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DSNA

NEWSLETTER

Change of Editorship for *Dictionaries*

Michael Adams is leaving as editor of *Dictionaries*. The 2005 volume of our journal will be his last. He is giving it up in order to take on the duties of editor of *American Speech* in 2006, succeeding another DSNA member in that job, Connie Eble. Michael thanks the Society for the opportunity to serve DSNA as editor of its journal. He especially thanks those who have contributed articles and reviews during his tenure: the articles and reviews speak for themselves, he says, eloquent testimony to the excellence of their respective authors, but he especially appreciated the contributors for their patience and good will as he worked through each volume in fits and starts, "sometimes harum-scarum."

"It's a glorious thing to edit a journal," Michael says, "but *Dictionaries* is the product of its parent Society, and the value of the journal always consists primarily in the value of the scholarship shared by one of the Society's

members with all of the others, and, of course, with the world at large."

The DSNA's executive committee is pleased to announce that William Frawley, well known to the Society as a pioneer in lexicography and semantics, and most recently as editor of Oxford's *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (2003), has accepted the editorship of *Dictionaries* from 2006 on. Currently Dean of the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences at George Washington University, Frawley is the author of *Linguistic Semantics* (1992) and *Vygotsky and Cognitive Science* (1997), co-editor of *Dictionaries of Indigenous Languages of the Americas* (2002), editor (with Roger Steiner) of *Advances in Lexicography* (1985 and 1986), and guest editor of the forum on theoretical lexicography in *Dictionaries* 14 (1992/1993). Needless to say, *Dictionaries* has found a remarkable editor in Frawley. Our best wishes to him, as he assumes this new role on our behalf. □

DSNA XV

No Need to Pakk in Hahvahd Yahd You Can Take the T to Town!

Our 15th biennial meeting is coming up in less than a year, so it's time to make plans. Here's the information you need (P.S. 'the T' is the transit system, in Bostonspeak):

Dates: Thursday, June 9 to Saturday, June 11, 2005.

Place: Boston University in Boston, MA.

Accommodation: conferees will have the option of staying in a new dormitory on campus, where bathroom sharing (one bathroom for every two rooms) will be made up for with a spectacular 360° view of Boston and vicinity from the top-floor common room. Arrangements are also being made with a nearby hotel, and there are many other hotels in the area as well.

Some of the extra-curricular details follow.

On the Wednesday, the day before the conference begins, there will be an optional visit by bus to Merriam-Webster's offices in Springfield, MA. Included in this junket will be a stop in Worcester on the way to Springfield, to visit the American Antiquarian Society.

Houghton Mifflin, publishers of *The American Heritage Dictionary*, will host a reception during the conference.

There will be exhibits on lexicography at Harvard University's Houghton Library and at the Boston Public Library.

A web site and a call for papers will be announced in late summer. The Fall issue of the *Newsletter* will contain updated information and members can also check the DSNA web site (see back cover for the URL). □



Photos courtesy of David Jost

News of Members

Richard Bailey has written a biography of Edward Ruloff, a singular name in 19th-century American philology. The book is entitled *Rogue Scholar: The Sinister Life & Celebrated Death of Edward H. Ruloff*. It was published last year by the U. of Michigan Press.

The eighth edition of **Robert Campbell's** work, *Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary*, was published last year.

Thierry Fontenelle was the editor of a special issue of the *International Journal of Lexicography* on FrameNet and Frame semantics in September 2003.

Orin Hargraves has recently had two word books published by Oxford U. Press in New York. *Mighty Fine Words and Smashing Expressions: Making Sense of Transatlantic English* was published in December 2002. It compares differences between characteristic British and American English expressions, in a thematic arrangement. The other book, published in May this year, is *New Words*, a compilation of over 2,500 "newly coined, newly borrowed, newly derived, or semantically reassigned" words.

Paul McFedries' web site, *wordspy.com*, was featured in the "Closing Notes" column in a recent issue of the Canadian newsmagazine *Maclean's*. The article described several of his "all-time favourite" items, including *Viagra divorce* (divorce on the grounds of a husband's bad behavior after taking anti-impotence drugs) and *stupid line* (the threshold separating a smart risk from a stupid risk). Paul has recently turned his word findings into a book, *Word Spy: the Word Lover's Guide to Modern Culture*. It was published this spring by Broadway Books.

Allan Metcalf's book *Predicting New Words: The Secrets of Their Success* (Houghton Mifflin, 2002) was named one of the outstanding academic titles of the year in the January 2004 issue of *Choice* magazine.

Michael Montgomery has completed a monumental work of dialect scholarship with the recent publication of the *Dictionary of Smoky Mountain English*. This book is the result of more than 60 years' work altogether. His co-author is the late Joseph Hall, who began documenting Smoky Mountain speech in 1937 and devoted much of his life to this work. Michael took over editorship of the dictionary in 1990. It is based on live interviews mainly from the 1930s and on documents dating as far back as the late 18th century. The publisher's brochure describes it as "a virtual index to the history and traditional culture of the Great Smoky Mountains." It is published by the University of Tennessee Press.

Lynne Murphy has recently published a book on semantics (October 2003). It is entitled *Semantic Relations and the Lexicon: Antonymy, Synonymy and other Paradigms* and is available from Cambridge University Press. In this book, Lynne takes a new approach to paradigmatic relations. Traditionally, they have been considered as part of a person's lexical knowledge, but she argues that they constitute metalinguistic knowledge.

Lewis Poteet's first book, *South Shore Phrase Book: A Nova Scotia Dictionary*, now out of print, has been picked up for reprint by iUniverse.com of Lincoln, NE, which also publishes his *Cop Talk* and the reprint of his *Car & Motorcycle Slang*. Lewis also reports that he has been active

recently as Canadian contributor to the revised Partridge, due out from Routledge in the near future.

Inam Ullah is working on a dictionary of Torwali, a language of the Dard group, spoken in northern Pakistan. The project is being carried out at the U. of Chicago; he works on it in his spare time from his home in Pakistan. The dictionary is expected to go online by the end of this year.

