents was Croce, saw the 'aesthetic impulse' of the speaker making him the arbitrary author of whatever he says. For Gardiner, speech must have both stimulating circumstances and the volitional reaction.

Gardiner's measured rejection of Wundt's behaviourist psychological position contrasts especially with Bloomfield's flight from it into behaviourism. In the latter's famous story, where Jack scrumps an apple for Jill because she feels hungry and asks him to, Bloomfield describes the event as tripartite:

A. Practical events preceding the act of speech
B. Speech
C. Practical events following the act of speech

Gardiner notes that Bloomfield spends too much time on A and C and too little on the linguist's main concern, B and concludes:

> The words used have meaning conferred on them neither by Jill's stimulus nor Jack's reaction, but by a linguistic community that existed before either of these young persons was born.

Meaning is something that is done, it is an activity like kissing rather than an object like pudding. Gardiner notes German's use of two verbs where English only has *mean*. The one, *bedeuten*, is used of the meaning of things, while the other, *meinen*, is used of what people think and intend to communicate. This later idea of meaning is central to Neo-Firthian Linguistics and is behind Halliday's book title *Learning how to Mean.*

So, while affirming the decision by the speaker on whether to speak or not, Gardiner emphasises the constraints imposed on him by the language and the context. On the one hand, the language is the stored experience of individuals of their speech community. It is encapsulated in the word-form, including its use in combination with other words, in syntactic form in its widest sense. This is why the word is a language unit. On the other hand, speech is function in context and it is their function, not their form, that makes a set of words into a sentence. This distinction is well brought out in Gardiner's discussion of Subject and Predicate. The former, he says, exists for the listener, the latter for the speaker. Paul had recognised the distinction between formal and functional subject and predicate, and Gardiner links this with his definition of form as characteristic of language, and function as characteristic of thought. This looks rather like the now familiar competence-performance distinction, but Gardiner makes several telling points to limit its force and show the limits of the notion of sentence. No word is legitimate unless it refers more or less directly to one or other of the factors with which the sentence was concerned at the outset and

> I am not free, or at least as a practical man I am not free, to say what I like. The things to which I am entitled to refer must in a sense be dug out of the situation.

Thus language cannot distinguish real from unreal, truth from lies; only speech can. More important even, all formulations of words necessarily constitutes an addition to the thing formulated. The thing-meant, however simply or vaguely conceived by the speaker before he makes up his mind to speak, becomes much more complicated and distinct as a result of that decision. Thus, formulating one's ideas to oneself is an important aid to a better understanding of what one thinks.

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James Monaghan
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REWRITING THE ALPHABET: THE IPA AND THE LAST 100 YEARS

IN 1989, a meeting of members of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) was held in Kiel to discuss and, where necessary, modify the Association's Alphabet. A new IPA Alphabet ('Revised to 1989') has now been published (*JIPA* 19, ii, 1989).

The Association was founded in 1886, under a different name, and with a rather different aim from today's. It began with a group of language-teachers in Paris pressing the case for phonetic notation to be used in schools as a way of making children properly aware of the pronunciation of foreign languages. The leading figure in the group was the Frenchman Paul Passy. Supporters of the Association's work in other countries included Sweet in England, Storm in Norway, and Viëtor and Klinghardt in Germany. The case for phonetic notation was also applied to the teaching of reading to young children. But soon the study of the pronunciation of languages in its own right came to play a leading role. This led inevitably to the idea of having a set of notational conventions for handling any of the world's languages.

The original idea was to devise a set of phonetic symbols which could be given different articulatory values, if necessary, in different languages. Thus 'c' stood for the [ʃ] of English SHEEP. But the [ʃ] of French CHAT was represented by an 'x'. The principle of 'one sound = one symbol' did not formally come into being until the Association had been in existence for two years.

It was Jespersen who first suggested that the Association should aim to produce an international alphabet rather than a set of language-specific ones. In 1888, Passy called for 'one alphabet only for all languages', and, shortly afterwards, announced the famous explanatory dictum that 'there should be a separate sign for each distinctive sound; that is, for each sound which, being used instead of another, in the same language, can change the meaning of a word'. This application of the phonemic principle is still with us today. As a result, what we have now is not a universally applicable phonetic alphabet capable of symbolizing any sound, but rather a potential 'international phonetic alphabet' whose symbol-set is constrained by a specific phonological theorem.

In the first five or six years of the Association's existence, the choice of symbols was dictated by the need to simplify, for both teachers and schoolchildren, the process of learning to associate sound-values with symbol-shapes. Since a large proportion of the membership was from Western Europe or was linked culturally with Western Europe, it was inevitable that a roman base should be chosen for the Alphabet. A further constraint that the Association faced was to keep to the set of types that the Paris printers of the journal possessed. (At one stage it was necessary to launch a special appeal for funds to pay for the casting of a suitable-looking [ʃ] symbol.) An additional factor was that, for a time, Passy was keen that the IPA's Alphabet should be the same as that of the French Spelling Reform Association's reformed orthography of French.

The Alphabet developed as a result of the membership sending in suggestions for changes, which were then published in the journal and voted on by the Association's Council. The first type of change was to enlarge the scope of what was symbolized; the second was to discuss the choice of symbol-shapes. So, in the 1890s, certain members pointed out that Arabic could not be properly transcribed without having symbols for pharyngeal fricatives and so on. In the 1930s, there was an interminable discussion about how to symbolize the retroflexed central vowel in American pronunciations of words like HURT and HEARD. In the 1920s, clicks came into the Alphabet because of work being done on African languages. And the notations for tones that Chao suggested in 1930 have now been sanctioned in the new Alphabet.

There have been other phonetic alphabets which, in some sense, have competed with the IPA's. One of the most famous from about the mid-19th century onwards was Lepsius's *Standard Alphabet* (1855/1863). Its

users were mainly Christian missionaries, and it was designed very much with their particular languages in mind, especially those of Asia and the Pacific.

In 1889, Lyttkens and Wulff produced their 'Transcription Phonétique'. Even though it is ostensibly modelled on Sweet's romic and Ellis's palaeotype, its use of diacritics and of italic as well as roman fonts makes it a complicated notation to decipher. The IPA politely acknowledged its existence, but did not adopt any of its conventions.

Since the latter part of the 19th century, various dialect alphabets have been devised. Lundell's alphabet for Swedish (1878) could also be used—and indeed it was—for other languages as well. Similarly, there was Jespersen's Danish Dialect Alphabet (1890). Neither of them is radically different from the IPA's Alphabet. The same is true of another alphabet, the *Anthropos-Lautschrift* by P. W. Schmidt (1907; revised 1924). Of the other phonetic alphabets published earlier this century, there is one in particular which should be mentioned: the American Anthropological Association's alphabet (1913-1915), a co-operative production by various scholars including Boas and Sapir. It was deliberately modelled on the alphabet in Sweet's *Primer of Phonetics*.

In 1925, the IPA had to come to terms with some strong arguments in favour of radical changes in symbolization. At a conference in Copenhagen, Jespersen and various colleagues, including Daniel Jones, proposed various notational conventions, some of which flew in the face of long-standing IPA ones. One was to use the small subscript circle ˳ to indicate syllabicity of consonants. (For years, the IPA had been using the circle to indicate voicelessness.) Another, following logically from that, was to use the small subscript ˬ to indicate voicelessness, not voicing. Nasalization was to be symbolized not by the Spanish tilde but by the Polish hook; length not by the colon, but by a raised dot. Some proposals, however, the IPA did agreed to. One was the symbolization of retroflex consonants, a feature ultimately deriving from Lundell's Swedish Dialect Alphabet.

The results of the Copenhagen Conference were discussed by the IPA's membership and, in general, roundly condemned. As a result, the Conference achieved little, since the main alphabetic system it had clearly been trying to alter was the IPA's. Two years later, in 1927, the IPA's Alphabet received an important boost when the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures used it for most of the symbols in its *Practical Orthography for African Languages*.

