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## NAAHoLS NEWSLETTER

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

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to be held in  
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### **NAAHoLS @ LSA**

The 2016 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, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the Association for Linguistic Evidence. Featured LSA plenary speakers this year include Patricia Keating (UCLA), Marianne Mithun (UCSB), and Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University).

The meeting will take place in Washington, DC, from 7-10 January 2016. Further details about the annual 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 Washington, DC!

This year's NAAHoLS program will take place at the Marriott Marquis, all day on Friday (8 January), and all day on Saturday (9 January).

The annual NAAHoLS Business Meeting will be held at 4:45 pm on Saturday (9 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,  
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#### **President**

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## NAAHoLS Program (Washington, DC, 2016)

### Friday, 8 January Morning

#### Invited Session: Why the History of Linguistics Matters

Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

8:45 Welcome and Introductory Remarks

9:00 *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: Insights into cultural orientation and assumptions through linguistic texts: “Why the history of linguistics matters”

9:30 *Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies)*: Linguistic relativity, integral linguistics, and the relevance of the history of linguistics

10:00 *Julie Tetel Andresen (Duke University)*: Historiography as methodology

10:30 Break

#### Linguistic Dialogues

10:45 *Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)*: Scholarly correspondence and linguistic historiography: Two test cases

11:15 *Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ)*: Gelb, Kroeber, and “stimulus diffusion”

11:45 *Ana Paula El-Jaick (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora)*: Sextus Empiricus's *Against the grammarians* and Ferdinand de Saussure's manuscripts: A possible dialogue between the skeptic and the linguist

### Friday, 8 January Afternoon

#### Language Description and Classification

Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)

2:00 *Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington)*: How the Cushitic languages came by their name

- 2:30 *Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: Early mentions of Albanian in American sources in linguistics
- 3:00 *Monica Lupetti (Università di Pisa)*: António José de Miranda e Silveira and the Portuguese manuscript translation of Noël-Antoine Pluche's *Mécanique des Langues* (1766)
- 3:30 Break

### **Non-Western Linguistic Traditions**

- 3:45 *Richard VanNess Simmons (Rutgers University)*: The origin of the Chinese *shū* concept of syllable classification in the Míng Dynasty (1368-1644)
- 4:15 *Weiyang Chen (Zhejiang University)*: History of Chinese linguistics and the status of linguistics as a discipline in China
- 4:45 *Hanah Zabarah (Georgetown University)*: Arabic grammatical manuals in history

## **Saturday, 9 January Morning**

### **Language and Philosophy**

Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

- 9:00 *David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Ernst Cassirer's history of the language sciences
- 9:30 *Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)*: Cartesian linguistics? The role of language in Descartes's philosophical system
- 10:00 *Mark Amsler (University of Auckland)*: Medieval pragmatics: Grammar, affect, and history of emotions
- 10:30 Break

### **The 20th Century to the Present Day**

- 10:45 *Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)*: 50 years of undergraduate instruction in introductory linguistics: What the textbooks reveal

11:15 *Jeffrey Wajsberg (York University): Benjamin Lee Whorf and the promise of linguistics*

11:45 *Joshua Griffiths (University of Texas-Austin): A history of constraint-based grammars: Why Optimality?*

**Saturday, 9 January  
Afternoon**

**Descriptions of Indigenous Languages I**

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

2:00 *Elizabeth Birch (Boston College): “Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam”:* Cultural relativism, paradox, and Jesuit missionary grammars in Latin America

2:30 *Thomas Turk (Phoenix, AZ): Latin grammar in the new world, from Arawak (1492) to Tohono O’odham (1974)*

3:00 *Doyle Calhoun (Boston College): Reading paratexts in missionary linguistic works through the lens of Genette’s (1987) poetics*

3:30 Break

**Descriptions of Indigenous Languages II**

3:45 *Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): From racism to relativism: Accounts of American Indian languages and their functions in the humanities and social sciences*

4:15 *Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University): Missionaries, explorers, ethnographers, and aficionados: The documentation and description of California languages in the 19th century*