Simon Winchester has written another book about the *Oxford English Dictionary*. His first was *The Professor and the Madman*. This new book is called *The Meaning of Everything: the Story of the Oxford English Dictionary*. It gives the reader a look at the day-to-day operation of the dictionary project and includes character sketches of its most notable personalities. The book was published last October by OUP in New York. □

Cordell Fellowship Available

Cordell Collection Curator David Vancil wishes to let people know about the availability of a fellowship for lexicographical research that utilizes this remarkable, important collection of lexicographical and related works. David reports that so far this year, there have been no applications. He says that he is anxious to hear of any ways in which they may improve the program and the use of the collection and urges people to get in touch with him with any questions or suggestions.

Scholars who have profitably used the collection in the past include the late Donald M. Lance — in fact, in the Fall 2002 issue of the *Newsletter*, there is a photo of him working on a pronunciation project in the Cordell Room of the Cunningham Memorial Library at Indiana State University, in 1995. (This picture was part of the memorial tribute to Don, who died in October 2002.) □

Editor's Notes

Note that this is a double issue (though not double in size), incorporating the Fall 2003 and Spring 2004 issues.

Corrections

1) The cover of the *DSNA Membership Directory for 2003-2004* has an error in the list of members of the executive board. Missing is Rima McKinzey, newly elected member at large. She should have been listed instead of Erin McKean, whose term was finished.

2) The biographical piece about newly named Fellow Laurence Urdang, in the last issue of *DSNAN*, contained a couple of errors about *Verbatim, the Language Quarterly*. The correct information is as follows: *Verbatim* began publication in 1974. One of its features was a book club offering dictionaries and other reference works. *Verbatim Books* is a publishing company that publishes a small number of books on language; its web site is <www.verbatimbooks.com>.

— Victoria Neufeldt

The DSNA Fellows

Profile Number Three: Ladislav Zgusta

by Victoria Neufeldt

This is the third in a series of profiles of Fellows of the DSNA. Provision for the category of Fellow, to recognize notable contributors to the field of lexicography, had been established in the Society's constitution of 1979, and the first Fellows were named in 1983. Ladislav Zgusta joined their ranks in 1987. One other Fellow was named that year: Einar Haugen, who died in 1994. The information for the following account comes mostly from published biographical materials.

Ladislav Zgusta was born on 20 March 1924 in Prague, in what is now the Czech Republic. He first studied classical philology and Indology at Charles University in Prague, earning his doctorate in this field in 1949. (He earned a second doctorate in 1964, in the philology of Asia Minor.)

His lexicographical career began in 1958, when he was asked by the director of the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences to head a team which was compiling a Czech–Chinese dictionary. The editorial policies he established remained the basic framework of the nine-volume *Czech–Chinese Dictionary*, published over a 10-year period, from 1974–1984. However, his name was not allowed to appear on the title page of any of the volumes, because of the hostile attitude of the Communist regime towards intellectuals who opposed the system. In 1961, he was invited to lead a team compiling a Chinese–German dictionary in East Berlin.

It was his experience on these two projects that led him to write a handbook of lexicography. This became his best-known book, the *Manual of Lexicography*, published in 1971. It won international acclaim. A Chinese edition was published by the Peking Communist Press in 1983.

The writer of a tribute to Zgusta to mark his 70th birthday, in the journal *Archív Orientální* in 1994, refers to his period at the Oriental Institute in Prague in the 1960s. Zdenka Hermanová writes, "Let us recall the pleasant atmosphere which governed the meetings of lexicographers and linguists in the Oriental Institute in the decade 1960-70. Thanks to L. Zgusta's linguistic versatility, brilliancy, diplomatic talents and forbearance, these were encounters full of the joy of discovering new horizons and new insights into various trends of modern linguistics. All the participants, be they Zgusta's colleagues, more or less his equals in age, or budding linguists, so to say his pupils, were looking forward to his instructions and advice with impatient expectancy."

In 1970, he emigrated with his wife and two teenaged children to the United States. He had been invited to the University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign, and that is where the family settled. He was appointed professor of linguistics and classics at the university in 1971. In 1974, he was appointed a permanent member of the Center for Advanced Study at the university, and in 1987 he became its director, a position he still holds.

Zgusta's range of interests is wide, with publications

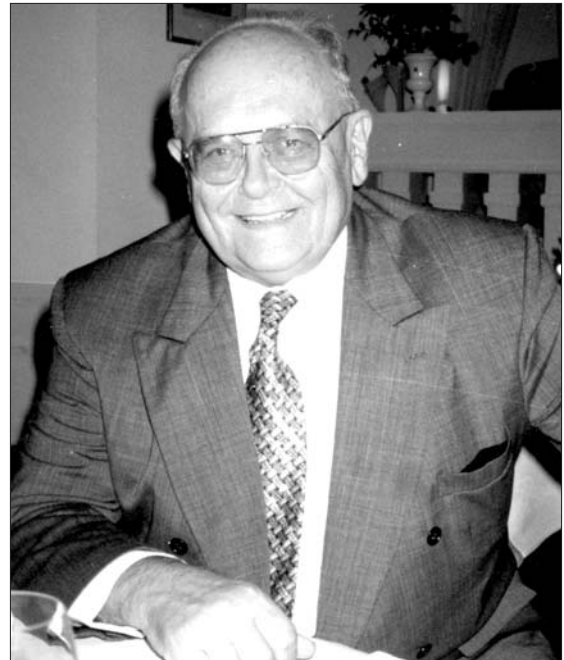


Photo courtesy of L. Zgusta.

in many areas of linguistics. He has written papers and reviews in linguistic theory, psycholinguistics, semantics, typology, and historical linguistics, among other subjects. But his chief interests over the years have been onomastics and lexicography. The following is a list of his most important publications in these fields. Among his onomastic books are *Die Personennamen griechischer Städte der nördlichen Schwarzmeerküste* (1955), *Kleinasiatische Personennamen* (1964), *Anatolische Personennamensippen* (1964), and *Kleinasiatische Ortsnamen* (1984). In lexicography, there is, of course, his *Manual of Lexicography* (1971) and, more recently, *Lexicography Today: an Annotated Bibliography of the Theory of Lexicography*, with the assistance of D.M.T.Cr. Farina (1988). He is also one of the four editors, with F.J. Hausman, O. Reichmann, and H.E. Wiegand, of the three-volume *Dictionaries: International Encyclopedia of Lexicography*. Volume I appeared in 1989, Volume II in 1990, and Volume III in 1991.

