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## NAAHoLS NEWSLETTER

*The North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences*

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### ***INSIDE...***

2013 Annual Meeting to be held in Boston!

NAAHoLS 2013 program/abstracts

Accommodation and registration information

Recent publications

Other upcoming conferences

2012 Membership Dues Form

### **NAAHoLS at LSA**

The 2013 NAAHoLS annual meeting will again be held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America, the American Dialect Society, the American Name Society, the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics. Plenary speakers this year include David Pesetsky (MIT) and Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania).

The meeting will take place in Boston, Massachusetts, between 3-6 January, 2013. Further details about the meeting are provided in this edition of the newsletter. We are excited about this year's schedule of presentations, and we hope to see you in Boston!

This year's NAAHoLS program will take place at the Boston Marriott, all day on Friday (4 January), and all day on Saturday (5 January).

The annual NAAHoLS Business Meeting will be held at 4:00 pm on Saturday (5 January). If there are any items you wish to place on the meeting agenda, please let us know in advance.

For further information, contact: David Boe, Department of English, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855; (906) 227-2677; dboe@nmu.edu

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## NAAHoLS Program (Boston, 2013)

### Friday, 4 January Morning

#### Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds

Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

- 9:00 *Arika Okrent (Philadelphia, PA)*: How linguists have looked at inner speech
- 9:30 *Jurgen Klausenburger (University of Washington)*: Can linguistics use a shave from Ockham's razor?
- 10:00 *Andrew R. Plummer (The Ohio State University)*: Bolzano-Lewis possible worlds semantics: An improvement over its successors
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 *David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Saussure's *Course* and linguistic historiography
- 11:15 *Frederick J. Newmeyer (University of Washington)*: Some remarks on Chomsky's reading of Saussure

### Friday, 4 January Afternoon

#### Linguists and Their Activities

Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

- 2:00 *Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois-Chicago)*: "Experts" of Lithuanian Cyrillic script in the Russian Empire (1864-1904)
- 2:30 *Toon Van Hal (University of Leuven)*: *Génie de la langue*, from Augustine to Whorf? On the roots of an influential notion and on its vicissitudes in scholarly learning throughout centuries
- 3:00 *Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)*: Robert Hall and the Kensington Rune Stone
- 3:30 Break
- 3:45 *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: Otto Jespersen and "The Woman," then and now
- 4:15 *Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University) & Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: An unexpected glimpse into the life and work of George M. Bolling

**Saturday, 5 January**  
**Morning**

**Linguistics and Other Disciplines**

Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)

9:00 *Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University):* On the concrete nature of “exotic” languages

9:30 *Elina Pallasvirta (University of Helsinki):* Nationalism in Finno-Ugrian studies in Finland

10:00 *Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ):* When psychology meets linguistics: The curious career of “orthographic depth”

10:30 Break (coffee provided courtesy of NAAHoLS)

10:45 – 12:15 Special Organized Session

**New England’s Contributions to the History of Language Study**

Co-chairs: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University) & Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

New England covers a small geographical area, but has been the home of pioneering and lastingly influential work in the study of language from the late 1500s to the present day. This two-part organized session introduces various ways in which New England has contributed to the history of American linguistics

In the first part, students from Margaret Thomas’s Boston College course on the history of linguistics present a lively 25-minute video illustrating the class’s hands-on study of seven prominent New England-based language scholars: John Eliot (1562–1593), missionary translator of Massachusetts, also known as Wampanoag; the nationalist lexicographer Noah Webster (1758–1843); Sanskrit scholar William Dwight Whitney (1827–94), about whom Saussure wrote admiringly; Sapir’s student, anthropological linguist Benjamin Lee Whorf (1897–1941); Hans Kurath (1891–1992), who was less personally rooted in New England than was his major oeuvre, the *Linguistic Atlas of New England*; protean Russian philologist Roman Jakobson (1896–1982); and Noam Chomsky (b. 1928). The video records our research into archival materials and visits to historical sites, including a still-operating school Eliot founded; Whorf’s home in Connecticut and his startling unpublished novel and original musical compositions; Whitney’s diaries; and Kurath’s and his students’ handwritten field notes. The video ends with footage of our office-hours discussion with Chomsky, who generously recapped for us in person his controversial views on the history of linguistics.