**NAAHoLS Business Meeting**

Time: 4:45 – 5:45 PM

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## NAAHoLS Abstracts (Washington, DC, 2016)

**Mark Amsler** (University of Auckland)

*Medieval pragmatics: Grammar, affect, and history of emotions*

Received histories of linguistics and rhetoric look different when we reconsider language study in terms of affect and practice as well as grammar. I illustrate this revisionist project with two medieval language problems: *What are interjections?* and *How do heretics talk?* The debates focused on speaker's *intentio* and *affectus* as criteria for discerning meaning, grammaticality, or acceptability. Robert Kilwardby (d. 1279) and others asked whether the interjection functioned like other word classes and whether it conveyed meaning, affect, or both. Bernard Gui (*Inquisitor's Handbook*, c. 1323) described "how heretics talk" with a complex awareness of linguistic pragmatics in hostile situations.

**Julie Tetel Andresen** (Duke University)

*Historiography as methodology*

In times of theoretical disarray, historiography can serve as a way to move a discipline forward. I identify the theoretical disarray in linguistics using John Searle's statement in *Mind, Language, and Society* as a diagnostic: "Often ... we can find out more about what is going on in a culture by looking at undergraduate textbooks than by looking at the work of more prestigious thinkers. The textbooks are less clever at concealment" (1998, p. 20). I will first identify the problems in current introductory textbooks and then solve them historiographically, by incorporating a tradition of thinking about language that has thus far remained outside of traditional linguistic theory.

**Elizabeth Birch** (Boston College)

*"Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam": Cultural relativism, paradox, and Jesuit missionary grammars in Latin America*

During the colonial time period in Latin America, the Jesuits were on mission, working to convert the Indigenous to Catholicism. While the Jesuits missionaries from the 16th to 18th century are characterized as showing a high degree of cultural relativism, the European classical perspective highly shaped the Jesuit thought process, thereby resulting in a paradoxical approach to their mission. By looking at various Jesuit grammars from Latin America now held by Boston College, one can see the struggle and paradox the Jesuits underwent "for the greater glory of God" during their encounter with various Indigenous languages.

**David Boe** (Northern Michigan University)

*Ernst Cassirer's history of the language sciences*

In the first volume of *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms* (entitled "Language," 1923; English translation, 1953), the German idealist philosopher Ernst Cassirer (1874-1945) provides a detailed summary of his version of the history of the language sciences, from the Ancient Greeks through the 19th century. In this presentation, I will begin by offering some historical background and philosophical context for Cassirer's work, and then I will provide an overview and discussion of Cassirer's historiography of what he refers to as "the problem of language" as it arose in the domain of philosophy, with reflection on the central figures that are discussed in his account.

**Doyle Calhoun** (Boston College)

*Reading paratexts in missionary linguistic works through the lens of Genette's (1987) poetics*

In this paper, I apply Gérard Genette's (1987) concept of paratextuality to an analysis of prefaces from different dictionary-grammars of Niger-Congo languages, written by French Catholic missionaries between the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. My analysis focuses on the preface to the *Dictionnaire français-*

*wolof et wolof-français* (Dakar: 1855), compiled by missionaries from the *Congrégation du St.-Ésprit et du St.-Cœur de Marie* (variously known, in English, as the Holy Ghost Fathers or Spiritans). I also draw on diverse examples from contemporary and near-contemporary French Spiritan dictionary-grammars of other Niger-Congo languages. I investigate the extent to which these prefaces rely on or inflect the conventions, devices, and practices of the *original authorial preface*, as identified in Genette (1987).