The current version of the Alphabet might be improved still further by taking into account some of the insights into the nature of speech and the rationale of phonetic notation provided by earlier phoneticians. In Jespersen's *The Articulations of Speech Sounds Represented by Means of Analphabetic Symbols* (1889) one finds the framework for a parametric notational system, in which the coarticulatory features of speech can be represented. Similarly, in the publications of, amongst others, Melville Bell, Sweet and Jespersen, one finds notational devices for various phonatory and voice quality features — something which the IPA's Alphabet has largely, because of its segmental phonemic base, paid little heed to.

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THOMAS HARRIOT AND THE ELIZABETHAN ORIGIN OF ALGONKIAN LINGUISTICS

1492 IS WELL-KNOWN as the year in which Columbus reached a small island off the eastern seaboard of America and set in motion events which were to lead to the establishment of Spanish and Portuguese as major languages in the southern half of the continent. The date when English was introduced into North America as a major language is less familiar, and is sometimes taken to be December 1620, when the Mayflower Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth, the site of their future colony. But, in fact, English was spoken in what is now North Carolina, then called 'Virginia', more than three decades previously, and had even been acquired by some native speakers of Algonkian, who used their knowledge to help the Pilgrims survive the hunger and bitter cold of the early months of 1621.

Their familiarity with English was due in large measure to the inauguration of Algonkian studies during the reign of Elizabeth I. Thomas Harriot, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, was employed by Sir Walter Raleigh in the 1580s to teach him and his companions the navigational mathematics required for crossing the Atlantic safely to set up a colony in the New World. In 1584 Raleigh sent out an expedition to reconnoitre the east coast of North America; the explorers landed near Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and after a stay of

a few weeks brought back to England with them two American Indians, who were lodged by Raleigh at his London house. There they and Harriot were able to familiarize themselves with one another's language. In 1585, Harriot and his two informants set sail for Roanoke on a second expedition which it was hoped would lead to a permanent colony. On arrival, Harriot set out to explore the vicinity, with the intention of reporting on qualities of the area which would attract future colonists. The results were published in Harriot's *Briefe and True Report* (1588), in which many Algonkian words are recorded; Harriot also produced a dictionary and phonetic alphabet for recording the speech of his informants. These two works remained in manuscript, the former being lost in the later seventeenth century, possibly in the Great Fire of 1666; the latter, whose existence was recorded by the seventeenth-century biographer John Aubrey, was lost until very recently. An abbreviated version came to light in the British Library in 1980, but a much more detailed version was discovered in 1989 in the library of Westminster School.

A complete account of this manuscript is to appear elsewhere, but it may be noted that, although Harriot could have learnt something about the formation of sounds from John Hart, the sixteenth-century spelling reformer, he seems to have been highly original in the manner in which he devised appropriate symbols. He did not merely use the roman alphabet with some additional characters, as Hart had done; he designed a totally new set of symbols in which related sounds were denoted by related characters, some of the latter being based on the 'Cossic' (from *cosa*, 'thing') algebra popularized in sixteenth-century England by the mathematician Robert Recorde. The sounds denoted by these phonetic symbols were exemplified in English words as far as possible; where no English equivalent existed, Harriot advised his readers to depend on 'the lively voice' of an informant as the only means of learning the sound.

It is very likely that Harriot's alphabet was known to Robert Robinson, who published a 'universal' phonetic alphabet in 1617, the printer of Harriot's *Briefe and True Report* being a man of this name, possibly the phonetician's father. Harriot's alphabet may also have been known to Francis Lodwick, who could have had access to the manuscript which, according to Aubrey, was in the possession of one of Lodwick's acquaintances, and who also devised a phonetic alphabet in which related sounds were denoted by related characters. It appears that the alphabet was not known to later colonists, but to judge from internal evidence in their writings, most of them knew Thomas Harriot's work as a lexicographer,

possibly having had access to the manuscript on the 'Virginian' language, which was recorded in the catalogue of Sion College, London, in 1650. It is hoped that full justice will be done to Harriot's linguistic originality when the complete alphabet, with a commentary, is published in the Durham Thomas Harriot Seminar papers.

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FRENCH IN SCOTLAND: LEARNERS, TEACHERS AND TEXT-BOOKS

A historical survey (concentrating on the period up to 1800)

1. Learners

In the Middle Ages, contact between Scotland and France was constant. It was not only military or dynastic; many students spent a period in France (for example at the Scots College in Paris). This tradition of study continued even after the founding of the first Scottish universities. Scotland was not culturally remote and there appears to have been a constant 'coming-and-going' between the two countries. We know that many Scots learnt French (though did French people learn Scots?), but there is little indication of how they learnt it, other than through direct contact with native speakers which, in noble families, might mean a private tutor.

The 16th Century is a critical period in Franco-Scottish relations, because of dynastic links with both France and England and because of the religious question. There is some indication that French was learnt by certain school pupils, as we see in Melvill's memoirs and in the report of John Row's period at Perth; there are also the Statutes and Laws of Aberdeen Grammar School which included French amongst the languages pupils were permitted to use. But the difficulty of finding teachers

capable of ensuring that any languages other than Latin were taught — even Greek — leads us to doubt that French was taught widely. Melvill only learnt the rudiments, and it may be that few progressed much further. The Reformation led protestants to look to England, Germany and other like-minded nations for 'cultural support'; and while it led to movements of people in periods of religious strife and persecution, it nonetheless tended to interrupt the previously regular links — indeed, there were attempts to prevent people going from Scotland to Popish countries.

The 17th century seems to have been the one when there was least contact between the two countries — both for religious and political reasons — and this seems to have affected the number of people who knew French. For whatever reasons, the demand for French in Scottish cities seems to have been lower than in London, though there are records of teachers who (presumably) had students.

The 18th Century saw a general increase in the importance of French, expecially after the '45. In the early part of the century, there are indications that the main clientèle in the cities consisted of the upper classes and students, and was largely male; they were taught privately. Later, the middle classes took an interest: burgh schools appointed teachers; schools for young ladies appeared where French was usually on offer; and some country parochial schools, such as that at Udny, offered modern languages. French was often seen as an accomplishment, and it was sometimes taught (e.g. by Masson) in conjunction with Elocution (English, avoiding Scotticisms).

2. Teachers

As stated in the previous section, there were clearly Scots teachers, in the 16th Century, capable of instructing pupils at least in the rudiments of French. Huguenots also taught the language, but records give us few names, confirming the impression that the tradition of learning French was maintained through the 17th century, but that demand was not high enough to support a large number of teachers. In the 18th century we find a number of teachers offering their services. Initially they were mainly Scots (Ker, Freebairn, Murdoch); later we find references both to Scots and to teachers of other nationalities (the younger Cauvin was half French, half Scots), and the range of languages extends to Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, with German not really assuming any importance until the 19th century. Teachers in the burgh and parochial schools, and

later in the Academies, seem to have been mainly Scots; it is not clear how they learnt the language, unless it was privately while they were students, since French was not a university subject until the late 19th century. It is true that Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities (at least) encouraged the teaching and learning of French by allowing private teachers to use university premises. We are also told that some of the lady teachers were the daughters of Jacobites who had fled to France and then returned. The general feeling is that French was an 'extra' or accomplishment, and teachers had to provide classes outside school hours, except in some of the ladies' academies and maybe in the few parochial schools which offered the language.

3. Text-books

One book appears on a 16th century list — of items licensed for printing — in 1559, but no copy of it has ever been found. Otherwise, there is nothing until 1690, when Pujolas published a book in Glasgow which is interesting for its treatment of pronunciation. The 18th century saw a steady trickle (it was never a flood) of publications, a number of which appeared for the first time in Scotland. These appear from their content, from their dedications and from the list of subscribers, to have been aimed primarily at an upper class and professional audience of adults: a *recueil* published by Kerr in 1737 lists the subscribers with, in some cases, their professions which include (apart from the nobility) advocate, student, schoolmaster, etc. Only one book, by Coomans, includes any material on commercial matters and only two, an edition by A. Scot of a book by Chambaud and a book on pronunciation for Dundee Academy, are aimed at a younger audience. Apart from the Dundee Academy book, all works appeared in Edinburgh or Glasgow and few appear to have gone into a second or subsequent edition. Further study would no doubt show whether books were obtained from London, from the Low Countries or from elsewhere, and in what numbers.