Witness to his more exotic pursuits is his work in Ossetic, an Iranian language of the central Caucasus. In 1987, he published *The Old Ossetic Inscription from the River Zelencuk*.

In addition to his publications and his academic duties at Urbana–Champaign, he has taught at the Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America and has presented invited talks at many different institutions and academic meetings. Most important for this organization, he has also been active in the DSNA, serving as president in 1983-1985.

This year marked Zgusta's eightieth birthday. We wish him well!

The Cordell Corner

By David Vancil

Encyclopedias Galore

Recently, the library received a gift of the fourth and sixth editions of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, adding to the first through third editions already held in the collection. (A ninth edition published between 1875 and 1888 is held outside the collection for the time being.) According to Robert Collison in *Encyclopaedias: Their History Throughout the Ages*, the fourth edition, completed in 1810, added information on mathematics and the "successful introduction of vaccination for cowpox in 1796." The sixth edition appears to have been spawned as a reprint of the fifth, "with corrections of errors and a handful of new articles," and was completed in 1823. We are glad to have these encyclopedias, withdrawn for whatever reasons by another library, to become a part of the Cordell Collection of Dictionaries.

I believe that I have described our encyclopedia holdings in general. While they form a small portion of the pre-1901 title holdings in the Cordell Collection at 134 titles, they are a much more significant part of the volume count. Almost all of them were issued in parts or volumes. Of course, although encyclopedias serve in the role of dictionary only in the broadest sense — few of them provide etymologies or brief definitions, for example — they nevertheless add to our conceptual or historical understanding of a "word" or "phrase." And in numerous instances, the sense which is explored in the description, analysis, or treatment in an encyclopedia, a dictionary will have either passed quickly over or perhaps ignored completely. Since the dictionary and encyclopedia serve different purposes, this is to be expected. So, why are early encyclopedias of importance in the Cordell Collection?

While they may not focus on words or phrases as meaning in the way dictionaries do, the encyclopedias are nonetheless word books which explore a meaning of words or phrases in a way intricately connected to a particular epoch, particular places, and particular things or ideas. In many instances, they also describe or discuss places, persons, and notions which dictionaries do to a lesser degree or not at all, providing in this way a consciously constructed window into a time and place that generally dictionaries only accommodate circumstantially, except in cases where the lexicographer has climbed on his horse to pontificate, as we see in some definitions by Johnson and other "profligate" lexicographers. As such, both kinds of word books, dictionaries and encyclopedias, prove essential to establishing historical accuracy, contributing enormously to an understanding of a topic in the context of its own time and place. We see what is known, what is important, and in another sense what has yet to be deemed important or even discovered. Or contemplated, for that matter.

The trouble with encyclopedias, of course, is that they take up so much room. Every time we receive yet another

massive multi-volume set of encyclopedias, we must undertake intricate shifts of books. I think that it is too bad that we do not just add them at the end on the last shelf and retrieve them by accession number. But that wouldn't contribute to our sense of what we had. So, like trolls, we budge and push and rearrange, and at last the books are squeezed in where they belong.

While I believe that I have mentioned these examples of important encyclopedias in previous newsletter articles, they probably merit revisiting. We have had researchers on eighteenth-century military uniforms who wanted to know the fabric used in them. Jacques Savary des Bruslon's *Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce*, 1751-55, translated into English by Malachy Postlethwayt, provided the information the researcher could find nowhere else. By the same token, a researcher on early bookkeeping practices used our collection of encyclopedias for the bulk of reprinted articles on the development of double-entry bookkeeping. There were no books from the period on the subject, I was told. Chambers's, the Britannica, and Rees's encyclopedias, among others, had entries to make up this book of historical reprints.

There's another aspect to "period" encyclopedias that's worth mentioning. The illustrations! They are full of intricate drawings of complex objects and machines that no longer exist. How wonderful it is to gaze on them and think of how they stem from a tradition of illustration started, in my view, by the incomparable Leonardo da Vinci.

Cataloging Update

In other news, the cataloging of the Cordell Collection suffered a lull when the cataloging department reorganized and we had to conduct a search for a permanent rare books cataloger. I am happy to say that everything has been decided and that the cataloging of the Cordell Collection has resumed its steady course. There are now over 300 titles which have been cataloged with extensive records. Simply access our online catalog at <http://luis.indstate.edu>, select keyword searching and enter "cordell collection of dictionaries" as a phrase search, to browse through the records.

The cataloger, Cinda A. May, informs me that the nineteenth-century titles are proving to be more problematic than the eighteenth-century titles. By comparison to the eighteenth century, relatively little bibliographical research has been undertaken, requiring more original cataloging. Quality control is essential, and so the cataloging team headed by Ms. May makes every effort to provide accuracy with respect to provenance and name authority work as well as providing numerous access points. May and her assistant Carol Vanatti must be doing something right, as the Library of Congress is tagging on to many of the records being created here at ISU.

Anatoly Liberman's Dictionary of English Etymology: a Description and Progress Report

DSNA members will undoubtedly be interested in how Anatoly Liberman is getting along in his great dictionary project at the University of Minnesota. His report is given below. —Ed.

This is a brief report on the project that has occupied me for the last fifteen years.

Current dictionaries of English etymology rarely give references to the scholarly literature and, as a general rule, avoid discussion of the multiple theses put forward on the origin of "difficult" words. The authors tend to offer the solutions they like most, without specifying what research stands behind their choices, or they say "origin unknown."