**Weiyang Chen** (Zhejiang University)

*History of Chinese linguistics and the status of linguistics as a discipline in China*

The history of Chinese linguistics can be divided into three periods: the classic, modern, and contemporary. In the classic study of the language, prosody, rhetoric, textual interpretation, and philology were regarded as the core of linguistics. Through the commitment of scholars in the early twentieth century who drew extensively on Western ideas and methodologies, Chinese linguistics entered the modern period. The contemporary period extends over the past three decades, as Chinese linguists have participated more fully in international scholarship, established their own identity as linguists, and received greater recognition for original research. This history reveals that linguistics grows rapidly in China when the status of the discipline is raised in China and when Chinese linguists contribute to international scholarship.

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

*Gelb, Kroeber, and “stimulus diffusion”*

A significant but mainly tacit notion in I. J. Gelb’s *Study of Writing* (1952) is “stimulus diffusion.” He does not use the term in the book, but welcomes A. L. Kroeber’s (1940) term for what he was talking about. What did Gelb mean by it, what did Kroeber mean by it, and how similar are their uses? For Gelb, “stimulus diffusion” refers to relations between cultural features that are suspected but not demonstrable. Kroeber insists on at least some suggestion of resemblance in the possibly related features, but for Gelb, only evidence that two cultures came into contact is needed.

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

*50 years of undergraduate instruction in introductory linguistics: What the textbooks reveal*

Several textbooks commonly used for introductory linguistics have been in continuous publication for 40+ years, with new editions regularly updating the content (e.g., Fromkin & Rodman’s *An Introduction to Language*, Clark & Eschholz’s *Language: Introductory Readings*, and the Ohio State University’s *Language Files*). The various editions of these textbooks thus provide us with a means of tracing particular developments in the field of linguistics, from larger theoretical issues (e.g. generative grammar vs. other frameworks) to details of representation (e.g., APA vs. IPA) to the introduction and/or expansion of sections on computational linguistics and neuro- and psycholinguistic experimental methods.

**Ana Paula El-Jaick** (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora)

*Sextus Empiricus's Against the grammarians and Ferdinand de Saussure's manuscripts: A possible dialogue between the skeptic and the linguist*

This paper analyzes Saussure's manuscripts discovered in his family home in 1996 and finally organized and published in 2002 by Simon Bouquet and Rudolf Engler. This research justifies itself by bringing a contribution to a chapter in the history of language ideas, having as a theoretical assumption the history of linguistic ideas as conceived by S. Auroux. So far, our analysis has shown that there are great similarities between the Saussurean thought and the treatise *Against the Grammarians*, by Sextus Empiricus' (c. 160 – 210 AD), the philosopher who is our greatest source of ancient skepticism.

**Paul D. Fallon** (University of Mary Washington)

*How the Cushitic languages came by their name*

This paper examines the various names given to the Cushitic language family. Work in the early 19th century focused on geographic terms such as Abyssinia (Adelung & Vater, 1812) or Ethiopic (Lepsius, 1863; Praetorius, 1869). Authors such as Lottner (1861) used two language names, Saho-Galla to represent the family as a whole. Yet by the time of Lepsius (1880), the term Cushitic was used and has become widely accepted, largely due to the influence of Renan (1863) and acceptance of the parallel biblical term for Semitic. This is the first paper to study the history of the naming of Cushitic.

**Catherine Fountain** (Appalachian State University)

*Missionaries, explorers, ethnographers, and aficionados: The documentation and description of California languages in the 19th century*

This paper describes the documentation and description of California languages undertaken over the course of the 19th century and identifies various types of researchers and collectors who studied California languages, ranging from Spanish missionaries and European explorers to American ethnographers and amateur linguists. The paper also examines how the often fragmentary and imperfect documentation and description of California languages in the 19th century grew into a more deliberate area of research in the last years of that century and the beginning of the 20th, and how that evolution paralleled the development of anthropological linguistics in the United States.

**Joshua Griffiths** (University of Texas-Austin)

*A history of constraint-based grammars: Why Optimality?*

It is impossible to deny the impact Optimality Theory (OT) has had on linguistic theory since its inception in the early 1990s. OT, however, was not the first theoretical model based on constraint interaction. In this paper, I explore the reasons for which OT became the constraint-based grammar of choice. I have compared OT with three constraint-based theories that preceded it. Through my analysis, I posit that it was not only OT's theoretical content that contributed to its rapid spread, but there were also theory-external factors that promoted the quick expansion of OT. Finally, I conclude with what directions OT is currently taking and where they may lead in the future.