FRENCH TEXT-BOOKS ETC., PUBLISHED IN SCOTLAND BEFORE 1800

1690: J. Pujolas, *The Key of the French Tongue; or, A New Method for learning it well, easily, in short time and almost without a master.* Glasgow: Printed by Robert Sanders for the Author.

1718: William Scott, *A Short and Easy French Grammar: Containing the Rules of Pronunciation, the Inflexion of Nouns and Verbs, A Short Syntax and Prosody. For the Use of the Students in the University of Edinburgh.* Edinburgh: Printed by James Watson.

1729: William Kerr, *The Most Complete, Compendious and Easy French grammar, for ladies and gentlemen.* Edinburgh: Printed by Thomas Lumisden and John Robertson.

1734: James Freebairn, *A new French Grammar, wherein the Defects of former Grammars are supplied, and their Errors corrected; for the Use of the Young Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.* Edinburgh: Printed by Robert Frefbairn [sic].

1734: William Ker, *A New Methodical French and English Grammar; Being a Compend of that excellent Grammar wrote by Pere Buffier to which is annexed, Some General Reflections on Education of Youth. For the Use of the young Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.* Edinburgh: Printed by R. Fleming and Company for Gavin Hamilton.

1764: J. Coomans, *A True and Compendious French and English Grammar Teaching to Read, Write and Speak the French in less than Three Months. Containing Grammar, Syntax and Exercises, with Notes upon the Difference of the Idioms of the two Languages. With Forms of Letters, inland and foreign Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Accounts; very useful for Beginners in the Bankier* [sic] *or Mercantile Way, Etc.* Edinburgh: Printed by D. Paterson, for the Author.

1772: William Ross, *The French Scholar's Guide; or, a New and Compendious Grammar of the French Tongue.* Glasgow: Printed by Daniel Reid, For Messrs. Morison and M'Allum.

1787: Henry Tourner, *Rules for the French Pronunciation, Proposed for the Use of the Academy of Dundee.* Dundee: Printed by T. Colvill, For the Author.

1797: Lockhart Muirhead, Manual of French grammar, To which is added, a small collection from French authors,...

***Recueils* of extracts (sometimes including whole texts):**

1727: William Kerr

1737: William Kerr [same person as in 1727]

1795: Edition by A. Scot of Louis Chambaud's *Fables Choisies a l'usage des Enfans.*

According to Law (1965) a certain F. Bottarelli, who taught for a while in Edinburgh, announced for sale, in 1781, a tri-lingual dictionary (English, French and Italian). This was based on those of Dr Johnson, the Académie Française and the Accademia della Crusca. However, it seems likely that it was existing (London) printings of this which were offered for sale, as I have found no trace of a Scottish edition and nor has R. C. Alston.

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LANDMARKS IN GERMAN LEXICOGRAPHY (1500–1700)

GERMAN lexicography has a long and many-stranded tradition, from the eighth century onwards. With the demise of the late medieval Latin-German vocabularies about 1500, various types of lexicon assumed prominence, for example the Latin-German school dictionary, the dictionary of foreign words, bilingual German-French and German-Italian dictionaries, and glossaries of specialized language. A series of works bears witness to the increasingly intensive contact of German with other languages, a widespread concern for the status and purity of German, the growing autonomy of the German component, and an approach that is generally prescriptive, at times also conciously neologistic.

Despite a number of more specific studies in the field, the history of German lexicography is still largely unwritten. This paper offered a concise characterization of four prominent contributions, those of Petrus Dasypodius (1535-36), Josua Maaler (1561), Kaspar Stieler (1691), and Matthias Kramer (1700-02), with particular attention to the last two, who in some ways form a contrasting pair.

Modern German lexicography begins with the traditionally somewhat underrated work of Petrus Dasypodius (Strasbourg, 1535-36), a Latin-German, German-Latin dictionary which enjoyed lasting success and influence, with printings and revisions extending into the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Recent studies of the rich German component suggest a high level of deliberate neologism.

In contrast, the significance of Josua Maaler's German-Latin dictionary of 1561 (no further editions known) is in some ways limited by the fact that it derives, by translation and then reversal, from Robert Estienne's Latin-French dictionary of 1538.

Seventeenth-century German lexicography is conditioned by a number of factors: the belated establishment of a norm, the quest for lexical copiousness, the urge to systematize, educational initiatives, linguistic nationalism, and a genetic view of the language which elevates it to the status of a *Hauptsprache*.

Attempts to create a new, authoritative and comprehensive dictionary of German are encountered from the first half of the seventeenth century, partly under the aegis of the *Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft*, which was itself modelled on the Italian *Accademia della Crusca*. Of importance here are the foundations laid in 1641 and 1663 by Justus Georg Schottelius, notably his catalogue of 5,000 radicals, his insight into morphological productivity as one of the particular strengths of German, and his eight-point specification of a dictionary entry.

This served as a blueprint for the *magnum opus* of Kaspar Stieler (1691), which uses Latin as a metalanguage but focuses unambiguously on the German. Stieler departs from alphabetical order by bringing together all derivatives and compounds under their simplex base-form. The image of the self-propagating language is captured in the title *Der Teutschen Sprache Stammbaum und Fortwachs*, and again in the frontispiece, which shows the so-called Indian fig-tree (or China tree, or tree of Goa), its branches taking root to form new trunks in endless profusion. Still to be tested, however, is the extent to which Stieler applied the principle of conscious neologism in his lexical work.

Chief among Stieler's critics and rivals was Matthias Kramer, an energetic and imaginative language teacher and a prolific lexicographer, best known for his German-Italian, Italian-German dictionary of 1700-02. This work is characterized by its strictly alphabetical ordering, the equal weight it gives to each language, the importance it attaches to usage, its emphasis on the middle registers, and above all the wealth of phraseological material. There is detectable influence from the linguistic thought of Johann Joachim Becher.

In a detailed comparison, Gerhard Ising argued that Kramer was more closely attuned to developments in the everyday language of his time than was the Thuringian court poet and administrator Stieler. This may be too simple a conclusion; we need to examine more closely the representative and innovative qualities of Stieler's language, and the extent to which Kramer's German idioms are merely modelled on the Italian. Certainly it is striking that within one decade Germany should suddenly have produced two so radically different lexicographical talents, both inventorizing the language as never before.

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BARNES: A GLOSSARY RESTORED

THE *GLOSSARY OF THE DORSET DIALECT* (1886) is the last book by William Barnes to go through the press in his life time, and on that account its text, printed photographically, was chosen for a second edition published in 1970. As this 1970 edition is the one most readily available, it is the one most often referred to. Unhappily, however, it cannot truthfully be said that Barnes himself 'saw the 1886 edition through the press'.

Work on the book started in 1881. Despite his artistry (he drew, engraved and painted) Barnes had no eye for the appearance of his books; he hated proof reading—he said he didn't like making work for the printers. An articular rheumatic attack in 1854 left him with a handwriting that beggars belief. Once he wrote a paper for a meeting he could not attend and asked a friend to read it for him. The friend put the paper on the table for everyone to read—and said he could not. Another oddity is that, just as Barnes would never discuss his own poetry, so he did not ensure that at least someone in the household understood how to write his very straightforward phonetics. The *Glossary*, therefore, was badly presented to the printer, and then seemingly not corrected in proofs. The mess is the more sorry because Barnes set about the work before his mind—and even his eyes—became dimmed. Traces of the healthy start may be found within the wreck reprinted in 1970.