In the second part of the session, three distinguished linguists with long-standing ties to New England offer “first-person singular” reflections on their participation in turning points in the history of the study of language. Stanley Insler addresses several key issues and personages associated with linguistics at Yale, including first-hand experiences with Bernard Bloch, Paul

Thieme, and Rulon Wells; Michael Silverstein describes how Roman Jakobson brought Moscow School poetics and Prague School functionalism to Cambridge, fostering the flourishing of linguistics at both Harvard and MIT; and Samuel Jay Keyser recounts his own involvement with the development of cognitive science at MIT and its intertwining with linguistics.

The session ends with discussion with the audience.

10:45 *Margaret Thomas, Sarah Bleicher, Nicole Choinski, Kevin Conroy, Matthew Gritzmacher, Zach Lattanzio, Marc G. L'Heureux, Kate Lucey, Allie McKelvey, Jessica Seminelli, & Audrey Smith (Boston College)*

**Video: New England: Wicked Important Contributions to American Linguistics**

11:15 *Stanley Inslar (Yale University):* Yale linguistics in the 1950s and 1960s

11:30 *Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago):* The Hermes of Cambridge linguistics: Jakobson regnant

11:45 *Samuel Jay Keyser (MIT):* Generative grammar at MIT

12:00 Discussion

### Saturday, 5 January Afternoon

#### Linguistic Places and Theories

Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

2:00 *Han Lamers (Leiden University):* The etymological procedures of Janus Lascaris (1493)

2:30 *Kevin Conroy (Boston College):* Endonyms and exonyms: How grammarians and linguists refer to the Insular Celts and their languages

3:00 *Anna Pytlowany (University of Amsterdam):* Left to right and right to left: Two Dutch vocabularies of Persian and Hindustani compared

3:30 *Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro):* Chinese historical phonological studies: Indigenous and foreign influences

4:00 – 5:00 **NAAHoLS Business Meeting**

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## NAAHoLS Abstracts (Boston, 2013)

**Cristiano Barreto** (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

*Chinese historical phonological studies: Indigenous and foreign influences*

The discipline of Chinese phonology has had a long and rich history. Chinese phonological studies developed highly particular analyses adapted to their local interests, but on the other hand experienced important influences from abroad. The interplay of native and foreign contributions to the history of Chinese phonology is still a matter of debate today. I intend to briefly summarize the major factors that shaped its history until the more recent reconstructions of Middle and Old Chinese of the 20th and 21st centuries and set it against the backdrop of a broader assessment of Chinese vis-à-vis Western linguistics.

**David Boe** (Northern Michigan University)

*Saussure's Course and linguistic historiography*

The opening chapter of Ferdinand de Saussure's *Course in General Linguistics* (1916), entitled "A Brief Survey of the History of Linguistics," provides an overview of what Saussure considered to be the key developments in the language sciences prior to his own academic career and before the establishment what he felt was the "only true object of study" within linguistics. This year is the 100th anniversary of the death of Saussure in 1913, and in this presentation, I will re-examine the relevance of Saussure's short history of our field, approximately one century after his famous series of lectures were given in Geneva.

**Kevin Conroy** (Boston College)

*Endonyms and exonyms: How grammarians and linguists refer to the Insular Celts and their languages*

The names by which native and foreign grammarians and linguists refer to the Celtic languages are full of meaning. For example, Americans generally refer to the native language of Ireland as "Gaelic," while linguists (and Irish people today) use "Irish" -- as was used in England in the early modern period. I will examine the terminology used by early grammarians of Celtic languages (in both Celtic and non-Celtic languages) and compare these to those used by linguists, and non-linguists, today. Edward Lhuys (1690-1709), in particular, is of interest, for he wrote about the Celtic languages in his native Welsh, as well as in English, Irish, and Cornish.

