

PRONUNCIATION KEYS IN DICTIONARIES OF PLACE-NAMES

William J. Kirwin
Memorial University of Newfoundland

Place-names are part of the vocabulary of speakers of English as well as an important category of proper nouns in print. Like the rest of the lexicon of English, place-names, spoken or written, have had a long history of change and development. Spellings of most of the general vocabulary have evolved toward a standardized form, with the letters of the alphabet in ideal cases paralleling the sounds of the spoken form. Nations employing the alphabet often aim toward a phonemic spelling of the word-stock, with one symbol or sequence of symbols representing one phoneme, or distinctive sound, despite the fact that many mismatches or anomalies may have been inherited in traditional spellings frozen in previous centuries. With its Anglo-Saxon and Romance roots and classical borrowings, the English language is especially noteworthy for its numerous exceptions to a close relationship between the sounds of the words and the letters of the spelled forms. This mismatch is one of the reasons why many dictionaries for schools, offices, and libraries record both the accepted spellings and the pronunciations of words (*Collins* 1987, *American Heritage* 1992, *Canadian Oxford* 1998).

Many specialists in both scholarly disciplines and administrative positions are involved with the subject of place-names. Each specialty brings its own aims and principles to the toponymic field. The approaches range from philologists interested in history and meaning to geographers and cartographers, bureaucrats interested in the standardization of spelling in the international context, linguists, dialectologists, folklorists and lexicographers, producers in local and national television corporations, and local history buffs and officials promoting local tourism; these widely differing techniques applied to the body of English place-names account for the astonishing variety of titles presented in References (see also Roberts 1958/59, Sealock and others 1982, Spittal & Field 1990).

Place-names are in some respects special in reference works other than dictionaries because they also appear on maps and in gazetteers where the purpose is to specify the standard spelling and the location on the earth's surface by spatial placement or indications of latitude and longitude. However, in the dictionaries there is customarily information on the pronunciations of geographical names either in the alphabetical sequence

(*American Heritage* 1992) or in special sections devoted to names of various localities, natural features, and nations (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate* 1997). Accepted pronunciations or variant pronunciations for important place-names can be found in scholarly dictionaries (Forster 1981) and commercial dictionaries (*Merriam Webster's Geographical Dictionary* 1997). But for localized place-names of towns, cities, counties, states, provinces, and regions, it is more difficult to discover in public libraries information on what the satisfactory pronunciations of the names may be.

Standard pronunciation of place names is not easily defined, since there may be the commonly used pronunciation in the vicinity of a place and also in far distant places a spelling pronunciation distinct from the local one (A. Read 1933a, Hanill 1934, Allen 1958, Krueger 1962, Bailey 1994). The spelling of the place-name exerts a powerful influence because people respect fixed orthography and with their years of schooling they unconsciously employ a complex set of rules to interpret the values of letters and letter sequences in a place-name. This deference to spelling is most easily illustrated in English with the names of provinces and states and the egregious examples of places in Great Britain, for example *Launceston* and *Edinburgh* (Lloyd James 1936, *CBC Handbook* 1942, 1959, Miller 1971, Ehrlich & Hand 1984, Bollard and others 1993). Some writers have stated that the spoken forms used by local populations determine the standard (Ferguson 1943; Fayburn 1985), but at a great distance the force of the printed spelling outweighs the paltry influence of the usage by residents of a community who follow a fixed oral tradition rather than the local spelling (Gould 1975, other works in References). It is only when a person moves to a particular city that he can cast aside his earlier pronunciations based on spelling and imitate names as locals say them. This tension between localized practice and interpretations of place-names by speakers far away from the locale probably exists in languages other than English.

Place-name compendiums treating international names (Greet 1948, *Columbia Lippincott* 1952, 1962) understandably inform readers about acceptable pronunciations of names of foreign places, whereas most of the guides in the Reference section are concerned with names in English-speaking areas of North America. Names borrowed long ago from native groups form a special category (Hubbard 1883, Ganong 1911-15, Poast 1916, Speck 1922, Moore 1924, Mott 1926, [White] 1926, W. Read 1927, 1934, 1937, McNary 1931, Wheeler 1953, Chaput 1965, Hewson 1977, 1978). As explorers, settlers, missionaries, mapmakers, and government functionaries learned Indian and other native place-names (Ganong 1896, 182-

3), they transcribed the forms as they seemed to hear them, that is, in roughly phonemic spellings. These recorded names, in contrast to Spanish, French, or German loans, indicate by the spellings what the approximate pronunciations are; many New England names, for example Mattapoissett, Narragansett, Pemaquid, Winnepesaukee, and names in Hubbard (1883) and Gould (1975) hardly need repeated information on the pronunciation. It remains to be seen how non-native laymen will translate into speech some of the spelling changes being made in Hawaii (Pukui and others 1974) and the proposed place-names for Canadian First Nations which employ newly invented spelling systems with many added diacritic marks (Kerfoot 1991).

The printed form of a place-name such as *Annieopsquotch Mountains*, a Micmac derivative in western Newfoundland, provides some details about the spoken form of the name, but not all. As noted above, loans from indigenous languages into English tended to be recorded in an approximate phonemic form. However, speech has other sound features besides phonemic segments; some of these have been felt important enough to be marked in the pronunciation transcriptions after the main entry in a place-name dictionary. Pitch, loudness, intonation pattern, tone of voice, rate of speed, and an individual's speech quality, it is true, are ignored, but the patterns of emphasis on certain syllables (here called *stresses*) and possible cues to the syllables composing the name are sometimes marked in the pronunciation forms. Thus in *Annieopsquotch*, *-op-* receives the primary stress, and *an-* and *-squotch* bear secondary stresses. The remainder, any weaker syllables, are unmarked. A stressed syllable may be indicated in various ways by compilers of dictionaries. A superscript mark or a centered dot may be placed after the stressed syllable, or a mark placed before the stressed syllable, the syllable may be printed in capital letters or underlined, or various other typographical devices may signal the prominent syllable. The stress marks also may be slanted to the right, be vertical, be raised above the line of print, or for secondary stresses be lowered. As can be seen, there has been no uniformity in editors' practices. Beginning with William Kenrick's *New Dictionary of the English Language* in 1773 (Sheldon 1946, 35), compilers of pronouncing dictionaries apparently believed that breaking longer words into syllables, by inserting hyphens, centered dots, or a space, would assist readers in learning the pronunciations. An unfortunate result of this device (which admittedly does reveal the syllabic structure of words) may be the pronouncing of each syllable in isolation, thus producing a stilted utterance unlike that of a natural speaker. Compilers have also devised other graphic techniques, such as

placing parentheses around vowels that might be barely articulated or omitted and inserting an apostrophe to indicate a weak-stressed syllable: *Biddeford* - Biddy·f'd (Gould 1975, 329). Combining all these cues, a pronouncing dictionary might employ the method of respelling for *Annieopsquotch*: [an-ni-'op-škwoch] or [an-ni-OP-skwoch].