The earliest step towards publication comes in 1880. 'It is wished for the English Dialect Society,' reads the local newspaper,

> and for the sake of the history of the English language, to collect any Dorset (provincial) words which are not found in Mr Barnes' Glossary, and we hope to print, from time to time, the words of the Glossary, in portions, with a hope that, some of our Dorset readers will kindly write off any other words that may be heard in their neighbourhoods, or any other meanings of those which we may give, and send them to the Rev. W. Barnes, Came Rectory, Dorchester.

This 'letter' was to become part of Barnes's 'Prelims' in 1886, and it is likely that the printer set it up from a newspaper cutting. On 9 February 1882 "Dunelm" argued in the same local paper that words spoken outside Dorset boundaries ought not to be found in a 'Dorset' glossary. The interest of 'Dunelm's' letter is that it led Barnes a week later to give a diplomatic account of his links with the English Dialect Society:

'Dunelm' asks 'would it not be better for the English Dialect Society, before collecting any more Dorset words, to make sure that all those already gathered are really peculiar to the county?' The question is put to you, for your readers, or to them, but is one to which an answer would be most fitly given by the society itself. The society have not themselves, through their committee or secretary, collected the words of the Dorset folk-speech, and I have gathered them only of my free will, and not by any commission from them, though they have allowed me to understand that they have received, as welcome, those that I have sent to them.

Barnes then went on to give a *reductio ad absurdum* to 'Dunelm's' thoughts on word boundaries that was also to become part of his 'prelims' in 1886.

Barnes had worked on Dorset speech some thirty years ahead of the English Dialect Society, and 'Dunelm's' letter did little to halt the hunt for words. Barnes's letter asking for more of them was printed again on 24 August 1882. The work was on the stocks and went forward without unseemly haste. The obvious publisher was James Foster of Dorchester.

By this time, however, Barnes had been waylaid by another of his lifelong interests. On 9 February 1882 he asked in the same local paper for any scraps of folk song that readers could bring to mind. From here and there he was able to find Dorset versions of a number of verses. For Barnes his Church and his flock always came first, but he was as busy as ever about the doings of the County Museum and the Field Club, for which he wrote a number of papers. He was still 'sprack and spry' well into his eighties.

Then, early in 1884, he got soaked to the skin walking home with Hardy from the town. Barnes went home wet through and was laid up with articular rheumatic spasms. Although he was able to take some services later, his hold on life slowly slackened after this unhappy day.

Poems, Barnes always said, were pictures he just wrote down. But planning books had always been his Achilles' heel, and such a work as the *Glossary* now kept his mind too long on the stretch. The muddle is the greater because his daughter, Lucy Baxter, a much read writer on art, was to be her father's biographer; but for many years she had been part of the English colony in Florence and removed from the immediate happenings in Dorset. The family in England rushed out papers and digests of papers to her and the outcome is a hasty book published only a year after Barnes's death. Some of the confusion surrounding her father's last work is attributable to Lucy's misunderstandings. Here are passages she took from her sister Laura, Barnes's eldest child:

Nov. 9th. [1885. Barnes] looked over the last proof of his *Glossary of the Dorset language* ... It was printed by Mr Foster at Dorchester. ...

Nov. 21st. [1885] Mr Foster came and brought [Barnes] the first (author's) copy of the Glossary ... (p. 319)

Under the same date Laura Barnes is quoted as saying that the English Dialect Society had asked for 500 copies of the *Glossary*, and that Barnes 'began ... dictating ... a table of signs for sounds to assist pronunciation ... but he grew weary ... and the work was never finished' (p. 320).

The 'table of signs' *after* printing does not ring true, and Lucy Baxter cannot have read the *Glossary* when she quoted this passage. Muddle shows up again in her list of her father's writings: '1886. A Glossary of Dorset Speech. Partly printed, but never published, as the author's death prevented the final revisions' (p. 356).

Lucy's dates, indeed, seem altogether hit or miss. The English Dialect Society's order for 500 copies of the *Glossary*, for instance, probably came early in February 1886, not in November 1885.

Although Lucy Baxter was in Florence, the family in Dorchester could have dealt with the 'never finished' and 'never published' remarks. Did Foster (one Foster went to Barnes's school) want Barnes to be sure his book was out? James Foster had known Barnes some thirty-five years and for a long time I looked for a copy of the *Glossary* with Foster's imprint on its title page. However, in March 1885 Foster passed on his business to Mary and Edith Case and it was they who finally published the work. It is unlikely, therefore, that a 'Foster' issue of the *Glossary* ever saw the light. In the end I came upon what has been called in good faith 'Barnes's own copy'. On the title page there is an illegible scrawl through the title itself and underneath in Barnes's shaky handwriting:

W / Barnes / May / 23 1886.

It is a sad farewell to some sixty years of dialect study. This copy, however, was presented to the Dorchester County Museum by James Foster in 1886. It is therefore likely that it was Foster's copy rather than the author's and that he persuaded Barnes to autograph it for him.

In tracing the sad history of Barnes's last book I do not seek to dismiss it, but to clear the 'overgrowth' of more than a century. What Barnes wanted the book to be is clear enough. I have undertaken some needful re-writing, and much more can be done. Amongst other things

Barnes wanted to have in his 'prelims' a history of his grammar and glossary from their first publication in 1844. This little history he started but either his mind wandered or some one else did not fill in the details for him. The outcome is at present meaningless. However, an edition as near as possible to the book Barnes meant to publish can be recovered or discovered. It is on providing this text that I am at present engaged.

Appendix

1866 Printed

In 1844 a Glossary of the Dorset was printed and published with the first edition of the first collection of the Dorset poems. In 1847 a 2nd edition was published by J R Smith, without a Glossary, 18 sheets, demy 12mo. 1863 the Philological Society printed for their transactions, a corrected and fuller Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, with the history, out-spreading, and bearing of the South Western English, 8vo, p.p. 103. Published for the Philological Society by Asher & Co., Berlin.

1886 Reworked

In 1844 a Glossary of the Dorset dialect was printed and published with the first collection of *Poems Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect* by John Russell Smith, London, and George Simonds, Dorchester. In 1847 a second edition of the first collection was published by John Russell Smith, with Dissertation and Glossary enlarged. A third edition, without Dissertation and Glossary, was published by John Russell Smith in 1862, and a fourth, again without Dissertation and Glossary, in 1866.

In 1863 the Philological Society printed for their *Transactions* a corrected and fuller *Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect with the History, Outspreading and Bearings of South Western English*, published for the Philological Society by Asher and Co., Berlin.

Bernard Jones
University of Southampton

[From the Sixth Annual Colloquium (September 1989)]

RUDOLF HALLIG AND WALTHER VON WARTBURG'S PLAN FOR A *BEGRIFFSWÖRTERBUCH* AND ITS ACCEPTANCE IN GERMAN LINGUISTICS

HALLIG/VON WARTBURG'S plan was understood to rest on linguistic foundations of the 19th century, when it was unanimously welcomed in 1952 as a linguistic achievement which would set the pace for lexicographical work in the future. Hallig/von Wartburg's aim was to provide a comprehensive system of concepts (*Begriffe*) which would serve as a universal plan for onomasiological dictionaries in all languages. The authors' preface, oscillating between universalist ideas of the *a priori* quality of such concepts and Humboldtian ideas of the relativity of national languages, shows the way in which the plan is grounded in the idealist tradition of German linguistics as represented in the 19th century by Humboldt and, in the 20th century, by Weisgerber and Trier. The change to structuralism in the 50s of this century, however, seen as a change of paradigm in the Kuhnian sense, prevented all these expect-ations from becoming true. One of the crucial reasons was the change from an ethno-psychological understanding of language to a semiotic and social understanding, which is mirrored already in the early Saussure reception in Germany. Hallig/von Wartburg's *Begriffswörterbuch*, which was expected to be the beginning of extensive lexicographical work, thus turned out to be the ending of the 19th century linguistic paradigm in its 20th century guise. Today it can be appreciated as an important stance of onomasiological lexicography, whose central ideas and whose history have yet to be unfolded.