My goal was to produce an English etymological dictionary of the type that already exists for Sanskrit, Gothic, Lithuanian, Russian, and other languages, all of which contain such discussion. To achieve this goal, myriad references to the prehistory of English words in articles and book reviews had to be amassed and made available. Although new works keep appearing all the time (so that every bibliography is outdated at birth) and not all the old works can be unearthed, my team has succeeded in putting together a database that can serve as a foundation of reasonably complete etymological entries. (The use of dictionaries and special books in writing etymologies is taken for granted.)

Over a hundred people, half of them volunteers, screened bibliographies and scholarly and popular journals in more than twenty languages in search of information of the origin of native and borrowed English words and all such words in and outside Indo-European as have cognates in Modern English. The sources ranged from *The Gentleman's Magazine* to *Indogermanische Forschungen*, and the languages from Faroese to Slovenian. The list of abbreviations (the titles of serials and miscellanies) contains over 1,000 items, over 300 of them festschriften. The earliest article on the origin of an English word that has turned up dates from 1733; the cutoff date is 1999. There are over 16,000 titles in the bibliography (Volume 1), featuring over 13,500 words (Volume 2). Over 650 of them are termed slang, and about 2,000 regional. Volume 1 ends with a list of these words and a subject index, with rubrics like "etymology, general problems of" and "English and the Celtic languages." Volume 2 ends with a thesaurus, so that one can find all the words included for 'beat,' 'fool,' 'small quantity,' and so forth. Exposure to synonyms is indispensable in etymological work. The gaps in the bibliography will be partly filled by later searches, and I hope that colleagues from all over the world will soon be sending me offprints and (kindly or unkindly) call my attention to works we might have omitted.

Together with the bibliography, a showcase volume of fifty etymologies will be published. To make the project feasible and for the author not to die in the middle of the letter F, as happened to Jacob Grimm, the vocabulary has been broken into four groups, namely, words without established cognates outside English (e.g. *ever*), words without established etymologies outside Germanic (e.g. *key*, *ivy*, *dwarf*), words with established cognates outside English (e.g. *father*) and indubitable borrowings (from

honor to *samovar*). My immediate concern is the first group. The words belonging to it are orphans of English etymological research. Most of them are dismissed as being of unknown origin; they constitute the bulk of the material in the book. However, the lines separating one group from another are blurry: a word believed to be native may turn out to be a borrowing, the putative cognates of an English word in Ancient Greek, Sanskrit, or Lithuanian may turn out to be unrelated to it, while a seemingly isolated word may have cognates missed by previous research. The main use of the bibliography is that the researcher, in sifting the proposals ignored by etymological lexicography, will be able to combine their elements and arrive at unexpected conclusions. I can also state that many words, given up as opaque, were partly or fully explained long ago, but no one at present seems to be aware of the explanations.

The fifty words included in the showcase volume are as follows:

adz, *beacon*, *bird*, *boy*, *chide*, *clover*, *cob* (all meanings), *Cockney*, *cub*, *cushat*, *doxy*, *drab* (noun), *dwarf*, *eeney*, *ever*, *fag* and *faggot*, *fieldfare*, *filch*, *flatter*, *fuck*, *girl*, *heather*, *heifer*, *hemlock*, *henbane*, *horehound*, *ivy*, *jeep*, *key*, *kitty-corner*, *lad*, *lass*, *Lilliputian*, *mooch*, *nudge*, *oat*, *pimp*, *rabbit*, *ragamuffin*, *robin*, *skedaddle*, *slang*, *strumpet*, *stubborn*, *toad*, *traipse*, *trot* 'an old woman,' *understand*, *witch*, and *yet*.

In actual fact, however, far more than these 50 words are discussed in the volume. For example, the entry **mooch** contains sections on *hugger-mugger*, *curmudgeon*, and *mug* 'an ugly face; to mug,' because, in my opinion, *-mugger*, *-mudgeon*, and *mug* are related to *mooch*. To reinforce my proposed etymology of *ragamuffin*, the etymology of *hobbledehoy* is discussed. A broad view of the origin of *lad* furnished a clue to the enigmatic Old English noun *ludgeat* 'postern.' In passing, the etymologies of numerous words of the other Germanic languages are also offered. Thus it is suggested that *-fare* in *fieldfare* is akin to *-fer* in *heifer*, *-ver* in English *elver* 'a young eel,' and *-vaar* in Dutch *ooievaar* 'stork,' and a full-scale discussion of *ooievaar* follows. The entries are essays rather than summaries, which is why it required 200 single-spaced pages (the format of the *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*) to cover fifty headwords. The list of words cited, over 70 pages, is followed by a subject index and a word index. Both the bibliography and the volumes of samples have lengthy introductions. To give an idea of the bibliography, the citations for *fiasco* are given below. There are 16 of them, which naturally does not mean that each article contains a different hypothesis, but bibliographies cannot be too choosy; excluding even the most trivial items may be detrimental to scholarship.

The bibliography has been produced in my office at the University of Minnesota; the printing of the volume of samples was done at Texas A&M University, under the supervision of Professor J. Lawrence Mitchell. Both will be submitted to the University of Minnesota Press in camera-ready form. Publication of a revised and enlarged version on CD-Rom will depend on its marketability. As I am

James Hinton Sledd, 1914-2003

James Sledd, professor emeritus of English at the University of Texas at Austin, died July 21, 2003, at the age of 89. He is survived by his wife of 64 years, Joan, and three sons and a daughter. The following is Richard Bailey's tribute.

James Sledd's contribution to the scholarly study of lexicography goes back to 1968, when he presented a paper at the Modern Language Society, in which he proposed an international conference on lexicography in English and a data center to be available to lexicographers. His paper, titled "Toward the First International Alvearie," suggested among other things a coherent and scholarly approach to lexicography and old dictionaries. (*Alvearie* was the title of John Baret's "quadruple dictionary" of 1580, a work about which Sledd had published as early as 1946.) Sledd also had an important role in discussions at Indiana State in 1971 that led to the meeting the year following at the New York Academy of Sciences and to the formation of DSNA.