Pronunciations of problematical place-names may be indicated in a variety of ways, usually by presenting a headword, or 'main entry', followed by a transcription, in this study called 'second entry' (Sheldon 1946, 35-7). In historical surveys Emsley (1940) and Bronstein (1986) discussed a number of procedures followed by compilers of general pronouncing dictionaries. A common early one employed from the late eighteenth century to modern times makes use of alphabetical letters with an assortment of diacritics added, usually to the vowel symbols. These dots, straight and curved lines, italicized letters, numbers placed above letters, accent marks adopted from European languages (` , ^ , ^ , ") and other signs are added onto letters to identify what specific phoneme each letter signals. This marking of letters in general dictionaries is an outgrowth of the numerous experiments of reformers of the alphabet during preceding centuries who desired to establish a more consistent spelling system for the instruction of the young and for printed books, one reflecting the pronunciations of those times (Pitman & St. John 1969, 308-15). Kindred diacritics placed on proper nouns in many editions of the Authorized Version of the Bible also inform readers of traditional pronunciations. A pronunciation key, since John Walker's dictionary of 1791 often printed on every page of the dictionary (Sheldon 1946, 41), presents each letter with its accompanying diacritic and ideally an unambiguous English word to serve as an illustration. Thus diacritics may discriminate the varying sounds of *a* in *dab*, *save*, *father*, *carter*, *ball*, and *aroma*, and similarly with the other vowels and certain consonants.

No one diacritic system, however, has ever become uniform in reference works although some common practices appear frequently. Many works employ the macron to mark a vowel often called long (\bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{oo}), and the breve for vowels called short (\breve{a}), etc. Publishing firms have their particular traditional house systems of diacritic marking repeated from earlier editions and sometimes undergoing very slight modifications with new editions (Larce 1996, 70-1, 74): for example the mid-central vowel schwa /ə/ was adopted in *The American College Dictionary* of 1947 (Barnhart 1996, 121-2) and schwa and one symbol /ɨ/ for the customary *ng* were adopted in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* of 1961 (Panel discussion 1998 [1989], 120). Each editor faces this problem of

symbolizing pronunciations anew and often will experiment with varied diacritical additions to letters in an effort to symbolize more precisely the details of the natural pronunciation of a word (*Collins* 1987, xii). Consequently information presented in the pronunciation key of each dictionary must be consulted to interpret the particular diacritic system employed. Developments in pronunciation keys being devised for online English dictionaries have not been investigated for the present study, which is limited to conventions in printed books.

A second common solution to the problem of illustrating how a word in standard spelling is to be pronounced—one especially widespread in place-name dictionaries—is respelling the headword, using the common letters of the alphabet, in a form aiming to be translatable into sound and unambiguous. In this system, also, a pronunciation guide is provided listing the key letters and letter combinations and ordinary words to illustrate the intended sound. For instance for the long vowels mentioned above respelling might offer such equivalents as *ay*, *ee*, *eye*, *oe*, and *oo*, and so on (*Hudon* 1987, 39; *Baker* 1995, 41). Respelling systems, devised by professionals and amateurs both, are probably even more multifarious than the diacritic systems. Certain types, bypassing use of a pronunciation key, indicate the pronunciation by giving a rime-word (*Bald Nap* 1918, *Casey Jones* 1938, *Holt* 1938, *McDavid* 1951, *Rayburn* 1984), creating a limerick (*Loomis* 1954, *Neuffer* 1983, 104), or providing an ordinary sentence containing words pronounced like the place-name: *Nashua*, N.H.—‘May I *cash* you a check?’ ‘*Cash* away’ (*Holt* 1938); *Nerepis*, N.B.—narrow peas (*Ganong* 1896, 256); (*CBC Guide* 1959, *Gould* 1975).

A third transcription system for recording a pronunciation is the scientific scheme devised by the International Phonetic Association after its founding in 1886 and revised periodically since that time (*Conference Papers* 1998 [1989], 136-7, *Handbook of the International Phonetic Association* 1999). It too is based on the Roman alphabet (with a number of Greek letters) and includes in addition many of the alphabetic letters modified in shape, size, and presentation (inversion, reversal), together with a large number of optional diacritics to indicate various types of speech sounds. All the symbols are defined with reference to articulatory positions in the mouth and throat, and the system attempts to provide an array of symbols to represent the distinctive sounds of any of the languages of the world, not just the languages of western European nations. The practical purpose of the IPA alphabet was at one time mainly to describe the phonology of any language, but its finely graded symbols have been especially useful in recording dialectal sounds, for example by field-

workers engaged in the *Linguistic Atlas of New England* (1939-43) and its associated projects and Harold Orton's *Survey of English Dialects* (1962-1971); it was recommended for the use of the American Dialect Society (Wilson 1944). In dictionaries, both general and toponymic, the IPA can furnish a standardized transcription system enabling any reader familiar with the scheme to identify the pronunciation of the headword or a foreign term.

The principles and various practices of indicating the pronunciations of the English vocabulary in dictionaries can of course be found in place-name reference works which include pronunciations, along with the geographical, etymological, and anecdotal information presented by the compilers. The data on pronunciation can range from authoritative broad transcriptions derived from programs of fieldwork to approximate or even prescriptive pronunciation forms offered by popular authors unaware of the complexities of variant pronunciations of residents in an area. Book titles and introductory notes concerning pronunciations in a dictionary reveal some of the difficulties of presenting the phonemic equivalents in the second entry as the authors use terms like *acceptable, local, correct, widespread, usual, preferred, customary, normal*, and so on (A. Read 1933a, Wheeler & Phillips 1963, Laborde 1976, Neuffer & Neuffer 1983, Rayburn 1985). Usually the compilers imply that the selected forms are pronunciations used in ordinary conversation or in public address by regional speakers with some degree of education and culture, not over-precise and finicky, but also not careless and slipshod. The compilers' pronunciations, after all, are declared to be authentic and authoritative, even if not based on tape recordings and extensive sampling. Usually the reliability of the pronunciation data can be recognized by noting the contrast between an *ad hoc* respelling system and a fully explained diacritic or phonemic system. The examples selected in the appendix to the present study have been chosen to illustrate the variety of pronunciation keys, and should not necessarily be counted on as faithful records of local usage.

As with publishers of standard dictionaries, writers on place-names who provide information on pronunciation fall into two groups: those who trust that a respelling system is more comprehensible to the presumptive readership—to the public—and those who perceive that a more scientific transcript on system, specifically the International Phonetic Alphabet, more meaningfully and accurately records the pronunciations of place-names. The two approaches might be termed the popular and the technical or scholarly. It is noteworthy that a number of recent compilers

introduce parallel transcriptions drawn from both systems (Hudon 1987; Bollard and others 1993; see *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate* 1997, 32a-35a).