Werner Hüllen
Gesamthochschule Essen

WORK IN PROGRESS

Greimas Society

Professor Thomas Broden of the University of Nebraska has begun publication of a newsletter on professional activities in semiotics related to the work of A. J. Greimas and the Paris School of Semiotics. The newsletter 4 includes information on dissertations, articles and monographs; upcoming conferences and seminars; translations, etc. Annual subscriptions are $5. For more information contact:

Thomas Broden, Editor, Semiotic Newsletter, 1111 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0315, U.S.A.

Dr Brigitte Nerlich has a book on *The History of Semantics and its Consequences for a New Theory of Semantic Change* in an advanced stage of preparation. She also engaged in producing a special issue of *Histoire Épistémologie Langage*, to appear in 1992, on nineteenth and twentieth-century semantics.

While she has assembled an extensive *dossier* of material on all aspects of Semantics, she would be very grateful for an exchange of information with other colleagues working on any branch of the subject—ancient, medieval or modern; philosophic, philological, psychological or sociological; applied to European, Asian, American or any other languages.

She would be pleased to hear from members of the Henry Sweet Society about their work in these fields, and asks them also to make her request known to colleagues who are not members.

Please write to:

Dr Brigitte Nerlich,
15 Burnbreck Gardens,
Nottingham, NG8 2FY,
England.

MATTERS ARISING— COMMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

ADDITIONS TO ALSTON

The *Bibliography of the English Language from the Invention of Printing to the Year 1800* drew on the resources of publicly accessible libraries—not by excerpting printed catalogues but by painstaking enquiry and inspection. Inevitably, however, new editions, variant imprints, and—more rarely—new titles will come to light from time to time, and be offered for sale by antiquarian booksellers. Karen Thomson has very kindly drawn attention to the following supplementary information from volumes she has recently acquired and entered in her sale catalogues:

[Anon]. *Aphorisms on Education: selected from the Works of the most celebrated English, French, and Latin Writers, on that Subject.* A. Strachan, 1800. Not in Alston.

Gaultier, Aloisius Edouard Camille, *Abbé*. *A Method of making abridgments.* W. and C. Spilsbury, 1800 & 1801. Not in Alston. ("I checked with Dr Alston because of the dates, but in fact he had made notes on it and intended to include it.")

Coles, Elisha. *An English Dictionary.* F. C. for R. Bonwick, T. Goodwin, J. Walthoe [et al.], 1708. This imprint not in Alston.

Temple, Launcelot. *Sketches: or Essays on various Subjects.* The second Edition, corrected, 1758. A. Millar. Alston gives the first edition of the same year (III, 269), but not this.

Dyche, Thomas. *A Guide to the English Tongue.* The Sixty-Fifth Edition, corrected, 1788. This edition not in Alston

Praval, Charles. *The Idioms of the French Language, compared with those of the English.* Dublin: George Burnett, 1794. This edition not in Alston.

Johnson, Samuel. *Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, in Miniature.* Thirteenth Edition. C. Whittingham, 1800. This edition not in Alston.

Wharton, Jeremiah. *The English Grammar,* 1654 (Alston I, 25). Alston's collation shows that the copy he examined lacked the "Directions for the Use of this Book in Schools", pp. xv–xx".

Gale, Thomas. *The Court of the Gentiles: or a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature, both Philologie and Philosophie,* 1669. Alston's copy apparently lacks the "Advertisements to the Reader", 6 additional preliminary pages.

COMPOUNDING WILKINS'S MISTAKES

Dyslexia (see *Newsletter* 13, p. 4) cannot be blamed for errors which found their way into Werner Hüllen and Gaby Sikora's article on "John Wilkins's Mistakes" in the last issue. The symbols were, of course, a last-minute hand-drawn addition to the text; this, and the frantic rush of putting the issue to bed, must be the reason, but not the excuse, for setting down incorrectly both the 'wrong' and the 'right' forms for Wilkins's outline for 'forgive', words 37 and 45 of the Lord's Prayer. The first three lines of p. 3 should read as follows:

37 *forgive* wrong: (T)

45 *forgive* wrong: (I/T) correct:

A further error occurs on p. 6, where the 'wrong' reading for 'life' (word 108 of the Creed) in the interlinear version (I) should have been: .

Errors of this nature are particularly regrettable when they occur in a context which aims to show inconsistency in an eminent scholar of the past. The Editor apologises, both to our contributors, and to the memory of Wilkins.

He also regrets a more trivial omission in a later page of the last *Newsletter*, where a line of the author's text was left out, not greatly damaging the sense of the passage, but marring two elegant sentences. The words italicized (here only, for the sake of identification) were omitted from page 17, lines 25 ff., which should have read:

> They themselves were part of a market in which gentlemanly education was produced and consumed, and this generated for them and their rivals both *competition and a sense of solidarity. This can be seen, for example, in* the parallel development of a standard upper-class English pronunciation within the public-school sector as a whole, and of widely differing pronunciations of Latin and Greek in individual schools.

WILKINS'S PROOFREADING?

Werner Hüllen and Gaby Sikora drew attention in *Newsletter* No. 13 to various mistakes made by John Wilkins in drawing up the characters for his philosophical language in the *Essay* (1668). It has recently been noted that some mistakes of this kind were corrected during the process of printing a single edition—such correction being a common practice in early printing. Examples of textual variants include some instances in the folding tables entitled 'A Summary of Directions'. A copy in my possession uses the character for 'Oeconomical Relation'; in contrast the table reproduced in R. C. Alston's *Bibliography* (Vol. VII) has the character . Other differences include against for 'father' and against for 'in heaven' in the phrase rendered 'so in Earth as in Heaven' in the interlinear version on p. 421, where the second form of the character is used. Since the object of the character was to provide a single unambiguous symbol for each concept, it is not surprising that the author, or his printer, was anxious to eliminate inconsistencies as soon as they were discovered; and variations of this kind in other texts can cause difficulties for modern scholars, as Professor Alston pointed out in an article on "Bibliography and historical linguistics" in *The Library* (fifth series), 21 (1966), 181-191.

Vivian Salmon, *Oxford*

NOTICES OF BOOKS RECEIVED

William Shipley (ed.)
In Honor of Mary Haas. From the Haas Festival Conference on Native American Linguistics. Berlin, New York & Amsterdam: Mouton de Gruyter, 1988. x + 816 pp.

There are three reasons—at least—why members of this Society should find this apparently highly specialized collection of relevance and interest.

First, they will be surprised, but pleased, to learn that the reason why such a collection ever came into being was the work of our 'patron' Henry Sweet. It was his publications on phonetics which largely inspired Mary Haas to change the direction of her studies from English, her undergraduate major, to linguistics. As the editor, William Shipley, records in his Introduction (p. vii): 'During her senior year at Earlham, she stumbled on Henry Sweet's work on phonetics in the College library as well as on some books on comparative philology. The impact of these discoveries must have been great, for, in 1930, she entered the University of Chicago as a graduate student in the Department of Linguistics'. To these chance disoveries, dozens of graduate students in Amerindian linguistics are, eventually, indebted.

Secondly, the collection contains an article of special interest to historians of linguistics, E. J. Drechsel's "Wilhelm von Humboldt and Edward Sapir: analogies and homologies in their linguistic thoughts" (pp. 225-264). Arguing that 'the historical perspective on how Sapir developed his ideas and how they relate to earlier theories has remained limited' (p. 226), Drechsel examines in some detail the influence of Humboldt, claiming that there are 'many striking and systematic similarities in their understanding of language and linguistics' (ibid.) As he points out, Humboldt was particularly interested in Amerindian languages, because he recognized them as being radically different in structure from the classics, or other Indo-European languages, and thus as 'a special challenge for any linguistic and anthropological theory' (p. 245). This absorbing and informative article is specially relevant, therefore, not only because of Humboldt's interest in Haas's major field, but also because Sapir, with whom he is linked here, was one of Haas's teachers and indirectly, therefore, an influence on Haas herself.