Like Allen Walker Read, Sledd had been a Rhodes Scholar in the 1930s, and he, like Read, had interested himself at Oxford in dictionaries. With Gwin J. Kolb, he had edited a book in 1955 from the University of Chicago Press: *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary: Essays in the Biography of a Book*. This collection showed just how much could be learned from close inspection of an early dictionary and pushed aside the then usual view that the book was mainly a risible collection of eccentric definitions like those for *lexicographer*, *oats*, *pension*, and others cited far too often in academic cocktail chatter.

Sledd's great moment in lexicography was as an advocate for dispassionate scholarship (which he expressed in the most passionate possible way) in the wake of the controversy over *Webster's New International Dictionary* of 1961. Unfortunately, his rejoinder to the critics who published their reaction to the new dictionary in *The New Yorker* and *The Atlantic* did not find a wide audience; it appeared in relative obscurity and deserves re-reading today: "Lynching the Lexicographers," in *Proceedings of the 1962 Annual Spring Meeting of the American Ethnological Society* (Seattle: American Ethnological Society, 1963), 69-95. However, he gathered (with Wilma R. Ebbitt) a casebook containing specimen reviews of that dictionary: *Dictionaries and THAT Dictionary* (Chicago: Scott, Foresman, 1962). This more easily available book enables readers forty years later to discover the hysteria and plain foolishness about language (and much else) that erupted as the 1960s began.

After DSNA became established, Sledd fried other fish, and a collection of his writings on the corruptions of academia was gathered by his former student, Richard D. Freed, and published in 1996: *Eloquent Dissent: The Writings of James Sledd* (Boynton/Cook).

Sledd was a life-long observer of dictionaries and his ideas helped shape our Society. He was a scholar of deep learning: BA, Emory, 1936; BA, Oxford, 1939; PhD, Texas, 1947. He was a teacher at Chicago, Berkeley, Northwestern, and Texas.

— Richard W. Bailey

Liberman: continued from page 5

writing this report (August, 2003), only some proofreading remains to be done. Once this work has been finished, I will begin writing the section *English Words without Established Cognates Outside English*. Like the rest of the dictionary, it will appear in fascicles of between 200 and 300 pages, each with its own bibliography and indexes.

fiasco — a complete failure

Anonymous. 1889. The Word "fiasco." *ANQ* 3: 43-4.

fiasco

C.W.S. 1870. A Complete "fiasco." *NQ* IV/5: 104.

fiasco

Carver, Craig M. 1991. Word Histories. *AM* 268/November: 164.

bogus; cop; fiasco

Heinertz, N. Otto. 1944. Göra fiasko — bära hundhuvudet. *MS* 38: 229-37.

fiasco 228-31

—. 1950. Far fiasco. *MS* 44: 2-14.

fiasco

—. 1954. [Rev. of Kluge, Friedrich, 1951.] *MS* 48: 348-53. carnival 352-3; coke 349; fiasco 350

J.H. 1889. Fiasco. *ANQ* 3: 141.

fiasco

Läftman, Emil. 1946. Fiasko. *NySt* 26: 83-95.

fiasco

Liberman, Anatoly. 1998. An Annotated Survey of English Etymological Dictionaries and Glossaries. *Dict* 19: 21-96.

fiasco 82

Marshall, F.A. 1864. Fiasco. *NQ* III/6: 306.

fiasco

Meier, Harri. 1984. Miszellen. Anmerkungen zu Pierre Guirauds *Dictionnaire des étymologies obscures*. *RF* 96: 53-77.

fiasco #74/59

Rosenfeld, Hans-Friedrich. 1953. Nd. *Buddel*, hd. *Flasche* 'Tölpel, Dummkopf'; it. *fiasco* 'Misserfolg', franz. *Bouteille* 'Fehler, Schnitzer.' *NM* 54: 327-56.

fiasco 328-56

Spalding, Keith. 1952. [Rev. of Kluge, Friedrich, 1951.] *AL* 4: 177-82.

fiasco 180

Stenhagen, Alfred. 1926. Fiasco. *MS* 20: 243-4.

fiasco

Vidossi, Giuseppe. 1936. [Rev. of Kluge, Friedrich, 1934.] *AGI* 28: 64-70.

fiasco 67

Wainwright, John B. 1926. Fiasco. *NQ* 150: 31-2.

fiasco

— Anatoly Liberman

Further on Herb Morton

Following is a tribute to Herbert Morton, who died in December, 2002, written by Sidney Landau in January of last year. It was not received in time to be included in the Newsletter issue featuring Herb's obituary, but is worthy of inclusion here.

I was the editorial director and commissioning editor at Cambridge University Press who signed Herb Morton to publish *The Story of Webster's Third: Philip Gove's Controversial Dictionary and Its Critics* (1994), and I worked closely with Herb during all the stages of the book's preparation. It was clearly a labor of love for Herb, who told me that he had wanted to write this book for many years, but only then in his retirement had found the time to do the necessary research.

It was not an easy book to write. Much had already been written about *Webster's Third*, of course, but Herb felt that in the thirty-plus years that had passed since its first publication, we could now better assess the virtues and defects of the dictionary with a cooler head than contemporary critics, and recognize more truly the contribution of Philip Gove. I think he did a perfectly splendid job, and I was proud to have had a hand in seeing the book's way into print. His research was scrupulous, and his attention to detail always admirable. No one else had so fairly and dispassionately evaluated *Webster's Third's* many merits while duly recognizing its mostly minor flaws. And hardly anyone had given Gove his due for this remarkable achievement (Chapman being a notable exception). The history of Gove's career and the formative years when the big dictionary was being conceived and its policies debated had never been independently researched and made available. All this (at least half of the book) was new. Even to the critical reception accorded *Webster's Third*, Herb brought a fresh eye — detached, informed, and critical — which is of inestimable value to those interested in the history of lexicography. While acknowledging the enormous amount of work and dedication on the part of Gove, Herb nevertheless criticized him and the Merriam publicists for being out of touch with ordinary attitudes of the public and held that they were at least partly responsible for the harsh reception the dictionary received in 1961.