The aim of a compiler in selecting one of the pronunciation systems is to provide users of the dictionary with information on the pronunciation or variant pronunciations of the main entry. In the introductory material the editor describes the chosen system at length, with an appended key listing vowel and consonant symbols and illustrative words, and the respelling system is often promoted with remarks that suggest that this approach will be more effective than other systems in presenting the information. These remarks stress that the pronunciation key is simple, direct, readily understood by the consulter. Bollard for example writes, 'A simplified pronunciation system [in this work] uses ordinary letters or combinations of letters to represent sounds' (1993, xiii). Another phrasing is, 'The following key was designed to indicate the majority of speech sounds in a simple and comprehensible manner' (Elster 1999, xiv). Two observations might be made: probably very many users of the work do not readily understand the system adopted in the dictionary, even if it is called 'simple', and furthermore do not consult the extended discussion of the pronunciation key in the front matter. In effect, the editor is asserting that the scheme adopted in the dictionary has no strange symbols not already familiar to the reader in the common English alphabet. The key may utilize unconventional sequences of vowels and consonants and numerous diacritic marks added to the letters, but the reader need not be put off, it is implied, by cryptic letter shapes—'minute, arcane characters and symbols', writes Elster (1999, xiv)—devised for the science of phonetics.

The transcription of either principal kind in the second entry will be successful in its purpose only if it leads the consulter to pronounce a fairly close approximation of the name in his own dialect or accent. A phonemic transcription of a place-name cannot induce a speaker to use sounds and make distinctions not found in his speech system. For instance many speakers of English do not have a perceptible contrast in the words *Don* and *Dawn* ([ɑ] and [ɔ]); many major dialects do not use an [r] in names like *Dartmouth* and *Poplar Bluff*. What a recorded pronunciation does do in a place-name dictionary is present an abstract phonemic form of the name. It abstracts from the actual examples spoken by residents of a community, whatever its size, and it prompts users of the dictionary to say a roughly equivalent form in their own individual and regional dialect. The phonemic match of the name as between the source speakers and the listeners may not be a perfect one, but the intermediary pronunciation transcription does insure the kind of rough equivalence which, as in many aspects of

spoken communication, allows the place-name to be understood and to be acceptable as a message by the listeners. As Max Müller declared, 'Writing was never intended to photograph spoken languages; it was meant to indicate, not to paint, sounds' (cited in Pitman & St. John 1969, 84).

APPENDIX

The appearance of some of the modes of indicating pronunciations of place-names may be illustrated, following the stages of progress noted by Emsley (1940); see also the detailed diacritic respellings from 1845 to the 1930s cited in Mot: (1925) and A. Read (1933b, 29-31).

1. Accents without respelling (Hubbard 1883).

Chesun'cook

Madawas'ka

Penob'scot

2. Diacritic respelling.

A. (Hubbard 1833)

Abōcadně'ticook

Nāmōk'anōk

Nolle'semic [nōla'sēmik]

Tomhē'gan

B. (CBC 1959)

Maugerville [mā'-jor-vīl]

Miramichi [mī-ra-mī-shē']

Musquodoboit [mūs-ko-dōb'-īt]

Nipissing [nīp'-ī-sīng]

C. (ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary 1997)

Assiniboine [ə-sīn'ə-boin']

Israel [īz'rē-əl]

Miami	[mī-ām'ē, -ām'ə]
Midlothian	[mɪd-lō'thē-ən]
Tehran or Teheran	[tē'ə-rān', -rōn', tē-rān', -rōn']
3. Phonetic respelling	
A. (adapted from Gould 1975)	
Arundel	[Uh-RUN-d'l]
Calais	'a cross between <i>callous</i> and <i>careless</i> '
Chesuncook	[Ch'SUN-cook]
Medomak	[Muh-DOM-m'k]
Pembroke	[PEM-brook]
Piscataqua, and Piscataquis	[Piss-KAT-uh-kwaw], and [Piss-KAT-uh-kwiss]
B. (Bollard and others 1993)	
Boise, Id.	[BOI-sē (<i>local pron.</i>), BOI-zē]
Caribbean	[KAR-uh-BĒ-uhn, kuh-RIB-ē-uhn]
Chicago	[shuh-KAHG-ō, shuh-KAW-gō, chuh-]
Helena, Mt.	[HEL-uh-nuh]
Kosovo	[KAW-suh-vō]
Mississippi	[MIS-(uh-)-SIP-ē]
Montpelier, Vt.	[mahnt-PĒL-yuhr]
St. Augustine, Fl.	[SĀNT AW-guhs-TĒN, suhnt]
Washington	[WAWSH-ing-tuhn, WAHSH-ing-tuhn, <i>esp. in US Midlands</i> WAWR-shing- tuhn, WAHR-shing-tuhn]
Willamette, Or.	[wuh-LAM-uht]
Winnepesaukee, N.H.	[WIN-uh-puh-SAW-kē, -SAHK-ē]

C. (Baker 1995)

Buena Vista [byoo-nuh VIS-tuh; bo-nuh VIS-tuh]

Collamer [KAHL-mer; KAHL-uh-mer]

Houston [HOWS-tuhn]

Osceola [o-see-O-luh]

Ossian [AW-see-uhn]

Otis [O-dis; O-dus]

4. International Phonetic respelling

A. (W. Read 1987)

Cherokee [tʃɛrɔ'ki:]

Cotaco [kɔ'te:kɔ]

Tecumseh [tɪ'kʌmsɪ, tɪ'kʌmsɪ]

Tombigbee [tʌm'bigbi]

B. (Brasch 1982)

Catawissa [kætə'wɪsə]

Eyers Grove [aɪərz 'grɒv]

Huntington Creek [ˈhʌnɪŋtən, ˈhənɪŋtən]

Nescopeck Mountain [ˈneskəpek]

Pfahler Hill [ˈfelər]

Rohrbach Bridge [ˈror,bak; ˈror,bæk]

Susquehanna River [səskwɪ'hænə]

Wanich Bridge [ˈwanɪk]

C. (Canadian Oxford 1998)

Assiniboine [ə'sɪnbɔɪn]

Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]

Gloucester	[ˈglɒstɜːr]
Liechtenstein	[ˈliːxtənˌstain]
Sault Ste. Marie	[ˌsuː seɪnt məˈriː]
Whitchurch-Stouffville	[ˌwɪtʃɜːtʃˈstoʊvɪl]

5. **Recording**—‘a talking pronouncing dictionary’ (suggested in Emsley 1940, 59; 1941).

REFERENCES^{1,2}

- ACKERMAN, LOUISE M. 1953. Bē-ǣ'-trīs. *Names* 1, 1: 51.
- ALEXANDER, HENRY. 1912. Place names and dialect study. *Transactions of the Yorkshire Dialect Society* 2, pt. 13: 24-46.
- ALLEN, HAROLD B. 1958. Distribution patterns of place-name pronunciations. *Names* 6, 2: 74-9.
- The Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest*. 1973-76. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Names, vol. 3, 343-56.
- The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*. 3d ed. 1992. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Arkansas. Laws, statutes etc. 1881. Concurrent resolution declaring the proper pronunciation of the name of the state. *Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly*, 216-7.
- ASCHBACHER, FRANCES M. 1953. *Pronouncing Directory of Cities, Towns and Counties in Texas*. San Antonio: F.M. Aschbacher.
- BAILEY, RICHARD W. 1994. Whose usage? Fred Newton Scott and the standard of speech. In *Publication of the American Dialect Society* No. 78, 1-9.
- BAIRD, SCOTT. 1985. English dialects in San Antonio. *Names* 33, 4: 232-42. City and street names.
- BAKER, RONALD L. & MARVIN CARMONY. 1975. *Indiana Place Names*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

1 I am grateful to Heidi Harley and Amanda Saunders for their research in 1991 from which much of this bibliography is drawn.