The third reason why members of the Society should find this collection valuable is that it provides an enormous amount of information on a wide variety of languages which, even if not in their particular fields, provides much material for comparative study. The *Index of Languages* (pp. 819-826) contains some 500 names to which reference is made in the collection. Among these are many which will be familiar to most members of the Society—English, German, Spanish, Russian, Icelandic, Greek—as well as more exotic languages such as Chinese, Bantu and Turkish, to name but a few. Moreover, British linguists in any way associated with the Firthian school will find two articles of particular importance,

in dealing with one of Firth's major fields of interest — supra-segmentals. These two papers are by Burnham and Siebert, the former on "Mayo suprasegmentals", and the latter on a dialect of Eastern Abenaki.

This collection, containing papers from the Haas Festival Conference on North Amereican Linguistics, is a magnificent achievement, including as it does 36 papers, a biographical introduction, and the Index of languages already noted. The only way such complex material can be reproduced without the most heroic and time-consuming efforts on the part of the printer is by camera-ready copy, and it appears that this method of publishing has been adopted here — and very successfully, too. The Editor and his four women assistants deserve the highest praise for their achievement.

Vivian Salmon, *Oxford*

Mary Ritchie Key & Henry M. Hoenigswald (eds.)
General and Amerindian Ethnolinguistics. In Remembrance of Stanley Newman. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1989. xv + 499 pp.

The scholar whom this volume commemorates has much in common with the colleague in whose honour the *Festschrift* reviewed above was published. Both majored in English, both moved on to study linguistics, both became pupils of Sapir and fellow-students (Newman being the senior by five years). In both cases it appears that their interest in linguistics arose from an acquaintance with phonetics. Finally, both went on to become two of the most distinguished scholars in the history of Amerindian linguistics.

There are, however, interesting differences between the two volumes. Although both contain brief biographies, the two accounts in this volume are unusual in having been written by Newman himself. One is an account for a collection being assembled by Konrad Koerner of autobiographies of distinguished linguists, the other is a brief account by Newman of a childhood visit to Prague, his family being Czech in origin. The other contribution by Newman himself is a group of poems; both he and Sapir were active members of the poetry circle at the University of Chicago, and both clearly gifted creative writers as well as scholars.

This collection will be of special interest to members of the Society since the first section (pp. 3–104) is devoted to "The History of Linguistics and Stanley Newman's Six Decades". Three of the papers in this section provide a conspectus of Amerindian studies in general in Newman's lifetime, with special reference to Sapir. Regna Darnell's "Stanley Newman and the Sapir school of linguistics" and Yakov Malkiel "Sapir's panorama (1926) of recent advances in linguistics" are two of the interesting contributions in this section.

The remainder of the volume is devoted chiefly to studies of Amerindian languages, but even for those members of the Society who have no expertise in in this field there are several contributions of special interest. There are two on phonology, one on American English by J. D.

Bowen, the other on Indo-European by André Martinet; and there is a very unusual and interesting account of "Thoth and oral tradition" (C. T. Hodge) and "Visualizing the context of discourse in languages of the past" (Saul Levin). The names of the editors, Mary Ritchie Key and Henry M. Hoenigswald, are sufficient guarantee of the high standards of the contributions in this volume, and they are to be warmly thanked for providing the reader with a useful index, in which British linguists will be pleased, no doubt, to find the name of J. R. Firth. The publishers have made an excellent job of the printing and binding, and altogether this is a worthy volume in commemoration of a distinguished American scholar.

Vivian Salmon, *Oxford*

Jennifer Coates and Deborah Cameron (eds.),
Women in their Speech Communities: New Perspectives on Language and Sex. London & New York: Longman, 1989. viii + 191 pp.

This collection of new essays by British linguists constitutes a useful and provocative contribution to the subject of the sex differences in spoken language. The nine papers are grouped under two main sections: the first is concerned to discuss 'women's language' sociolinguistically, in terms of phonological and grammatical variation; the second considers the female register in a wider context — what is called the 'ethnography of communication' (p. 63). Each part is prefaced by a clear and informative introduction by the editors, and an extensive bibliography is appended to the work as a whole.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the collection is the reassessment by several of the conributors of key critical texts on gender differentiation in speech. The editors themselves take issue with the sociologically-based methodological assumptions, made by William Labov and Peter Trudgill in the late 1960s and early 1970s, that 'vernacular culture' is an exclusively male phenomenon (pp. 13–26). Another essay examines Robin Lakoff's pioneering *Language and Woman's Place* (1975) in the light of more recent case studies on the correlation of gender, status, and language. Not only is Lakoff's failure to provide any empirical basis for her arguments challenged, but also her tendency to label 'women's language' 'deficient', and not merely different from that spoken by men (pp. 74–93).

In general, the data collected here, from mixed and single-sex communities, offers interesting and at times conflicting interpretations of 'intervening variables' (p. 86) in the treatment of genderlects. Consideration is given to, for example, the signification of class, age, ethnic origins, and the power bases of expertise and occupational status in female/male conversational organization and floor apportionment. The papers interconnect well, except for "The wedding songs of British Gujarati women" which, however instructive anthropologically, lacks the feminist-linguistic bias of the rest.

Although the book's commitment to feminist ideology frequently results in fresh and illuminating insights being made, there is nevertheless a danger of a new stereotype of women's speech — its co-operative nature — being created, to replace the earlier emphasis on tags, hedges, intensifiers, and prestige variants. It is even more to be regretted that no male contributors are included, if only to attempt to refute the assertion of one of the editors that 'one of the goals of mixed interaction is inevitably the maintenance of gender division, of male-female inequality' (p. 121).

Edwina Burness, *Boston University in London*

REPORTS OF CONFERENCES

Geschichte und Geschichtsschreibung der Sprachwissenschaft Luxembourg, April 18-20, 1990

A most agreeable and scholarly symposium was held in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Luxembourg City, in April of this year, organized by a fairly recently assembled group of scholars concerned with the history and historiography of linguistics, the *Studienkreis 'Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft'* (SGdS). This group, not set formally into a society, exists to encourage meetings and academic exchanges of this sort, and at present is centred in the Netherlands and North Germany, though participants came from many countries. About fifty people attended and fifteen papers were read and discussed, covering a wide range of historical topics, both particular and general.

The *Studienkreis* was started by Klaus D. Dutz and Peter Schmitter; on this occasion the main organizational responsibility was undertaken by Klaus D. Dutz and Jean-Claude Muller, hospitably accompanied by the Head of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Despite a fairly intensive programme we were able to see something of the City and to sample its gastronomy, and our meeting was graciously honoured by a visit from the Minister designate of Cultural Affairs and by a reception given by the City authorities, which was also attended by Her Excellency the British Ambassador to Luxembourg.

As the *Studienkreis* is deliberately a loosely-organized assemblage, there are no formalities about joining (write to SGdS, % Dutz, Postbox 5725, D-4400 Münster, West Germany), there is no subscription, and therefore, of course, no financial grants to those attending. Further meetings are anticipated, and members of the HSS and of SHESL can only rejoice at the vigour with which the history of linguistics is being researched and taught in so many places.