**Peter T. Daniels** (Jersey City, NJ)

*When psychology meets linguistics: The curious career of "orthographic depth"*

The notion "deep orthography" is rooted in classic generative phonology. Initially, it meant that English orthography relates to a "deeper" level of morphophonemic analysis than "surface phonetics." This was contrasted with the "shallow orthography" of Serbo-Croatian, with a biunique relationship between "phoneme" and letter. Other orthographies were arrayed on the dimension of "orthographic depth," to which differences in reading performance among readers of different orthographies were attributed. However, it has more than one origin: for various languages, historical spelling, optionality of vowel notation, variation in *matrēs lectionis*, the written language not being the spoken language. With all these sources merged, confusion ensues. With psychologists finally studying non-English reading processes, the concept must be clarified.

**Hope C. Dawson** (The Ohio State University)

**Brian D. Joseph** (The Ohio State University)

*An unexpected glimpse into the life and work of George M. Bolling*

During a recent house renovation in Columbus, Ohio, a small cache of papers was discovered belonging to George Melville Bolling, Professor of Greek at Ohio State University (1913-1940) and a key figure in the early days of the LSA. Here, we characterize these materials and relate them to Bolling's scholarly career. The papers contain transliterated Sanskrit texts but also cards and letters, many from Julius von Negelein, Bolling's collaborator on the 1909 edition of *The Parisīṣṭas of the Atharvaveda*. These papers offer a fortuitous opportunity to look behind the scenes into aspects of Bolling's personal and work life that might not be glimpsed otherwise.

**Stanley Insler** (Yale University)

*Yale linguistics in the 1950s and 1960s*

Working from my more than 50 years with a connection to linguistics at Yale University, I address here several key aspects and personages that helped to make Yale linguistics what it was in the 1950s and 1960s, looking at both the intellectual questions that drove the department and the individual personalities involved. Among other things, I plan to discuss my own experiences with figures such as Bernard Bloch, Paul Thieme, and Rulon Wells, and to give a first-hand account of life in the Yale linguistics program, both as a student and as a faculty member in that period.

**Samuel Jay Keyser** (MIT)

*Generative grammar at MIT*

I came to MIT in 1961, joining the Research Laboratory of Electronics. From the beginning, the goal of linguistic research at MIT was to discover principles underlying the brain's knowledge structure. In 1977, I became head of the new Department of Linguistics and Philosophy. Soon thereafter, as government support for the department's research program dried up, cognitive science emerged as an independent discipline, and MIT's Center for Cognitive Science was established. The Center brought together linguists, psycholinguists, acousticians, and computer scientists, though it (and psychology) disappeared when a Department of Brain and Cognitive Science was formed. Synergistic work is now needed to further the enterprise begun fifty years earlier.

**Marcin Kilarski** (Adam Mickiewicz University)

*On the concrete nature of "exotic" languages*

In this paper, I examine an enduring parallel in the characterization of "exotic" languages between the 17th and the late 20th century as concrete and excessively elaborate. In particular, I focus on the diversity of evidence adduced from genetically and typologically diverse languages, and its implications for the description of the languages and the cognitive and cultural properties of their speakers. The contribution of such views to the mainstream of linguistic and sociological thought demonstrates how strong and general theoretical claims can be supported by diverse, frequently contradictory, and opportunistically assorted pieces of linguistic evidence.

**Jurgen Klausenburger** (University of Washington)

*Can linguistics use a shave from Ockham's razor?*

This paper holds that Ockham's Razor, the principle of parsimony, must be applied in conjunction with an "Anti-Razor," also proposed by Ockham (and others). The Razor considers the absence of an entity as unmarked, while the Anti-Razor sees the presence of that entity as unmarked. For theory building in linguistics, both principles are required. They interact not to supply a universal metric of parsimony, but rather create conditions in which such a metric becomes conceivable. Such a state equates to a "claim of parsimony," not parsimony itself. It aims to prevent not to be able to prevent the positing of unnecessary entities

**Han Lamers** (Leiden University)

*The etymological procedures of Janus Lascaris (1493)*

This paper uses Janus Lascaris' etymological excursus in his *Florentine Oration* (1493) as a starting point to explore the curious convergence of two ("Latin" and "Byzantine") etymological traditions in the 15th century. Its main goal is to demonstrate in what way the (post-)Byzantine humanist scholar used both Latin and Byzantine intralinguistic techniques of *derivatio* in an interlinguistic manner, and transformed literary or exegetical devices into a method to recover interlinguistic affinities between Greek and Latin. In this context, this paper will also assess the place of Janus Lascaris' etymological excursus in the general context of 15th-century etymology.