2 *American Speech* is listed as AS.

- BAKER, RONALD L. 1995. *From Needmore to Prosperity; Hoosier Place Names in Folklore and History*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- BALD NAP. 1918. A Newfoundland geographical romance. *Adelphian* (March): 27. Pronunciations.
- BALDWIN, THOMAS. 1845. *A Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.
- BARKER, S. OMAR. 1956. Road map riddles. *New Mexico Magazine* 34 (August): 30, 46, 48. Pronunciations.
- BARNES, ARTHUR M. 1948. *Pronunciation Guide to Iowa Place Names*. Iowa City, School of Journalism; 1959. *Names of Places and State Office-Holders in Iowa*. 2d ed. Iowa City: State University of Iowa. Prepared in cooperation with the Iowa Radio-Telegraph News Association.
- BARNES, WILL C. 1960. *Arizona Place Names*. Rev. and enl. Byrd H. Granger. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 1st ed. 1935.
- BARNHART, ROBERT K. 1966. *The Century Dictionary: aftermath*. *Dictionaries* 17: 116-125.
- BARR, ELINOR. 2000. Station Names along the Canadian Pacific Railway: Fort William to Selkirk. *Canoma* 26, 2: 1-15.
- BASKETTE, FLOYD, comp., with the cooperation and assistance of Colorado broadcasters. [1955]. *Pronunciation Guide - Colorado*. College of Journalism, University of Colorado. [Boulder: Pruett].
- Beatrice. 1934. *AS* 9, 2: 114.
- BEELER, MADISON S. 1966. Hueneme. *Names* 14, 1: 36-40.
- BOLLARD, JOHN K., FRANK R. ABATE, & KATHERINE M. ISAACS, (eds.). 1993. *Pronouncing Dictionary of Proper Names ... Transcribed into the International Phonetic Alphabet and a Simplified Phonetic Respelling...* Detroit: Omnigraphics, Inc.
- BRASCH, WALTER M. 1982. *Columbia County Place Names*. Orangeville, Penn.: Columbia County Historical Association.
- BRINEGAR, BONNIE. 1977. Choctaw place-names in Mississippi. *Mississippi Folklore Register* 11, 2: 142-9.
- BRONSTEIN, ARTHUR J. 1986. The history of pronunciation in English-language dictionaries. In R.R.K. Hartmann (ed.), *The History of Lexicography: Papers from the Dictionary Research Centre Seminar*

- at Exeter, March 1986. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 23-33.
- BROWN, ALAN K. 1964. San Mateo County place-naming. *Names* 12, 3-4: 154-84
- BUE, OLAF J. 1959. *A Guide to Pronunciation of Place Names in Montana*. Missoula: Montana State University, Bureau of Press & Broadcasting Research, School of Journalism.
- BUELL, WARREN H. 1955. San Jose. *Names* 3, 3: 194.
- CBC *Handbook for Announcers*. 1942. Ottawa: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; 1959. *A Guide to the Pronunciation of Canadian Place Names*. Rev. ed. Toronto: CBC Publications Branch.
- California Names with their Pronunciation and Definition*. 1924. Pasadena: Wood and Jones.
- The Canadian Oxford Dictionary*. 1998. Editor: Katherine Barber. Toronto: Oxford University Press.
- Caribbean. 1932, 1934. *AS* 7, 3: 224; 9, 2: 114.
- Casey Jones. 1938. *New York Times* (16 October): Sec. 4, p. 8, col. 1-2; (30 October), Sec. 4, p. 9, col. 7. *Cayce*, Kentucky.
- CASSIDY, F.G. 1947. *The Place-names of Dane County, Wisconsin*. Publication of the American Dialect Society No. 7.
- The Century Cyclopedia of Names*. 1889-1906. New York: The Century Co.
- CHAPUT, DONALD. 1965. Pronunciation of Algonquian place-names. *Inland Seas* 21 (winter): 322-4.
- CHISHOLM, GEO. G. 1912. *A Pronouncing Vocabulary of Geographical Names*, with notes on spelling and pronunciation and explanatory lists and derivations. London: Blackie and Son Limited.
- CHRISTENSEN, ARVED, and others. 1953. *A Pronunciation Guide to Nebraska Place Names*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska, Radio Section, Department of Speech, School of Fine Arts.
- CLARK, JOHN DRURY & L. SPRAGUE DE CAMP. 1940. Some Alaskan place names. *AS* 15, 1: 60-1.
- Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary*. 1987. London: Collins.
- Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World*. 1952, 1962. Editor: Leon E. Seltzer. New York: Columbia University Press.

- Conference Papers on American English and the International Phonetic Alphabet*. 1998 (1989). Arthur J. Bronstein (ed.). Publication of the American Dialect Society No. 80. Conference was held May 1989.
- CONGLETON, J.E. 1979. Pronunciation in Johnson's dictionary. In J.E. Congleton, J. Edward Gates, & Donald Hobar (eds.), *Papers in Lexicography in Honor of Warren N. Cordell Terre Haute: The Dictionary Society of North America*, 59-81.
- COUTTS, R.C. 1980. *Yukon: Places and Names*. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's Publishing Ltd.
- CRESWELL, THOMAS J. 1985. The Great Vowel Shift in *Chicago*. In *Festschrift in Honor of Virgil J. Vogel*, 176-89.
- DAWSON, R. MACG. 1960. Place names in Nova Scotia. *Onomastica* 19.
- DE CAMP, L. SPRAGUE. 1944. Pronunciation of upstate New York place-names. *AS* 19, 4: 250-65.
- Discord about a great name. 1933. *New York Times* (3 Jan): 22, col. 4. *Missouri*.
- DUCKERT, AUDREY R. 1976. Names forever on the land. *Names* 24, 2: 124-7. *Amherst and other names*.
- DUNCAN, TOM, DAVID L. GEESIN & KATHRYN JENSEN. 1975. *Alaska Place Name Pronunciation Guide*. [Fairbanks] Elmer E. Rasmusen Library, University of Alaska.
- DUNLAP, A.R. 1950. An example of dialect in Delaware place names. *AS* 25, 1: 71-2. *Hackley Barnie*.
1974. The replacement of /ə/ and /i/ in the English pronunciation of names. *Names* 22, 3: 85-92.
- EHRLICH, EUGENE & RAYMOND HAND, JR. 1984. *NBC Handbook of Pronunciation*. 4th ed., rev. and updated. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers. Earlier eds., 1943, 1951, 1964.
- EICHLER, GEORGE R. 1977. *Colorado Place-Names: Communities, Counties, Parks, Passes, with Historical Lore & Facts, Plus a Pronunciation Guide*. Boulder: Johnson Pub. Co.
- ELSTER, CHARLES HARRINGTON. 1999. *The Big Book of Beastly Mispronunciations*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- EMSLEY, BERT. 1940. Progress in pronouncing dictionaries. *AS* 15, 1: 55-9.
1941. Talking dictionaries. *Quarterly Journal of Speech* 22, 2: 274-81.