R. H. Robins, *School of Oriental and African Studies, London*

6th ICEHL at Helsinki, 23-26 May 1990

The Sixth International Conference on English Historical Linguistics, held at Helsinki on 23-26 May 1990, was preceded by the 2nd Workshop on Socio-historical Linguistics. The theme was 'The effect of standardization and literacy on the English language (1600-1800)'. It took the form of a panel discussion by ten contributors — papers had been circulated previously — with some question and comment from the floor. James Milroy (Sheffield) opened the proceedings with a paper that questioned the validity of the concept of a standard language and demonstrated how little it affected the general populace. My own paper on William Clift's language 1792-1800, showing how a young man of humble background moved towards the accepted standard, presented a specific but contrary view to Professor Milroy's contention; but Clift, a sort of 18th century 'yuppy', is representative of only a certain type of speaker. There were two papers on 'politeness' in the 18th century and its effects on the move towards a standard. These were given by Lawrence Klein (Nevada) and Susan Wright (Cambridge). Susan Wright's, entitled 'The Critic as Grammarian', focused on Addison as an example of an essayist who paved the way for the prescriptive grammars that flourished from the 1750s. R. Carey McIntosh (Hofstra) illustrated the shift in dominating class structures as conveyed in the dialogue of plays written between 1600 and 1800. The remaining papers dealt with specific points of grammar and syntax that were commented on by 18th century grammarians. Jenny Cheshire (London), Roger Lass (Cape Town) and Laurel Brinton (British Columbia) discussed various verb forms. Possessives, specifically the rise of the pronoun *its* in the 17th century, was the subject of the contribution by Terttu Nevalainen and Helena Raumolin-Brunberg (Helsinki) and they drew their evidence from the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts. Finally, Ingrid Tieken-Boon van Ostade (Leiden), who with Dieter Stein (Giessen) organized and chaired the Workshop, talked on non-standard use of 1st person singular pronouns: *'I, me* or *myself'* in 18th century English. It was a profitable day and the interest it engendered was clear from the number of people who arrived early for the ICEHL in order to attend as observers.

The Conference proper began the following afternoon, giving the panellists a chance to recover and those explorers who had taken advantage of the arrangements to visit Leningrad time to return from their cruise. There were some 150 participants from 23 countries. Sixty-four papers were presented in parallel sessions and there were four plenary lectures and eight reports of ongoing projects. These included an audio-visual demonstration of the Helsinki Corpus and an explanation of the Hartlib Papers Project at Sheffield. The papers included sections on phonology, syntax, vocabulary and word-formation, sentence links, varieties of English and study of texts. The sections of most relevance and interest to members of The Henry Sweet Society were probably the two on 'Dialects & Scribes' and 'Grammars'. Unfortunately, the latter clashed with a public lecture by William Labov that was arranged at the last minute and consequently 'Grammars' attracted only a small but never-

theless lively audience. Robin Smith (Leiden) spoke on Elisabeth Elstob and her Grammar of Anglo-Saxon. This was followed by Kari Haugland (Bergen) on orthographical contractions as advocated or, more usually, rejected in 18th century grammars and spelling books. A different version of the paper presented to the meeting of The Henry Sweet Society at the Warburg Institute in April by Bernard Jones (Southampton) on the case for reconstructing the 1886 edition of William Barnes's *Glossary of the Dorset Dialect* concluded this short section. I was unfortunately unable to attend the 'Dialects & Scribes' session as I was elsewhere in the city having a 'hands on' demonstration of the Helsinki Corpus. One paper, presented by Cecily Clark (Cambridge), was on 'The Myth of the Anglo-Norman Scribe' and this discussed whether non-native spellings in 13th and 14th century texts should be attributed simply to errors in transcription by Norman scribes or to an attempt to maintain a decorum in mainly Latin-derived documents. This section was also short and perhaps members should take note for the 7th ICEHL to be held in 1992, probably in Valencia, that there is room for more papers illustrating research in these areas.

The very full programme might have resulted in mental indigestion had not our Finnish hosts provided lavishly for our leisure (!) hours. The Conference, which was part of the University's 350th Anniversary Celebrations, opened with a brass fanfare and a male-voice choir singing 'Summer is i-cumen in'. There was a formal Reception by the University and another by the City of Helsinki. After this the entertainment became more relaxed. The regulation Conference Dinner was preceded by a 'Champagne Cruise', during which I am sure that we were in imminent danger of being run down by a liner departing for Sweden. There was also a Finnish evening and finally the experience of a genuine Finnish sauna for those brave enough to take the plunge. Perhaps it was as well that this was left to the final evening of a very happy and productive Conference.

Frances Austin, *East Stour, Dorset*

The Henry Sweet Society
Seventh Annual Colloquium

The seventh Annual Colloquium of the Henry Sweet Society was held on 6 April 1990 at the Warburg Institute, by kind permission of the Director, Professor J. B. Trapp. Forty-six members took part in the Colloquium; as this was a one-day meeting, most came from the U.K., although the Committee were delighted to welcome two members from the Netherlands and Germany.

Abstracts, or more extensive summaries of most of the papers, are given on other pages of this *Newsletter*.

The meeting ended with a wine party, and it was generally agreed that the attractive and comfortable surroundings in which the conference took place contributed in no small measure to the enjoyment of the participants.

The eighth Annual Colloquium is scheduled to take place in September 1991; there will be no regular meeting in September 1990, because the International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences is taking place in Galway, but the attention of members is drawn to the John Wilkins Conference at St Peter's College, Oxford, on 8-11 September (details on p.2), in the course of which time has been provided for the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

Fourth International Lexicography Course
Dictionary Research Centre, University of Exeter
19-23 March 1990

Report from the Organizers, Reinhard Hartmann and Tom McArthur

When an event is repeated four times, it has become established, as has happened to the International Lexicography Course at Exeter. The first course took place in 1987, with the object of introducing participants to the principles of lexicography, and, building on its success, has been repeated annually.

In the 1990 course, lectures were given in the mornings by Reinhard Hartmann and Tom McArthur (chief lecturers) and also by Michael Rundell (Longman Group) and Sidney Landau (Cambridge U. P.). Topics included 'Information categories in dictionaries', 'Approaches to dictionary use', The interlingual dictionary', 'Historical and cultural background', 'Approaches to dictionary typology', 'Alternative dictionary formats', 'Alternative entry formats', The computer and dictionary-making', Lexicographic evidence and its use', 'A look into the future'.

Afternoon meetings consisted of practical sessions presented by, among others, Tom McArthur, Alan Kirkness (University of Auckland) and Steven Dodd (University of Exeter). A special lecture was also given by John Simpson (Oxford U. P.) on 'The Old and the New in OED2'. A special feature was the DACUM 'brainstorming session' by David Bell (Book House Training Centre) on defining occupational standards for lexicographers.

The number of participants totalled 20, from nine different countries, and comprised practising lexicographers and academics from both publishing houses and higher education establishments.

Next year's course will take place from 15-19 April, 1991.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Dictionnaires et Littérature 1830–1990

The URA 382 ("SILEX") of the CNRS and the Centre d'Analyse et de Critique des Textes of the Universiré de Lille III are organizing an international colloquium on this theme for 26–27 September 1991. Some of the themes to be considered will be: the use of literature in the elaboration of the dictionary, the use of dictionaries by writers, lexicogrpahical activity by writers, etc. Papers should be in French. The proceedings will be published in the journals *Lexique* and *Revue des Sciences Humaines*. Information from:

Pierre Corbin (URA SILEX)
Jean-Pierre Guillerm
Centre d'Analyse et de critique des textes,
Université de Lille III, DULIVA, BP 149,
59653 Villeneuve d'Ascq CEDEX, France.

Langages de la Révolution Française, 1770–1815

The fourth International Colloquium on Political Lexicography will take place in September 1991 at the École Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud. Information from:

URL 3, Lexicologie et textes politiques,
École normale supérieure de Saint-Cloud,
Avenue de la Grille d'Honneur Le Parc, 92211 St. Cloud CEDEX, France.

Second Annual Conference on Word and Image
Zürich, 27–31 August 1990
Organized by the International Association of Word and Image Studies.

Details from: P. J. de Voogd, (Secretary of IAWIS),
P. O. Box 71851, NL-1008 EB Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Semiotik,
Sixth International Congress
Passau, 8–11 October, 1990

Details from: Prof. Dr. Michael Titzmann,
Universität Passau, Postfach 2540, D-8390 Passau, West Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

Dutch and Flemish Studies

A new Centre at St Mary the Less, Norwich

The redundant church of St Mary the Less in Norwich, which had latterly been used as a carpet warehouse, was acquired in 1989 for use as a Dutch and Flemish Studies centre. The site is appropriate, for the church itself, a thirteenth-century structure, had previously been used as their cloth hall by a community of mainly Dutch-speaking immigrants ('Strangers') who had settled in the city as religious refugees, and who at one time numbered about 5,000, or about a third of the population of the city. In 1637 it became their place of worship.