Herb's gracious and gentle personality comes through, I think, in the tone of the book, which is always reasonable and temperate, as he was. His criticism is never stinging or delivered with unnecessary bravado. He simply makes his points in the book, as he did in person, with a quiet voice. I know that the publication of *The Story of Webster's Third* brought him immense satisfaction, as well it should. It is a major contribution to the history of twentieth-century lexicography.

— Sidney Landau
Jan. 24, 2003

Two Decades of Lexicographica Maior

Reinhard Hartmann reports that Lexicographica Series Maior recently celebrated its 20th anniversary. His description of the occasion follows.

It was exactly 20 years ago that I was editing the proceedings of the LEXeter '83 Conference (subsequently called 1st Euralex Congress) for publication as Volume 1 in Lexicographica Series Maior. In 1988, when the series had grown to 20 volumes, I called it a 'basic training library,' a characterization which is even more appropriate today, as there are now over 114 volumes representing several text genres: conference papers (24 volumes), new and reprinted dictionaries (15 volumes), other collections (13 volumes), bibliographies (5 volumes), festschriften (1 volume) and 57 monographs, some based on research dissertations, covering topics such as dictionary criticism, dictionary history, dictionary use, and computational lexicography.

For more information on titles issued since Volume 95, consult the web site of our publishers, Max Niemeyer (Tübingen): www.niemeyer.de

As one of the seven editors of the series (executive for the current calendar year), I would be keen to hear from you if you have a manuscript to submit or know of a proposal for one.

— Reinhard Hartmann

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The photo above was taken at the ACLS annual meeting in Philadelphia in May of 2003. It shows five DSNA members who attended the meeting. They are, from left to right: David Vander Meulen, representing the Bibliographic Society of America; Joan Hall, representing the American Dialect Society; Luanne von Schneidemesser, chair of the council of administrative officers of the ACLS member societies; Michael Adams, DSNA's representative; and Allan Metcalf, also of the ADS. The photo is courtesy of Luanne von Schneidemesser.

American Council of Learned Societies

Dean Pauline R. Yu of the University of California, Los Angeles, became the sixth president of the ACLS last summer. She succeeds John H. D'Arms, who died in January, 2002. After his death, Francis Oakley, President Emeritus of Williams College and a former chair of the ACLS board, served as interim president until a permanent successor could be named.

Pauline Yu has been a member of the ACLS Board of Directors since 1998 and is currently Dean of Humanities in the College of Letters and Science and Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at UCLA.

She is a member of five of the constituent societies of ACLS — the Modern Language Association, the Association for Asian Studies, the American Comparative Literature Association, the American Oriental Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences — and has served on the councils or national committees of each.

DSNA has been a member of ACLS since 1994. The ACLS is a private, non-profit humanities organization. It was founded in 1919 and today is a federation of 66 national learned societies in the humanities and social sciences. The purpose of the Council, as set forth in its constitution, is "the advancement of humanistic studies in all fields of learning in the humanities and social sciences and the maintenance and strengthening of relations among national societies devoted to such studies." The ACLS is perhaps best known as a funder of humanities research through fellowships and grants awarded to individuals and, on occasion, to groups and institutions. □

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Mary Hyde Eccles, 1912-2003

Mary, Viscountess Eccles, a noted American woman of letters and collector especially of 18th-century English literature, died August 26, 2003, at the age of 91. She and her first husband, Donald Hyde, were especially known for their library of Samuel Johnson materials, a collection that they had started soon after they were married. Their collection of books and manuscripts included writers as diverse as Boswell, Fielding, Wilde, and Shaw. But the central figure of their collection, virtually from its beginning, was Samuel Johnson. Their Johnsonian library, the largest known to exist in a single location, included Johnson's original diaries and the only manuscript page of his dictionary known to have survived his lifetime.

Mary Crapo was born in Detroit in 1912 to a wealthy family who had made their fortune in shipping and construction. She attended Vassar College, where she was known as an outstanding student. Later, she took her Master's (1935) and PhD (1945) in English literature at Columbia. She married Donald Hyde, a New York lawyer, in 1939.

She had been interested in rare books before, but her new husband's interest in the 18th century and particularly in Johnson kindled her own interest. They began to collect Johnsonian material in earnest, from Johnson's silver teapot, which they acquired in 1941, to hundreds of letters and his diaries. In 1948, their collection was doubled when they purchased the entire R.B. Adam collection from his estate. The Adam collection was considered the finest collection of Johnson in the world. The Hydies acquired this library somewhat serendipitously, as Mary Hyde wrote in 1960 (*Vassar Alumnae Magazine*, vol. xlv, no. 5): "We were interested but overpowered, and soon hopelessly so when we heard that Yale University was considering it. Mainly through vicarious curiosity, we made a trip to Rochester, and had a pleasant time with the third generation R.B. Adam and Dr. Robert F. Metzdorf, then Rochester's curator of rare books. Letters and conversations ensued. Negotiations were lengthy and fraught with suspense. Suddenly, miraculously, the whole collection was ours." (p. 61)

They had bought Four Oaks Farm in northern New Jersey in 1943. This addition to their collection demanded adequate housing, so they built a fireproof library off the living room of their house. They also later bought more land and turned their home into a center of scholarship. She and her husband invited serious scholars to visit and work in their library, and some made extended stays.

Donald Hyde died in 1966, but his wife continued administering and enlarging their collection and contributing to and supporting scholarship relating to it. Her reputation as a scholar grew and over the years, she received at least half a dozen honorary doctorates.

Mary Hyde Eccles was a gifted writer and speaker. She wrote many essays and gave talks on a wide range of subjects, not confined to the 18th century. She also published several books, among them *Playwriting for Elizabethans 1600-1605* (her doctoral dissertation, published by Columbia U. Press in 1949) and *The Impossible Friendship: Boswell and Mrs. Thrale* (Harvard U. Press, 1972).