**Frederick J. Newmeyer** (University of Washington)  
*Some remarks on Chomsky's reading of Saussure*

A passage in Chomsky (1986) maintains that Saussure's *langue* "might be interpreted" as a rule system that characterizes a speaker's I-language. That appears inconsistent with everything Chomsky had previously written about Saussure. However, I argue that by "interpreted," Chomsky really meant "reinterpreted." My arguments are based on the following: The same chapter reinterprets Quine's theorizing in an analogous fashion; reinterpretations of his opponents' ideas had long been one of Chomsky's favorite rhetorical strategies; 1986 is too early to point to a convergence between Chomsky and Saussure; Chomsky himself (pc) has denied that the quote represents a changed evaluation of Saussure.

**Arika Okrent** (Philadelphia, PA)  
*How linguists have looked at inner speech*

For much of history, discussions of the language/thought question used words to stand for language and concepts to stand for thought. In the 19th Century, von Humboldt considered the question from a more sophisticated linguistic standpoint, and in doing so introduced something he called "inner linguistic form." In the 1920s, a more detailed description of the linguistic features of inner speech was offered by Vygotsky. Treatments of inner speech waned as modular views of language and cognition rose to prominence, but studies of L2 acquisition brought back Vygotsky's view of inner speech as an internalization of social speech.

**Elina Pallasvirta** (University of Helsinki)  
*Nationalism in Finno-Ugrian studies in Finland*

Finno-Ugrian Studies in Finland have been influenced by notions of nationalism and otherness in different ways during the Swedish rule (–1809), the Russian rule (1809–1917), and independence (1917–). The idea of Finno-Ugrian "otherness" has its roots both in linguistic data, which suggested non-Indo-Europeanness, and in Finland's geopolitical location between Sweden and Russia. This paper examines how the politically and ideologically important concentration on "Finno-Ugrian" shaped research by strengthening the ties between linguistics, folkloristics, and ethnology.

**Marc Pierce** (University of Texas-Austin)  
*Robert Hall and the Kensington Rune Stone*

Since its 1898 discovery, the Kensington Rune Stone has been controversial. Although very few academics have accepted it as authentic, the stone has always had numerous defenders among the general public. One of the vanishingly rare linguists who accepted the stone as a genuine runic artifact was the late Robert A. Hall. Here, I first briefly summarize the debate over the stone's authenticity and Hall's arguments in favor of his position. I then contextualize Hall's views within the history of Scandinavian linguistics in North America.

**Andrew R. Plummer** (The Ohio State University)  
*Bolzano-Lewis possible worlds semantics: An improvement over its successors*

Foundational assumptions within Montague's (1974) style of possible worlds semantics (PWS) force the meaning of a declarative sentence -- the proposition it expresses -- to be the set of possible worlds at which that proposition is true, with the (problematic) consequence that distinct sentences having the same truth conditions mean the same thing. I discuss the history of a PWS approach precursory to Montague's, stemming from the work of Bolzano (1837) and Lewis (1923), that is free from this consequence while still providing all the theoretical tools present-day semanticists need (Pollard [2008, 2011]; Plummer and Pollard [2012]).

**Anna Pytlowany** (University of Amsterdam)

*Left to right and right to left: Two Dutch vocabularies of Persian and Hindustani compared*

Considering the long history of Dutch overseas activities, it is remarkable how scarce linguistic documentation on “exotic languages” in Dutch actually is. Of the few extant works, two are dedicated to Hindustani: *Instruction or Tuition in the Hindustani and Persian languages* (1698) by J. J. Ketelaar and the anonymous *Vocabularium Persico-Belgicum* (MS 589, Leiden University Library). In spite of obvious differences (one is written in Perso-Arabic script, from right to left; the other uses only Dutch phonetic spelling), both texts probably originate in the same time and place. A closer analysis of the lexical structure and content of the two manuscripts may give us a unique insight into early linguistic methodology.