- ENGEL, HAROLD A., comp. 1969. *Wisconsin Place Names: A Pronouncing Gazetteer*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, University Extension, WHA.
- ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY. Over fifty volumes of publications (1924-present) offer a section Phonetic Symbols and frequent transcriptions of local place-name pronunciations.
- EVANS, GEORGE EWART. 1969. Aspects of oral tradition. *Folk Life* 7: 5-14. Three place-name pronunciations in England.
- FERGUSON, DELANCEY. 1943. Two queries about American place-names. *AS* 18, 4: 309-10. Local pronunciation of imported names.
- FERGUSON, BRUCE. 1967. *Place Names of Nova Scotia*. Halifax: Public Archives of Nova Scotia.
- Festschrift in Honor of Virgil J. Vogel*. 1985. Editor: Edward Callary. Papers of the North Central Names Institute, No. 5. De Kalb: Illinois Name Society.
- FINDSEN, OWEN. 1985. Saying 'Cincinnata' a salute to city's founding father. *Cincinnati Enquirer* (11 August): Sec. E, p. 1, col. 1; p. 8, col. 1.
- FORD, ZILLAH. 1947. *The Pronunciation of Spanish Place Names in the Southwestern United States*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Oklahoma.
- FORSTER, KLAUS. 1980. English locative surnames and the local pronunciation of place-names. *Names* 28, 4: 305-08.
1981. *A Pronouncing Dictionary of English Place Names Including Standard[,] Local and Archaic Variants*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
1990. The local pronunciation of English place-names. International Congress of Dialectologists, Bamberg, West Germany, 19 July-4 August.
- FROKE, MARLOWE D. & WARREN G. BODOW. 1962. *Pronunciation Guide to Place Names in Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters.
- GANONG, WILLIAM F. 1896. A monograph of the place-nomenclature of the province of New Brunswick. Royal Society of Canada. *Transactions*, 2d Ser., 2, Sec. 2: 175-289. Rpt. 1973. Toronto: Canadiana House.

- 1911-1915. An organization of the scientific investigation of the Indian place-nomenclature of the maritime provinces of Canada. Royal Society of Canada. *Transactions*, 3d Ser., 5-9, Sec. 2. Parts 1 to 5.
- GLOVER, JUDITH. 1976. *The Place Names of Kent*. London: B.T. Batsford.
- GODLEY, MARGARET W. 1935. *Georgia County Place-names*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Emory University. Pronunciations.
- GOFF, JOHN H. 1962-63. Pronunciations of Georgia place names. *Georgia Magazine* 6, 4: 13-5; 6, 5: 14-5, 27; 6, 6: 12-3.
- GOODCHILD, J.G. 1881-82. Traditional names of places in Edenside. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. *Transactions* 6: 50-76. Adapted in Alexander J. Ellis. 1889. *On Early English Pronunciation*. Part V. London: Trübner & Co., 602-07. Transcription in palaeotype.
- GOULD, JOHN. 1975. [Maine pronunciations of place names.] In *Maine Lingo; Boiled Owls, Billdads, & Wazzats*. With Lillian Ross and editors of *Down East Magazine*. Camden: *Down East Magazine*, 327-41.
- GREEN, BENNETT WOOD. 1912. *Word Book of Virginia Folk-speech*. Richmond, Va.: W.E. Jones' Sons, 13-6.
- GREET, W. CABELL. 1948. *World Words; Recommended Pronunciations*. New York: Columbia University Press; By arrangement with the Columbia Broadcasting System.
- GUDE, ERWIN G. 1969. *California Place Names; The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- A Guide to the Pronunciation of Indiana Cities and Towns*. n.d. [West Lafayette] Indiana Broadcasters Association.
- HAMILL, ALFRED E. 1934. The pronunciation of American place-names. *Notes & Queries* 167: 153. *Arkansas*.
- Handbook of the International Phonetic Association*. 1999. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- HARDMAN, F.W. 1933. *The Pronunciation of Kent Place-names*. Walmer.
- HARPER, ROLAND M. 1918. Pronunciation of certain place names of Indian origin. *Journal of Geography* 16, 7: 255-8. Southeastern U.S.
- HARTSOOK, RICHARD. 1955. *A Study of the Personal Interview Method of Determining the Locally-accepted Educated Pronunciation of*

- Alabama Place Names*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Alabama. Transcriptions.
- HARVEY, MOSES. 1900. Etymology of the name Quidi Vidi. *Tribune* [St. John's, Nfld.], Christmas Number: 7. Rpt. 1930 *Veteran* 9, 2: 107.
- HEMPL, GEORGE. 1896. The stress of German and English compound geographical names. *Modern Language Notes* 11, 4: 232-9.
- HEWITT, RYLAND H. 1964. On variant pronunciations. *AS* 39, 4: 297-8. *Cayuga Lake*.
- HEWSON, JOHN. 1977. Micmac place names in Newfoundland. Computer printout in phonemic spellings, with English translations or map names.
1978. Micmac place names in Newfoundland. *Regional Language Studies....Nfld.* 8: 1-20.
- HILL, ARCHIBALD A. 1932; 1933. California place-names from the Spanish. *AS* 7, 4: 317-8; 8, 2: 75.
- HILL, ROBERT T. 1887. The pronunciation of 'Arkansas.' *Science* 10, 238 (26 August), 107-8.
- HOLLETT, ROBERT. 1991. Preserving Newfoundland place names. *Journal of the Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association* 13: 99-100.
1998. Preserving the pronunciations of Newfoundland place names: a case study of Bauline East. *Linguistica Atlantica* 20: 85-107.
- HOLT, ALFRED H. 1938. *American Place Names*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. Rpt. 1969. Detroit: Gale.
- HOPE, ROBERT CHARLES. 1883. *A Glossary of Dialectal Place-nomenclature*, to which is appended a list of family names pronounced differently from what the spelling suggests. 2d ed. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
- How to say 'Beatrice' depends on location. 1963. *Lincoln [Nebraska] Sunday Journal and Star* (2 June): 7 B.
- HOWLEY, MICHAEL F. 1901-1914. Newfoundland name-lore. *Newfoundland Quarterly*. The series of forty-one papers reprinted in *Newfoundland Quarterly* 32-39 (1932-40); 48-51 (1948-51); 64-65 (1965-66). Incidental pronunciations.
- HUBBARD, LUCIUS L. 1883. Indian place-names. In *Hubbard's Woods and Lakes of Maine*, 2d ed. Boston: Ticknor and Company, 191-214.