She wrote evocatively about how her passion for collecting grew. In the same essay for the *Vassar Alumnae Magazine* mentioned above, she told about her regret that she had not taken a course offered at Vassar while she was

there, entitled "Beowulf to Johnson." "I was too negligent to take the course — a regrettable omission — for Johnson has taken over our house and directs our lives in as arbitrary a manner as he ever did the Thrales with whom he lived for twenty years. Crowded into our library are his manuscripts, letters, books in every available edition, books about him, association portraits and prints — more Johnson material than in any other place. Looking back, I see that my interest in Johnson had a slow, unwilling start, but once awakened it became intense." (p. 53)

In 1984 she married David McAdam Eccles, 1st Viscount. Viscount Eccles died in 1999.

[Note: the information in this tribute was gleaned mostly from *Mary Hyde Eccles: A Miscellany of Her Essays and Addresses*, New York: The Grolier Club, 2002. The quotations above are from "A Library of Dr. Samuel Johnson," first published in the *Vassar Alumnae Magazine* and reprinted in the *Miscellany*. The page numbers given are from the *Miscellany*.] □

Urdang Award for 2004

The Laurence Urdang-DSNA Award is given for the support of lexicographical study and research. It is made possible by the generosity of DSNA Fellow Laurence Urdang, and supports one or more lexicographical projects each year, with awards between \$500 and \$2,500.

This year's winner is Professor Monique Cormier of the University of Montreal. The award will fund her research at the British Library into contemporary commentary on Abel Boyer's bilingual English-French dictionary of 1699. Boyer was a significant contributor to bilingual lexicography in the 18th century. His work was used by Kersey and Johnson, among others, but it has been neglected. Cormier wants to study reviews and dictionary prefaces as part of her work on Boyer, and the British Library has all the sources she needs.

How to Apply for 2005

Those interested in applying for the 2005 award should note the following requirements. Applicants must be current members of DSNA. The proposal should include: 1) the project name; 2) the applicant's name and address; 3) a statement of the immediate goals and expected long-range results of the project; 4) a description of the methodology or procedures to be used; 5) a summary budget of total expenses for the project (costs of travel, tuition, materials, subsistence, and related expenses, as applicable); 6) identification of other sources of support available for the project; and 7) a one-page biographical résumé of the applicant. The application should total no more than about 1,500 words or three pages single-spaced, including the résumé. Send your proposal to DSNA President David Jost, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley St. 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02116, or e-mail it to him at david_jost@hmco.com.

The application must be received by December 1, 2004. The award or awards will be made and full payment sent early in 2005. The Society requests a copy of any publication arising from the Award project. □

Publications of Lexicographical Interest

Recent Publications Received by DSNA

- Anderson, Trevor, Una McGovern, & Hazel Norris, eds. *Super-Mini Book of Facts*. Rev. ed. Edinburgh: Chambers, 2003.
- Bender, Ruth, Sarah E. Fisher, Jean Miller Thomas, & Thomas & Leroy Miller. *The Kalona/Iowa Pennsylvania-German Dialect*. Ed. C. Richard Beam & Rachel Cornelius. Millersville PA: Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, 2003.
- Mark, Colin. *The Gaelic-English Dictionary*. London: Routledge, 2003.
- Osselton, N., and R. Hempelman. *The New Routledge Dutch Dictionary, Dutch-English/English-Dutch*. London: Routledge, 2003.
- Pocket Dictionary & Thesaurus*. Edinburgh: Chambers, 2003.
- Schweickard, Wolfgang. *Deonomasticon Italicum*. Vol. 1: *Derivati da nomi geografici, Fascicle 6, Danimarca - Exeter*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 2002.
- Ueding, Gert, ed. *Historisches Wörterbuch der Rhetorik*. Vol. 6, Must - Pop. Tübingen: Niemeyer, 2003.

Houghton Mifflin

- The American Heritage Children's Science Dictionary*, 2003.
- The American Heritage Crossword Puzzle Dictionary*, 2003.
- The American Heritage Student Dictionary*, 2003.
- The Houghton Mifflin Dictionary of Biography*, 2003.
- 100 Words Every High School Graduate Should Know*, 2003.
- Scott, David L. *Wall Street Words: An A to Z Guide to Investment Terms for Today's Investor*. 3rd ed., 2003.

Larousse (U.S. distributor: Houghton Mifflin)

- Alboukrek, Aarón, & Esther Herrera. *Diccionario de Escritores hispanoamericanos Del siglo XVI al siglo XX*. Mexico D.F.: Larousse, 2002.
- Genouvrier, É, C. Désirat, & T. Hordé, eds. *Larousse de Poche: Dictionnaire des Synonymes*. Rev. ed. Paris: Larousse, 2002.
- Larousse Dictionnaire de Poche, Français-Anglais / English-French*. Paris: Larousse, 2002.
- Le Petit Larousse Illustré*. Paris: Larousse, 2003.

Oxford University Press

- Allaby, Ailsa, & Michael Allaby, eds. *Dictionary of Earth Sciences*. 2nd ed. Oxford, 2003.
- Campbell, Gordon. *The Oxford Dictionary of the Renaissance*. Oxford, 2003.
- Campbell, Robert Jean, M.D. *Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary*. 8th ed. New York, 2004.
- Chilvers, Ian, ed. *Concise Dictionary of Arts and Artists*. 3rd ed. Oxford, 2003.

- Colman, M. Andrew. *Dictionary of Psychology*. Oxford, 2003.
- Dictionary of Science*. Oxford, 2003.
- Garner, Bryan A. *Garner's Modern American Usage*. Oxford, 2003.
- Hüllen, Werner. *A History of Roget's Thesaurus: Origins, Development, and Design*. New York, 2004.
- Isaacs, Alan, ed. *Dictionary of Physics*. 4th ed. Oxford, 2003.
- Jarman, Beatriz Galimberti, et al, eds. *Oxford Spanish Dictionary*. 3rd ed., Oxford, 2003.
- Kemp, Peter ed. *Oxford Dictionary of Literary Quotations*. Oxford, 2003.