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

*Early mentions of Albanian in American sources in linguistics*

While Albanian was first judged as Indo-European in 1837, it has never gotten the attention among Indo-Europeanists it deserves. Still, significant contributions on the language were made in Europe before 1950, but not so in America, where the first scholarly article on Albanian appeared only in 1932 (Guy Lowman, *Language* 7) and even major linguistic works before then, e.g., Whitney's *Language and the Study of Language* (1874), had little to say about it. I chronicle here early mentions of Albanian in American linguistics literature, focusing on how much American linguists knew -- or did not know -- about the language.

**Marcin Kilarski** (Adam Mickiewicz University)

*From racism to relativism: Accounts of American Indian languages and their functions in the humanities and social sciences*

In this presentation, I discuss the results of a research project on the functions of accounts of Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Eskimo languages. The project deals with such issues as the changing functions played by linguistic examples, the historical context of discussions concerning cognitive and cultural correlates of linguistic structure, as well as the ideological and theoretical frames of reference of language study. Here I

focus on the role that was played by references to American Indian languages in the rise and fall of ethnocentric racism in the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

**Monica Lupetti** (Università di Pisa)

*Antônio José de Miranda e Silveira and the Portuguese manuscript translation of Noël-Antoine Pluche's Mécanique des Langues (1766)*

Noël-Antoine Pluche's *Mécanique des langues et art de les enseigner* was translated into Portuguese fifteen years after its original publication. Dedicated to Pombal, the manuscript was organized for publication, although it was never printed. Remarkably, the translator, Antonio José de Miranda e Silveira, was also the author of the first Portuguese translation of an economic work, proving that being interested in language teaching involved a broader concern for international trade and political power. This paper analyzes the translation of *Mécanique* from a textual and contextual point of view, exploring the reasons why it was never published and tracing the profile of its quite obscure translator.

**Danilo Marcondes** (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

*Cartesian linguistics? The role of language in Descartes's philosophical system*

In Chomsky's *Cartesian Linguistics* (1966), Descartes is included in the genealogy of his own thought, as this philosopher and his followers were important for a rationalist view of language and the innateness hypothesis. Descartes wrote very little on language. I shall examine some of the more relevant of his writings to discuss whether it makes sense to speak of "Cartesian Linguistics": (1) *Discourse on Method*, V (1634) deals with "discourse", rather than with language; (2) *Principles of Philosophy*, I, 79 (1647) discusses word meaning and refers to *mots*; and (3) *Letter to Mersenne*, 20 November 1629, analyses universal languages.

**Marc Pierce** (University of Texas-Austin)

*Scholarly correspondence and linguistic historiography: Two test cases*

This paper addresses the use of scholarly correspondence in linguistic historiography, using the Bernard Bloch papers and a file of Winfred Lehmann's correspondence as test cases. Although such material can be invaluable in historiographical research, there are also some pitfalls to be avoided. Values include: (1) correspondence can offer a new perspective on a linguist's theoretical views, and (2) give additional insight into the forces shaping the field at the time. As for pitfalls, sometimes correspondence is edited by later scholars, and sometimes one only has access to some of the correspondence.

**Richard VanNess Simmons** (Rutgers University)

*The origin of the Chinese *sihū* concept of syllable classification in the Míng Dynasty (1368-1644)*

This paper considers the evolution of the traditional Chinese linguistic analyses known as the *sihū* (四呼 'four types of rime onset'). We find that the discovery of the *sihū* was closely related to new developments in phonological analysis made by Míng 明 (1368-1644) scholars as they compiled innovative rime tables and rime books that departed from strict adherence to *Qìyùn* 切韻 and Middle Chinese phonology and focused on contemporary colloquial Mandarin dialects and the pronunciation of the prestige Mandarin koiné known as Guānhuà 官話.