- HUDON, HÉLÈNE, WITH L.M. SEBERT. 1987. *A Manual for the Field Collection of Geographical Names*. Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, Commission de toponymie; Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Phonetic Transcription, 39-42.
- In relation to the pronunciation of the name 'Arkansas'. 1908. *Arkansas Historical Association* 2: 462-77. 1880 pamphlet.
- ITP *Nelson Canadian Dictionary of the English Language*. 1997. Toronto: ITP Nelson.
- JENNER, H. 1903 Some rough notes on the present pronunciation of Cornish names. *Revue Celtique* 24: 300-05.
- JONES, NANCY N. 1967. *Pronunciation Patterns of Place Names in Northeast Texas*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, East Texas State University.
- JUDD, HENRY PRATT. 1944. Pronouncing Hawaii's place names. *Paradise of the Pacific* 58 (December), 26.
- KELSEY, THEODORE. 1929. Pronunciation of Hawaiian names. *Paradise of the Pacific* 42 (Feb), 25-30.
- KELTON, DWIGHT H. 1888. Indian names of places near the Great Lakes. *Detroit Free Press*. Detroit.
- KENNY, HAMILI. 1945. *West Virginia Place Names, their Origin and Meaning, including the Nomenclature of the Streams and Mountains*. Fiedmont, W. Va.: Place Name Press.
1984. *The Place names of Maryland*. Baltimore: Baltimore Museum and Library of Maryland History, Maryland Historical Society.
- KENYON, JOHN S. & THOMAS A. KNOTT. 1944. *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*. Springfield, Mass.: G.&C. Merriam Company, Publishers.
- KERFOOT, HELEN. 1991. Native toponyms—pilot project 1990. *Canoma* 17, 1: 27-33.
- KIRWIN, WILLIAM. 1960. LABRADOR, ST. JOHN'S and NEWFOUNDLAND: some pronunciations. *Journal of the Canadian Linguistic Association* 6, 2: 115-6.
- KNEEN, J.J. 1925. *The Place-names of the Isle of Man; With their Origin and History*. Douglas, Isle of Man: Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh. Rpt. 1970.

- KRAFT, WALTER C. 1959. Heceta: a name with a split personality. *Names* 7, 4: 256-60.
- KROEBER, A.L. 1916. California place names of Indian origin. In University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, 12, 2: 31-69.
- KRUEGER, JOHN R. 1962. A pronunciation standard for place names of the Pacific northwest. *AS* 37, 1: 74-5.
- LABORDE, RENE. 1976. Correct mispronunciations of some South Carolina names. *Names in South Carolina* 23 (winter), 38-40.
- LADD, BILL. 1949. Boaz is Bohz, Bouty Bow-ti and there's no T in Egypt. *Louisville Courier-Journal* (7 December): Sec. 1, p. 9.
- LANCE, DONALD M. 1996. Pronunciation. *Dictionaries* 17: 68-78. Forerunners of *The Century Dictionary*.
- LICHTENSTEIN, GRACE. 1976. Pronounce it 'Callaradda', son. *American Heritage* 27, 6: 81-2.
- Linguistic Atlas of New England*. 1939. Hans Kurath and others. Providence, R.I.: Brown University, Vol. 1, Part 1, Maps 2-23.
- Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer, A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary of the WORLD*. 1855. Editors: J. Thomas and T. Baldwin. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co.
- LLOYD JAMES, A. 1936. *Broadcast English II*. Recommendations to announcers regarding the pronunciation of some English place-names. London: British Broadcasting Corporation.
- LOOMIS, C. GRANT. 1954. Names in American limericks. *Names* 2, 4: 229-33.
- MACKEY, MARY STUART & MARYETTE GOODWIN MACKEY. 1901. *The Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. Rpt. 1903; 1918; 1922; 1931.
- MARINACCI, BARBARA & RUDY MARINACCI. 1980. *California's Spanish Place-Names: What they are and how they got here*. San Rafael: Presidio Press. Pronunciations in index.
- MARSHALL, HOWARD WIGHT. 1986. How to say 'Missouri'. *Midwestern Journal of Language and Folklore* 12, 1: 4-14.
- MARSHALL, MARTHA LEBEAUD, comp. [1925]. *A Pronouncing Dictionary of California Names in English and Spanish*. San Francisco: The French Book Store.

- MATTHEW, G.F. 1880. [Note on local pronunciations]. In Tidal erosion in the Bay of Fundy. *Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science* 9, 6: 370.
- MAURER, OSCAR EDWARD. 1931. I'oway, my I'owa-a-ay. *Atlantic Monthly* 147: 2nd pagination 42.
- MAWER, ALLEN. 1924. English place-names and their pronunciation. *Discovery* 5: 284-5.
1932. English place-names and their pronunciation. *Essays and Studies* 17: 90-105.
- MAY, GEORGE S. 1958. The meaning and pronunciation of Michilimackinac, General introduction. *Michigan History* 42: 385-90; followed by articles by Emerson F. Greenman, Emerson R. Smith, Harry Dever, William Kline Kelsey, Ernest H. Rankin, and Albert Henry Marckwardt, 391-413.
- McDAVID, RAVEN I., JR. 1951. Hidden 'hell' in 'Helena.' *AS* 26, 4: 305-306.
1958. Linguistic geography and toponymic research. *Names* 6, 2: 65-73.
1975. Notes on the pronunciation of *Ohio*. *Names* 23, 3: 147-52.
1977. Notes on the pronunciation of *American*. *AS* 52, 1-2: 98-104.
- McDAVID, RAVEN I. JR. & RAYMOND K. O'CAIN. 1976. The name researcher and the linguistic atlases. *Names in South Carolina* 23: 23-8.
1977. *Louisiana and New Orleans*: notes on the pronunciation of proper names. *Mississippi Folklore Register* 11, 2: 76-92.
1980. Some notes on *Maryland* and *Baltimore*. *AS* 55, 4: 278-87.
- McDAVID, RAVEN I. JR., RAYMOND K. O'CAIN, GEORGE T. DORRILL & DAVID FISCHER. Revised by William A. Kretzschmar Jr., & Martha Ratliff. 1985. Names not on the Map. *Names* 33, 4: 216-24.
- McDAVID, VIRGINIA. 1977. Some observations on the pronunciation of *Chicago* and *Illinois*. *Mississippi Folklore Register* 11, 2: 93-100.
1985. The pronunciation of *Washington*: Linguistic Atlas evidence. In *Festschrift in Honor of Virgil J. Vogel*, 160-75.
- McNARY, KELLY. 1931. *California Spanish and Indian Place Names, Their Pronunciation, Meaning and Location*. Los Angeles: Wetzel Pub. Co.