In its new guise the church will serve as a centre for Dutch language teaching and incorporate a collection of historical material on the Strangers.

Dutch historical studies at the Centre include the influence of the Dutch in East Anglia on architecture, art, weaving, land drainage, printing, map-making, farming, local dialect, place names and personal names.

The Director of the Centre, who is a London University graduate in Dutch, envisages expanding the centre in further directions, which may impinge more directly on the interests of our members, especially the strong and active contingent from the Netherlands. Details from:

William Woods, 22 Beaconsfield Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NR3 4PW.

Dictionary of National Biography

Work is now in progress to produce a Supplementary Volume to the DNB, from the beginnings to 1985, which aims to add the names of eminent people of the past who have not so far been included in its lists.

Three linguists are to be added: Francis Lodwick from the 17th century, the Rev. James Barclay from the eighteenth, and Alexander D'Orsey from the nineteenth. The editors are on the point of closing their list, but would be willing to receive the names of further so far uncommemorated scholars by *the end of the present month* (June 1990).

Suggestions should be sent to:

Dr C. S. Nicholls,
Dictionary of National Biography,
Oxford University Press,
Clarendon Building, Bodleian Library,
Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG
(Telephone Oxford (0865) 277232 or 277236)

NEWS OF MEMBERS

We are pleased to note the award of a Fellowship of the British Academy to Professor Lepschy, and offer him our warmest congratulations.

We also congratulate the following members on new appointments:

Dr R. C. Alston to the Chair of Library Studies in the University of London, and the Directorship of the School of Librarianship at University College, from 1 October 1990.

Dr W. J. Jones to a Chair of German in the University of London, tenable at Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, from 1 October 1990.

Professor Michael Stubbs to the Chair of English Linguistics at the University of Trier from the Wintersemester 1990.

Professor Joseph L. Subbiondo to the position of Vice-President, Office of Academic Affairs, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

Dr Charlotte Brewer to a Tutorial Fellowship at Hertford College, Oxford.

Dr Dilwyn Knox to a teaching post in History at Pace University, New York.

Dr W. Krebs to be Head of Residences, Bond University, Australia.

Carole Percy to a Lectureship in the English Department, University of Toronto.

Suzanne Reynolds to a Research Fellowship at St John's College, Cambridge.

Kate Ward-Perkins to a Tutorial Fellowship at St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

NEW MEMBERS

Beade, Dr Pedro, Department of English, Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I. 02917, U.S.A.

Bruce, Professor Marjorie, 1120 N. Stockton St., Stockton, CA 95203, U.S.A.

Buczak, John, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, CB2 3HU.

Datta-Raychaudhury, Gargi, St Edmund's House, Cambridge, CB3 0BN.

Davis, Hayley G., St Edmund Hall, Oxford, OX1 4AR.

Evans, Dr Michael J., Anglistisches Seminar, Universität Heidelberg, Keltengasse 12, D-6900, Heidelberg, West Germany.

Luhtala, Anneli, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, CB2 3HU.

Miner, Professor K., Linguistics Department, University of Kansas, 427 Blake Hall, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2140, U.S.A.

Mitchell, Dr B., St Edmund Hall, Oxford, OX1 4AR.

Olmert, Dr Michael, 1841 Columbia Road, Apt. 603, Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.

Seaman, Professor John, Department of English, University of the Pacific, 3601 Pacific Avenue, Stockton, CA 95211, U.S.A.

Smith, Dr Jeremy J., Department of English Language, University of Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

Wallbank, Alice, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ.

Woode, Andrew, Queens' College, Cambridge, CB3 9ET.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Ball, Sir Christopher, 45 Richmond Road, Oxford, OX1 2JJ

Burness, Dr Edwina, 171 Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge, CB1 4BX.

Hammett, Dr I. Maxwell, 103 Greenhills Shiki, 5-16-19 Kashiwa-cho, Shiki-shi, Saitama-ken 353, Japan.

Hurworth, Mary, 26 Park Hill Road, Bromley, Kent, BR2 0XQ.

Knox, Dr Dilwyn, Department of History, Pace University, 41 Park Row, New York City, N.Y. 10038, U.S.A.

Stainton, Miss C. E., Flat 1, Florence Boot Hall, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2QY.

Subbiondo, Professor Joseph L., Vice-President, Office of Academic Affairs, University of the Pacific, 3601 Pacific Avenue, Stockton, CA. 95211, U.S.A.

van der Wal, Dr Marijke J., Willem de Zwijgerlaan 1, NL 2314 Oegstgeest, The Netherlands.

Wekker, Professor Herman, Oude Kijk in 't Jatstraat 26, NL-9712 Groningen, The Netherlands.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Society is extremely grateful, as always, for donations to the HSS Library at Keble College, whether of publications by members themselves, or of those by other scholars. We are also grateful to the College for continuing to house the collection, which now numbers well above 1000 items. An alphabetical author list of holdings has now been prepared, and is being distributed to members with this *Newsletter*. The intention was to include all items acknowledged in *Newsletters* up to the present issue, though we have already realised that some, mostly recent arrivals, have slipped through the net. Please let us know of any omissions which come to your notice. It is hoped to use the present list, together with new acquisitions as they come in, as the basis of a subject catalogue, and to issue supplements from time to time — though preparing a catalogue, like writing a dictionary or painting the Forth Bridge, can never be complete.

Members of the Society who live outside Oxford who wish to consult the Library may book guest-rooms at Keble, when available, at special rates. (See inside back cover for details of booking.)

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[For other editions of medieval texts, see also under Kneepkens, C. H.]

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"The relevance of autosegmental phonology for diachronic linguistics", *Folia Linguistica Historica*, 5 (1984), 305-311.

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"Comparatismo e grammatica comparata, tipologia linguistica e forma grammaticale". From Tullio De Mauro & Lia Formigari (eds.) *Leibniz, Humboldt, and the Origins of Comparativism* (1990), pp. 281-299.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription year begins on 1 November. Members joining later will receive all publications for that year. Payments should be made as follows, by means of cheques or drafts payable to THE HENRY SWEET SOCIETY and sent direct to the Treasurer at the following rates:

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(3) For Institutions: Subscription rates are available from the Treasurer on request.

It is hoped to include in each Newsletter details of new members of the Society, and it would therefore be very helpful if applicants could provide the following information, for inclusion (where appropriate) in the next issue:

(1) Full name, title (Prof./Dr/Mr etc.), degrees and address to which correspondence should be sent;
(2) Name of employing institution (if any), and address if different from (1) above;
(3) Bibliographical details of any of their publications, including forthcoming articles or books, relevant to the interests of the Society;
(4) Interests in general (teaching or research) related to the aims of the Society.

PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE AS FOLLOWS:

1. *Applications for membership:*
Dr J. L. Flood, Institute of Germanic Studies, University of London, 29 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DP

2. *Enquiries about membership:*
Dr Vivien Law, (Membership Secretary), Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, CB2 3HU

3. *Correspondence about the Wilkins Conference in September 1990:*
Dr David Cram, Jesus College, Oxford, OX1 3DW

4. *Contributions for the 'Newsletter':*
Professor P. B. Salmon, 5 Rotha Field Road, Oxford, OX2 8JJ

5. *Gifts of publications for the H.S.S. Library:*
Mrs Jean Robinson, Librarian, Keble College, Oxford, OX1 3PG

6. *Guest Rooms at Keble College:*
The Steward, Keble College, OX1 3PG. Telephone: Oxford (0865) 272777 (mornings) and 272704 (afternoons).

7. *Correspondence on other matters:*
Mrs Vivian Salmon, General Secretary, H.S.S., 5 Rotha Field Road, Oxford, OX2 8JJ