**Michael Silverstein** (University of Chicago)

*The Hermes of Cambridge linguistics: Jakobson regnant*

Roman Jakobson arrived in Cambridge in 1949, after three years teaching Czech at Columbia. He brought Moscow School poetics and Prague School “functionalist structuralism” to America, setting out a distinctive, linguistics-and-philology-friendly model in Cambridge that persists today. As go-between and translator for some of the greatest figures of the Harvard-MIT intelligentsia, he revitalized European linguistic and philosophical thought in the American context, insistently inserting linguistics into the conversation and fostering centrality for a field once nothing more than “comparative philology” of the most marginal sort at Harvard. Linguistics flourished on the Charles River, in both its upriver Harvard and its downriver MIT style, with Jakobson as ringmaster of the two-ringed circus.

**Giedrius Subačius** (University of Illinois-Chicago)

*“Experts” of Lithuanian Cyrillic script in the Russian Empire (1864-1904)*

Throughout the 40 years of the ban on Latin letters for Lithuanian (1864–1904), the Russian administration in Vilnius and Kaunas had relied on “experts” who were preparing Lithuanian texts in Cyrillic and evaluating the language and orthography. Those “experts” were the source of firsthand knowledge of Lithuanian for an administration that was unable to comprehend the language. During the years of the ban, five major “experts” of Lithuanian were employed: Mikuckis, Krečinskis, Kashirin, Liatskii, and Poidėnas. But many of them were lacking competence, which significantly contributed to the empire’s failure to attract Lithuanians to the Cyrillic script.

**Margaret Thomas** (Boston College)

*Otto Jespersen and “The Woman,” then and now*

Chapter 13 of Jespersen’s 1923 *Language* (“The Woman”) is often the starting point for feminist critique of the representation of women’s language. Jespersen asserts (providing virtually no evidence) that women avoid vulgarity; use more emphatics; cede linguistic innovation to men; have smaller vocabularies and less phonetic sensitivity; speak more, and faster; and leave sentences unfinished. This presentation discusses Jespersen’s text in the intellectual context in which it was written, and in which it is now read, showing how its representation of women’s speech has influenced the ways in which modern language scholars conceive of earlier discussion of language and gender.

**Toon Van Hal** (University of Leuven)

*Génie de la langue, from Augustine to Whorf? On the roots of an influential notion and on its vicissitudes in scholarly learning throughout centuries*

Scholars writing on language(s) during the 18th century were obsessed with the *génie de la langue*. This rather vague, but very influential concept highlighted the distinctiveness of an individual language in comparison to others. As such, it has been of paramount importance in national(ist) discourse. In spite of recent historiographical attention given to the vicissitudes of this idea, its very origin has remained underexposed. This paper aims at revealing the more remote history of the notion *génie de la langue*. Its main focus is on Early Christian Latin texts as well as Early Modern Neo-Latin texts of the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries.

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## **Linguistic Society of America: 87th Annual Meeting**

**Boston, Massachusetts: 3-6 January 2013**

The 87th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America will take place at the Boston Marriott, 3-6 January 2013. The American Dialect Society, the American Name Society, the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas will meet concurrently with the LSA.

### **Hotel Accommodations**

The Boston Marriott Copley Place (110 Huntington Avenue) has reserved a block of rooms for those attending the 2013 Annual Meeting. Each guest room offers recently remodeled bathrooms, two dual-line phones, a large work desk, a coffeemaker with complementary coffee and tea, clock radios, ironing board and iron, hairdryer, HDTV, movies, video games, and complimentary HBO, and breathtaking views of the city. Reservations must be made by Thursday, December 13 at the latest, and early reservations are encouraged; demand for hotel rooms in Boston will be high due to the presence of the Modern Language Association meeting in the city on our meeting dates.