**Joseph L. Subbiondo** (California Institute for Integral Studies)

*Linguistic relativity, integral linguistics, and the relevance of the history of linguistics*

Because disciplines often move forward by discovering relevant alternative perspectives that have been buried by dominant theories, the history of a discipline matters. Theories discarded or ignored in one

century can be productive in the next. And linguistics, as much as any discipline, greatly benefits from an understanding of its history. In this paper, I will offer a brief history of linguistic relativity from 1980 to the present because it provides a compelling example of how a discipline can redefine itself by drawing on its past to rethink its present and future. The recent history of linguistic relativity reveals an expansive interdisciplinary model of research, an integral linguistics, which is moving the discipline well beyond its traditional boundaries.

**Margaret Thomas** (Boston College)

*Insights into cultural orientation and assumptions through linguistic texts: “Why the history of linguistics matters”*

This presentation illustrates how “Why the history of linguistics (HoL) matters”, might be brought home to students of linguists. In a course on HoL, I assigned each student to analyze one long-ignored 1600-1800 missionary grammar held in our university’s library. In a series of investigations, students described the text’s physical features, provenance, organization, context, and reliance on received grammatical-descriptive technology. A final assignment opened the class to the value—and limits—of older linguistic artifacts, by asking students to read between the lines: “What assumptions does the author make about the host culture in relationship to his own?”

**Thomas Turk** (Phoenix, AZ)

*Latin grammar in the new world, from Arawak (1492) to Tohono O’odham (1974)*

Other than religious texts, the most influential books in the Americas for several hundred years were Latin grammars. These texts pioneered linguistic study, promoted religious orthodoxy and established education in the Greco-Roman model. But when Latin grammar met non-alphabetic and unwritten native languages, Christian theology and Greek philosophy became unintelligible. Latin grammar, rightly or wrongly, was used to understand and transform New World tongues from oral to written and from logographic to alphabetic and back again. This is the story of conquest by grammar.

**Jeffrey Wajsberg** (York University)

*Benjamin Lee Whorf and the promise of linguistics*

At a time when linguistics was fast becoming a professional science in the United States, inaugurated by the founding of the LSA, Benjamin Lee Whorf represents an aporia: a self-taught “amateur specialist” (his *New York Times* obituary). My paper brings to the fore the vicissitudes of balancing profession and calling in the 1920s and ‘30s. It examines how the atypical trajectory of Whorf’s career opens up a space to consider the relationship of linguistics and its potential publics, as well as reveals the challenges he faced to obtain forms of (cultural) capital necessary to undertake academic research.

**Hanah Zabarah** (Georgetown University)

*Arabic grammatical manuals in history*

The most famous scholarly work on Arabic grammatical theory is Sībawayhi’s *Kitāb* (d. c. 777-810), which provides a descriptive, highly speculative analysis of the rules of Arabic grammar in the 8th century. However, with the expansion of the Islamic Empire to areas where Arabic was a second language, instructional manuals that were clear and concise and devoid of any speculative deductions were needed. This study focuses on how manuals, such as al-Zajjājī’s *Jumal* (d. c. 951) and Ibn Bābašā’s *Muqaddima* (d. c. 1077) evolved from the descriptive analysis of Sībawayhi through a careful examination of selected chapters from these grammatical works.

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**\*Upcoming Conferences\***

**\*Linguistic Society of America: 90th Annual Meeting\***

**Washington, DC (7-10 January 2016)**

The 2016 NAAHoLS meeting will again be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, and the American Dialect Society, the American Name Society, the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, the Society for Pidgin & Creole Linguistics, and the Association for Linguistic Evidence.

The 90th Annual LSA meeting will take place in Washington, DC from 7-10 January 2016. As usual, we are anticipating an interesting and engaging schedule of NAAHoLS presentations, and we hope to see you in the District of Columbia.