- MENCKEN, H.L. 1963. *The American Language*. The Fourth Edition and the Two Supplements, abridged, with annotations and new material, by Raven I. McDavid, Jr. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. Place names, 642-666.
- Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 1997. 10th ed. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster, Inc.
- Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary*. 1997. 3d ed. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster, Inc.
- MICHAELIS, HERMANN & D. JONES. 1913. *A Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language*. Hannover: C. Meyer.
- MIFFIN, ROBERT JAMES. 1956. Some French place names of Newfoundland. *AS* 31, 1: 79-80.
- MILLER, G.M. (ed.). 1971. *BBC Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names*. London: Oxford University Press; G.E. Pointon (ed.). 1983. *BBC Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- MILLS, A.D. 1977. *The Place-Names of Dorset*. [Nottingham] English Place-Name Society, No. 52.
- MONAGHAN, ROBERT R. 1961. *Pronunciation Guide of Oregon Place Names*. Eugene: Oregon Association of Broadcasters. Rev. by John R. Krueger. 1962. *Names* 10, 3: 192-4.
- MOORE, EDWIN R. 1924. *Spanish and Indian Names in California and the Southwest Pronounced and Defined*. South Pasadena: Vance Print. Co.
- MOTT, GERTRUDE. 1926. *A Handbook for Californians: A Key to Meaning and Pronunciation of Spanish and Indian Place Names*. San Francisco: Harr Wagner Publishing Company.
- MOTT, FRANK LUTHER. 1924. Pronunciation of 'Iowa'. *The Palimpsest* 38: 100-05.
1925. The Pronunciation of the Word Iowa. *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* 23 (July), 353-62.
- MURDOCH, JOHN. 1887. The pronunciation of 'Arkansas'. *Science* 10, 239 (2 September), 120. Also *Cheyenne*.
- NEUFFER, CLAUDE & IRENE NEUFFER. 1983. *Correct Mispronunciations of Some South Carolina Names*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

- PACE, GEORGE B. 1960. Linguistic geography and names ending in <i>. *AS* 35, 3: 175-87. *Missouri, Cincinnati, and others.*
- Panel discussion on pronunciation system and American English lexicography. In *Conference Papers, 1998* (1989), 109-120.
- PEARCE, THOMAS M. 1951. Place-name pronunciation guides for western states. *Western Folklore* 10, 1: 72-3.
1958. The New Mexico Place-Name Dictionary: a polyglot in six languages. *Names* 6, 4: 217-25.
- PHILLIPS, JAMES W. 1973. *Alaska-Yukon Place Names*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- PIATT, DONN. 1935. *Dialect in East and Mid-Leinster Gaelic Survivals: Containing Numerous Place-Names as Spoken by the People, and Several Hundred Local Gaelic Words with Pronunciations*. Dublin: Brown and Nolan.
- PICINICH, DONALD GEORGE. 1951. *A Pronunciation Guide to Missouri Place Names*. Columbia: University of Missouri. (University of Missouri Bulletin 52, No. 3, Journalism Series, No. 121); rev. by Robert Lee Ramsay. 1951. (University of Missouri Bulletin 52, No. 35, Journalism Series, No. 126).
- PITMAN, JAMES & JOHN ST. JOHN. 1969. *Alphabets and Reading; The Initial Teaching Alphabet*. New York: Pitman Publishing Corporation.
- PLUMMER, NIEL. 1949. *Guide to the Pronunciation of Kentucky Towns and Cities*. Lexington: University of Kentucky, Department of Journalism.
- POAST, FLORENCE MAUDE. 1916. *Indian Names, Facts and Games for Camp Fire Girls*. Washington: James William Bryan Press. Pronunciations.
- POWELL, MARGARET S. & STEPHEN D. POWELL. 1990. Bibliography of placename literature, United States and Canada, 1980-1988. *Names* 38, 1-2: 49-141.
- Pronunciation. 1964. *AS* 9, 2: 114. *Beatrice, Nebraska*.
- Pronunciation across the seas. 1955. *Christian Science Monitor* (31 October): 11.
- A Pronunciation Guide to Kansas Place-names*. 1955. Lawrence: William Allen White School of Journalism, University of Kansas.

- Pronunciation Guide to West Virginia Place Names*. 1951. Morgantown: School of Journalism, University of West Virginia.
- Pronunciation of local place-names. 1882. *Palatine Notebook* 2: 197. Adapted from Hope.
- Pronunciation of 'Los Angeles'. 1950. *AS* 25, 1: 75.
- Pronunciation of 'Missouri'. 1932. *Missouri Historical Review* 26, 1: 387-9.
- Pronunciations. 1967. *Names* 15, 4: 308. Various names.
- Pronunciations of Georgia placenames. 1975. In *Placenames of Georgia; Essays of John H. Goff*. Editor: Francis Lee Utley & Marion R. Hemperley. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 437-447.
- PUKUI, MARY KAWENA, SAMUEL H. ELBERT & ESTHER T. MOOKINI. 1974. *Place Names of Hawaii*. Rev. and enl. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
- PULMAN, G.P.R. 1857. *Local Nomenclature. A Lecture on the Names of Places, Chiefly in the West of England, Etymologically and Historically Considered*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.
- QUIDLEY, MARTIN. 1976. And the case for Missouri-ee. *Midwest Motorist*. (April): 8-10.
- RANKIN, ERNEST H. 1958. Michilimackinac. *Inland Seas* 14: 270-6. Pronounced *Mackinaw*.
- RAYBURN, ALAN. 1967. *Geographical Names of Renfrew County*. Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Occasional pronunciations.
1975. *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*. Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Occasional pronunciations.
1984. Lake Laberge (rhymes with marge) and other Yukon names. *Canadian Geographic* 104, 4: 88.
1985. Pronouncing names as the locals do. *Canadian Geographic* 105, 4: 87.
- [RAYBURN, OTTO E.] 1960. [The gentleman from Arkansas...] *Rayburn's Ozark Guide*. 18: 63f: 11-2. Dispute over pronunciation of *Arkansas* [to 1883].
- Reactions from the International Phonetic Association. In *Conference Papers*, 1998 (1989), 121-6.

- READ, ALLEN WALKER. 1933a. The basis of correctness in the pronunciation of place-names. *AS* 8, 1: 42-6.
- 1933b. Pronunciation of the word 'Missouri'. *AS* 8, 4: 22-36.
1938. The pronunciation of place names on the frontier, 1829-1830. *AS* 13, 4: 263-7.
1981. The pronunciation of the name 'Illinois'. In Laurence E. Seits (ed.), *The Dangerous, Secret Name of God....* Sugar Grove, Illinois: Waubensee Community College, 38-51.
1982. Theoretical basis for determining pronunciations in dictionaries. *Dictionaries* 4: 87-96.
2001. *America--Naming the Country and its People*. Lewiston, N.Y.: The Edward Mellen Press. Talks on *Connecticut* and *Niagara*.
- READ, WILLIAM A. 1911. Some variant pronunciations in the new South. *Dialect Note*; 3, Part 7: 497-536. *Birmingham, Cincinnati, Missouri*.
1913. A Vernerian sound-change in English. *Englische Studien* 47: 167-84. *Missouri, Mississippi*.
1923. A few American place-names. *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* 22: 242-4.
1927. *Louisiana Place-names of Indian Origin*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.
1934. *Florida Place Names of Indian Origin and Seminole Personal Names*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.
1937. *Indian Place-names in Alabama*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.
- RENNICK, ROBERT M. 1984. *Kentucky Place Names*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.
- RICHARDSON, CHARLES F. 1884. The pronunciation of American names. *Critic* n.s. 2, 33: 73-4.
- ROBERTS, R.J. 1958/59. Bibliography of writings on English place- and personal names *Onoma* 8, 3: 1-82.
- ROGERS, P. BURWELL. 1956. Changes in Virginia names. *AS* 31, 1: 21-4. Changes in pronunciation.
- ROSE, I. 1883. Pronunciation of local names. *Palatine Notebook* 3: 29ff.