**Hotel reservations will be available beginning 1 September 2012 (1-800-513-6305).**

The special LSA room rates for the 2013 Annual Meeting are:

Single/Double: \$104/night; Triple/Quad: \$124/night

### **Advance Registration**

Everyone attending the meeting is expected to register. Compliance is important for keeping LSA fees affordable. Only those who register will be allowed to present papers, use the Job Placement Service, or attend plenary presentations. Registrants should wear their meeting badges at all times when at LSA meeting functions.

**LSA (or NAAHoLS) members planning on attending the 2013 Annual Meeting may preregister on-line beginning 1 October 2012.**

Preregistration fees for the 2013 Annual Meeting are:

Regular LSA Members (or dues-paying NAAHoLS members): \$175.00

Student LSA Members (or dues-paying NAAHoLS members): \$65.00

Non-Member (Individual): \$275.00

Non-Member (Student): \$110.00

On-site fees will be higher.

## \*Recent Publications\*

### *HISTORIOGRAPHIA LINGUISTICA XXXIX: 2/3 (2012)*

#### ARTICLES / AUFSÄTZE

Otto Zwartjes (Amsterdam): The Historiography of Missionary Linguistics: Present state and further research opportunities . . . . .	185
Cristina Monzón (Zamora, Mexico): Intertextual Unity in the Franciscan Friar Juan Baptista de Laguna's Opus of 1574 . . . . .	243
John E. Joseph (Edinburgh): Language Pedagogy and Political-Cognitive Autonomy in Mid-19th Century Geneva: The Latin manuals of Louis Longchamp (1802–1874) . .	259
Marcin Kilariski & Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kołaczyk (Poznań): On Extremes in Linguistic Complexity: Phonetic accounts of Iroquoian, Polynesian and Khoesan . . . .	279
Mika Lähteenmäki (Jyväskylä): Contextualising Baxtin's Linguistic Ideas: The case of metalinguistics . . . . .	305
Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, N.J.): The Syriac Linguistic Tradition: Resources ancient and modern . . . . .	327
John E. Joseph (Edinburgh) & Frederick J. Newmeyer (Vancouver, B.C.): "All languages are equally complex": The rise and fall of a consensus . . . . .	341

#### REVIEW ARTICLE / RAPPORT CRITIQUE / FORSCHUNGSBERICHT

John E. Joseph (Edinburgh): The Genius of the Italian Language: Politics and Poetics	369
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#### REVIEWS / COMPTES RENDUS / BESPRECHUNGEN

Helena Sanson, <i>Women, Language and Grammar in Italy, 1500–1800</i> (Oxford, 2011), reviewed by Paul F. Gehl (Chicago) . . . . .	379
Otto Zwartjes, <i>Portuguese Missionary Grammars in Asia, Africa and Brazil, 1550–1800</i> (Amsterdam & Philadelphia, 2011), reviewed by Gonçalo Fernandes (Vila Real, Portugal) . . . . .	383
Nicola McLelland, <i>J. G. Schottelius's Ausführliche Arbeit von der Teutschen Haupt-Sprache (1663) and its Place in Early Modern European Vernacular Language Study</i> (Oxford, 2011), rezensiert von Barbara Kaltz (Freiburg im Breisgau) . .	393
Ingrid Tiekens-Boon van Ostade, <i>The Bishop's Grammar: Robert Lowth and the rise of prescriptivism</i> (Oxford, 2010), reviewed by Scott Mandelbrote (Cambridge) . . .	398
Marcus Tomalin, "And he knew the language": <i>Missionary linguistics on the Pacific Northwest Coast</i> (Amsterdam & Philadelphia, 2011), reviewed by David Beck (Edmonton, Alta.) . . . . .	403
Clemens Knobloch, <i>Sprachauffassungen – Studien zur Ideengeschichte der Sprachwissenschaft</i> (Frankfurt/M., 2011), reviewed by Christopher Hutton (HK) .	409
Ulrike Haß (ed.), <i>Große Lexika und Wörterbücher Europas</i> (Berlin, 2011), reviewed by John Considine (Edmonton, Alta.) . . . . .	413
Miguel Ángel Esparza Torres & Hans-Josef Niederehe, <i>Bibliografía cronológica de la lingüística, la gramática y la lexicografía del español (BICRES IV)</i> (Amsterdam & Philadelphia, 2012), reviewed by Steven N. Dworkin (Ann Arbor, Mich.) . . . . .	419
Hella Olbertz & Simon Tol (eds.), <i>Linguistic Bibliography for the Year 2010 / Bibliographie linguistique pour l'année 2010</i> (Leiden & Boston, 2011), reviewed by E.F.K. Koerner (Berlin) . . . . .	424