Other Recent Publications

- Atkinson, Damian. *The Correspondence of John Stephen Farmer and W E Henley on Their Slang Dictionary 1890-1904*. Studies in Linguistics and Semiotics No. 17. Lampeter, Ceredigion, Wales: Edwin Mellen Press, 2003.
- Boulanger, J.-C. *Les inventeurs de dictionnaires. De l'éduba des scribes mésopotamien au scriptorium des moines médiévaux*. Ottawa: Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 2003.
- Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.
- The Chambers Dictionary*, 9th ed. Chambers Harrap, 2003.
- Collins English Dictionary*, 6th ed. Collins, 2003.
- Oxford Dictionary of English*, 2nd ed. Oxford U. Press, 2003.
- The Penguin English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. Penguin Books, 2003.
- Quinion, Michael. *Ologies and Isms: A Dictionary of Word Beginnings and Endings*. Oxford U. Press, 2002.
- van Sterkenburg, Pied, ed. *A Practical Guide to Lexicography. Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice*, 6. John Benjamins, 2003. □



Johnson's Dictionary Online

Member Fred Shapiro reports that all the 18th-century editions of Samuel Johnson's dictionary, as well as lots of other 18th-century English-language and bilingual dictionaries, are available online in Eighteenth Century Collections Online. He also assumes that a comprehensive collection of pre-1700 English-language and bilingual dictionaries is available in Early English Books Online. These two databases are open to subscribers. □

Calendar

2004

XVth **International Congress of ASELE** (Association for the teaching of Spanish as a second language), University of Seville, Seville, Spain, Sept. 22-25, 2004. The theme is "Grammar and Dictionaries in the Teaching of Spanish as Second Language: desire and reality." For information, visit the university web site: <http://www.siff.us.es/actividades/asele.htm> For e-mail: mcastillo@siff.us.es

2005

Maastricht Session of the **4th International Maastricht-Lódz Duo Colloquium** on "Translation and Meaning," May 18-21, 2005, Maastricht, The Netherlands. Information: Dr Marcel Thelen, Department of Translation and Interpreting, Maastricht School of International Communication, Hogeschool Zuyd, P.O. Box 634, 6200 AP Maastricht, The Netherlands. E-mail: m.m.g.j.thelen@hszuyd.nl. Tel.: + 31 43 346 6471 Fax: + 31 43 346 6649. Web site: <http://www.hszuyd.msti.translation-and-meaning.ned-web.com> □

Recent Conferences & Courses

International School of Lexicography at Ivanovo, Russia held a conference last year, led by Olga Karpova. "Our conference was a success. Seventy people from 7 countries and 27 Russian cities participated together with about 100 students, PhD students, and teachers of foreign languages from Ivanovo and region. The conference web site was visited by many colleagues."

The first **Journée québécoise des dictionnaires** was held in Montreal on October 9, 2003. The theme of this event was "Paul Robert et les dictionnaires Le Robert : du rêve à la réalisation." It was the first congress dedicated to the work of Paul Robert and its followers. It was organized by a committee led by Aline Francoeur, Assistant Professor, University of Ottawa.

The second **International Workshop on Dictionary Writing Systems** was held in Brighton, UK, Dec. 1-2, 2003. It was sponsored by Lexicography MasterClass and IDM. A dictionary writing system is a piece of software for writing and producing a dictionary. It might include an editor, a database, a web interface and various management tools (for allocating work etc.) It operates with a dictionary grammar, which specifies the structure of the dictionary. Trainers for the workshop included Adam Kilgarriff, Michael Rundell, and engineers from IDM.

The second **Asia International Lexicography Conference** was held May 24-26, 2004 at Payap University, Chiangmai,

Thailand. It featured reports on lexicographical projects and publications, practical and theoretical aspects of lexicography, and computational lexicography. It was organized by Brian Migliazza (brian_migliazza@sil.org)

Lexicom 2004: the 4th Annual Workshop in Lexicography and Lexical Computing was held at Brighton, UK, June 6-11, 2004. It was sponsored by Lexicography MasterClass and IDM and was led by Sue Atkins, Adam Kilgarriff, and Michael Rundell.

A **Joint International Conference** of the Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing and the Association for Computers and the Humanities was held in Göteborg, Sweden, June 11-16, 2004. It was hosted by the Centre for Humanities Computing. The conference coordinator was Barbro Medveczky of the Centre for Humanities Computing at the university. The program committee comprised representatives from six countries: Canada, Finland, Hungary, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A.

The second **International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology** was to be held at Villa Feltrinelli, the University of Milan conference building in Gargnano del Garda, Italy, June 22-24, 2004. It was organized by the Department of Language Sciences and Foreign Literatures of the University of Milan in association with the International Society for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology. The conference focused on the history of lexicography, historical semantics and lexicology, and the production of diachronic or period dictionaries. Web site: www.le.ac.uk/ee/jmc21/ichll2.html

The eleventh **Euralex International Congress** was to be held in Lorient, France, July 6-10, 2004. Congress organizers were the Faculté de Lettres et Sciences Humaines of the Université de Bretagne Sud, Lorient. The contact for the conference was Dr. Geoffrey Williams, Faculté de Lettres et de Sciences Humaines, 4 rue Jean Zay, B.P. 92116, 56321 Lorient cedex, France. Email: elx2004@univ-ubs.fr Web site: <http://www.univ-ubs.fr/euralex2004>

The **biennial Conference of Australlex** (Australasian Association for Lexicography) was to be held at the University of Sydney on July 12, 2004, hosted by the Dept of Linguistics, U. of Sydney and by the Dept of Linguistics and the Dictionary Research Centre, Macquarie U. This year's theme was "Lexicon and culture," and there was to be a special session on placenames, organized by the Australian National Placenames Survey. The contact for the conference was Dr Pauline Bryant, Secretary, Australlex, School of Language Studies, Building 110, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia. Web site: <http://conferences.arts.usyd.edu.au/overview.php?cf=5> □

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DSNA Web Site

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Webmaster Luanne von Schneidemesser invites members to send news for publication on the site. She will also be happy to add a link to a member's web site that is of lexicographical interest.

Publishing Information

The *DSNA Newsletter* is published two or three times a year: Spring, Summer (sometimes), and Fall. News of members and other items of interest to our readers are welcome. Please send **all Newsletter correspondence**, copy for ads, items for publication, etc. to the editor.

Victoria Neufeldt, Editor

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