- ROSE-TROUP, FRANCES. 1931. The pronunciation of some place-names in Devon. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* 16: 120-1.
- RUNDELL, HUGH A. 1959. *Washington Names: A Pronunciation Guide of Washington State Place Names*. Pullman: Radio Station KWSC and the Extension Service, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Washington State University, 1959.
- SAFIRE, WILLIAM. 1980. On shibboleths. *New York Times Magazine* (20 April): 16-8. Native and outsider pronunciations.
- SANCHEZ, NELLIE VAN DE GRIFT. 1929. *Spanish Arcadia*. Los Angeles: Powell Pub. Co. Pronunciation guide, 390-1.
1930. *Spanish and Indian Place Names of California; their Meaning and their Romance*. San Francisco: A.M. Robertson. Pronunciations. 235-40.
- SCHOOLEY, FRANK E. & DONALD E. BROWN. 1948. *Pronunciation Guide for Illinois Towns and Cities*. Urbana: University of Illinois, School of Journalism, Radio Station WILL; Brown and Schooley. 1957. *Pronunciation Guide for Illinois Place Names*. Urbana: University of Illinois, Division of University Broadcasting, College of Journalism and Communications.
- SEALOCK, RICHARD B., MARGARET M. SEALOCK & MARGARET S. POWELL. 1982. *Bibliography of Place-Name Literature; United States and Canada*. 3d ed. Chicago: American Library Association.
- SEARY, E.R. 1971. *Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
2000. *Place Names of the Northern Peninsula*. New edition edited by Robert Hollett & William J. Kirwin. St. John's: Institute of Social and Economic Research.
- SECRIST, ROBERT H. 1982. Pronunciation keys: principles, practices, performance. *Papers of the Dictionary Society of North America* 1977. Terre-Haute: DSNB, 78-93.
- SHAFFER, ROBERT. 1942. The pronunciation of Spanish place names in California. *AS* 17, 4: 239-46.
- SHELDON, ESTHER K. 1946. Pronouncing systems in eighteenth-century dictionaries. *Language* 22, 1: 27-41.
- SKEAT, WALTER W. 1889. Vowel-shortening in English place-names. *Notes and Queries*. 7th Series, Vol. 7, 174: 321-2.

- SMITH, JACK A. 1969. *A study of Forrest County, Mississippi*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Auburn University. Pronunciations.
- SPECK, FRANK. 1922. Ancient place-names in Newfoundland. In *Beothuk and Micmac*. New York: Museum of the American Indian, 138-40.
- SPITTAL, JEFFREY & JOHN FIELD. 1990. *A Reader's Guide to the Place-Names of the United Kingdom*. Stamford: P. Watkins.
- STEIN, DAVID ALLEN. 1953. Los Angeles: a noble fight nobly lost. *Names* 1, 1: 35-8.
- STOKES, GEORGE M. 1977. *A Guide to the Pronunciation of Texas Towns*. Waco: Texian Press.
- TALBERT, ERNEST W. 1938. Some non-English place names in Idaho. *AS* 13, 3: 175-8.
- TAYLOR, PHOEBE. 1933. Lower Cape Cod names and pronunciations in every day speech. *AS* 8, 2: 78.
- Texas Pronunciation Guide for Unusual Names*. n.d. College Station: Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University, Texas Agricultural Extension Service.
- TOLBERT, FRANK X. 1959. At 'Sanphilop' by the Brazos. *Dallas Morning News* (25 October), Sec. III, 1. *Sanfelipe*.
- TRAGER, GEORGE L. 1935. Some Spanish place-names of Colorado. *AS* 10, 3: 203-7.
- Two place-name pronunciations. 1928. *AS* 4, 2: 156-7. *Staunton, Va., and Houston, Texas*.
- UNDERWOOD, EUCENE. 1981. Place name pronunciations in White County, Arkansas. In Fred Tarpley (ed.), *The Scope of Names*. Commerce, Texas: Names Institute Press, 35-41.
- VASCHÉ, JOSEPH B. 1931. Trends in the pronunciation of the Spanish place-names of California. *AS* 6, 6: 461-3.
- VAUGHAN, BILL. 1976. The case for Missouri-uh. *Midwest Motorist*. (April): 6-8.
- VIZETELLY, FRANK H. 1931. A matter of pronunciation. *Atlantic Monthly* 147 (February): 148-51. *Iowa*.
- VOEGELIN, C.F. 1962. Shibboleth and chibboleth in the pronunciation of American Indian names. *AS* 37, 1: 75.

- VON ENGELN, O.D. AND JANE MCKELWAY URQUHART. 1924; 1970. *The Story Key to Geographic Names*. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press.
- WALKER, JOHN. 1791. *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary...* London: G.G.J. and J. Robinson and T. Cadell.
- WALSH, MARTIN. 1933. Can you pronounce the name of your town correctly? *Touring Topics* 25 (September): 12, 40-1.
1933. Name pronunciation contest: prize-winning lists of correctly-pronounced California names. *Touring Topics* 25 (September): 33.
- WATERFIELD, R. 1931. The pronunciation of some place-names in Devon. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* 16, 2: 76-85.
- WATSON, ADAM & ELIZABETH ALLAN. 1984. *The Place Names of Upper Deeside*. [Aberdeen] Aberdeen University Press.
- WEBSTER, NOAH. 1847?. *An American Dictionary of the English Language...* Rev. and enl. by Chauncey A. Goodrich. with pronouncing vocabularies of Scripture, classical, and geographical names. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.
- WELLS, DAVID M. 1977. Stress and spelling in certain two-element place-names in the U.S. *Names* 25, 1: 5-7.
- WELLS, HARRY LAURENZ. 1940. *California Names; Words, Phrases and Place Names in Common Use in the Golden State, Spelled, Pronounced, Defined and Explained*. Los Angeles: Kellaway-Ide Co.
- WHALEY, STORM. 1951. *They call it; a guide to the pronunciation of Arkansas place names*. [n.p., Associated Press].
- WHEELER, E.P., 2nd. 1953. *List of Labrador Eskimo Place Names*. Bulletin National Museum of Canada, No. 131. Ottawa: Department of Resources and Development.
- WHEELER, JUDY A. & GEORGE H. PHILLIPS. 1963. *What's that name? South Dakota names most often mispronounced*. Rev. ed. Brookings: South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
- [WHITE, JAMES.] 1926. *Forts and Trading Posts in Labrador Peninsula and Adjoining Territory*. Ottawa: F.A. Acland.
- WILSON, GEORGE P. 1944. *Instructions to Collectors of Dialect*. Publication of the American Dialect Society No. 1.
- WOOD, RAYMUND F. 1981. Anglo influence on Spanish place names in California. *Southern California Quarterly* 63: 392-413.

WORCESTER, JOSEPH EMERSON. 1822. *Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern*. With an atlas. 2d ed. Boston: Cummings and Hilliard.

1837. *An Elementary Dictionary for Common Schools; with pronouncing vocabularies of classical, Scripture, and modern geographical names*. Boston: American Stationers Co., John B. Russell.