#### MISCELLANEA: NOTES / NOTIZEN — DOCUMENTS / DOKUMENTE

Tim Denecker, Gert Partoens, Pierre Swiggers & Toon Van Hal (Leuven): Language Origins, Language Diversity, and Language Classification in Early Christian Latin Authors: Outline of a research project in progress (2011–2015) . . . . .	429
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## **\*Upcoming Conferences\***

### **19th International Congress of Linguists (ICL)**

**Geneva, Switzerland (22-27 July 2013)**

The International Congress of Linguists (ICL) takes place every five years, under the governance of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists (CIPL). The last congress took place in Seoul, in 2008. The Société Suisse de Linguistique (SSL) submitted a proposal for the organization of the 19th congress, in 2013, in Ferdinand de Saussure's city, one century after his death. Geneva was chosen for the venue, and the Congress will take place there, from July 22nd to July 27th.

The general architecture of the scientific program of the Congress includes:

- 8 plenary sessions, 3 poster sessions, and 31 workshops.
- 10 sections, each animated by a section organizer: Each section is constituted by one of the sub-disciplines of linguistics (including the history of the language sciences: "Saussure and his legacy," organized by Frederick J. Newmeyer);

For further information: <http://www.cil19.org/en/welcome/>

Contact: [19icl@unige.ch](mailto:19icl@unige.ch), [Fabienne.Reboul@unige.ch](mailto:Fabienne.Reboul@unige.ch), or [Jacques.Moeschler@unige.ch](mailto:Jacques.Moeschler@unige.ch)

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### **24th International Colloquium of the SGdS**

**Potsdam, Germany (22-24 August 2013)**

The International Colloquium of the "Studienkreis 'Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft'" (SGdS) will take place at the University of Potsdam from August 22nd to August 24th 2013 under the theme: *Metalinguistic Reflection and Discontinuity: Turning Points and Times of Crisis and Upheaval*.

**Call for Papers:** We welcome contributions that deal with specific aspects of the relationship between metalinguistic reflection and discontinuity from antiquity to contemporary history. The papers may be presented in German or English, as well as in French, Spanish, or Italian. Proposals for 20- to 30-minute papers, including an abstract of not more than 300 words, should be sent via e-mail no later than **15 January 2013** to one of the addresses below. Notification of acceptance will be sent to the authors by the end of January 2013. The conference fee will be 70 euros.

Contact: Prof. Dr. Gerda Hassler ([hassler@uni-potsdam.de](mailto:hassler@uni-potsdam.de)),  
SGdS c/o Angelika Rüter ([dutz.nodus@t-online.de](mailto:dutz.nodus@t-online.de))

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# NAAHoLS 2012 DUES

**Yearly Membership: \$20 (US)**

**Lifetime Membership: \$250 (US)**

**(Note: As NAAHoLS has increased the dues amounts, current lifetime members are invited to contribute \$50 to our organization.)**

**Please make your check out to "NAAHoLS" and send it to:** David Boe,  
Department of English, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855.

**Members from outside the United States:** Our treasurer regrets that we are no longer able to accept checks written in currencies other than US Dollars. The cost of bank exchange is more than the cost of membership. We ask that those members send a check written on a US bank or pay their dues by some other means that arrives in US Dollars. We regret any inconvenience this may cause.

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

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