The upcoming NAAHoLS program is scheduled to take place at the Marriott Marquis, on Friday (8 January) and on Saturday (9 January). The annual NAAHoLS Business Meeting will be held in the late afternoon on Saturday. If there are any items you wish to place on the meeting agenda, please let us know in advance.

**Hotel Accommodations**

The Marriott Marquis Washington, DC (901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW; 888-236-2427) has negotiated a special room rate for those attending the 2016 LSA Annual Meeting.

**Hotel reservations are now available on-line and by telephone:**

The special LSA room rates for the 2016 Annual Meeting are:

Single/Double: \$115/night (Triple: \$125/night, Quad: \$135/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. **LSA members planning on attending the Annual Meeting may preregister on-line. (Note that dues-paying NAAHoLS members may preregister at LSA rates.)**

Preregistration fees for the 2016 Annual Meeting are (through December 18):

Regular LSA Members (or dues-paying NAAHoLS members): \$220.00

Student LSA Members (or dues-paying NAAHoLS members): \$78.00

Non-Member (Individual): \$320.00

Non-Member (Student): \$130.00

On-site fees will be higher.

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**\*Recent Publications\***

***HISTORIOGRAPHIA LINGUISTICA* 42:2/3 (2015)**

**ARTICLES / AUFSÄTZE**

Miguel Ángel Esparza Torres (Madrid): On the Linguistic Ideas Underlying the Work of 16th-Century Mesoamerican Missionaries (211)

Ascensión Hernández Triviño (México): Tradiciones, paradigmas y escuelas: Una visión general de las gramáticas misioneras mesoamericanas (233)

José Miguel Baños Baños and Heréndira Téllez Nieto (Madrid): El modelo nebrisense del *Arte de la lengua mexicana* (1547) de fray Andrés de Olmos (281)

Pierre Winkler (Amsterdam): The Chamorro Verb according to Diego Luis de Sanvitores (1627–1672) (309)

Rebeca Fernández Rodríguez (Amsterdam): A Contrastive Study of 18th-Century Word-Lists: Translations into some fifty American and Philippine languages (363)

Clara Stockigt (Adelaide): Early Descriptions of Pama-Nyungan Ergativity (383)

Laura Rademaker (Strathfield, N.S.W.): Missions, Politics and Linguistic Research: The case of the Anindilyakwa language of North Australia (427)

**REVIEW ARTICLE / RAPPORT CRITIQUE / FORSCHUNGSBERICHT**

Roger Comtet (Toulouse): Roman Jakobson: Analyses et évaluations de son apport aux sciences du langage, de la littérature et de l'information (449)

**REVIEWS / COMPTES RENDUS / BESPRECHUNGEN**

George J. Metcalf, *On Language Diversity and Relationship from Bibliander to Adelung*. Ed. by Toon Van Hal & Raf Van Rooy (Amsterdam, 2013), reviewed by Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, N.J.) (471)

Battaner Moro, Elena, *Las ideas lingüísticas de John R. Firth* (Münster, 2014), reviewed by John Goldsmith (Chicago) (476)

Felix Córdoba Rodríguez, Ernesto González Seoane & María Dolores Sánchez Palomino (eds.), *Lexicografía de las lenguas románicas: Perspectiva histórica. Volumen I* (Berlin & New York, 2014), reviewed by Steven N. Dworkin (Ann Arbor, Mich.) (482)

Malgorzata Anna Kaminska, *A History of the Concise Oxford Dictionary* (Frankfurt am Main, 2014), reviewed by Charlotte Brewer (Oxford) (489)

Maria Selig & Wulf Oesterreicher (Hrg.), *Geschichtlichkeit von Sprache und Text: Philologien — Disziplingenese — Wissenschaftshistoriographie* (Paderborn, 2014), reviewed by Philipp Krämer (Berlin) (494)

Johanna Wolf, *Kontinuität und Wandel der Philologien. Textarchäologische Studien zur Entstehung der Romanischen Philologie im 19. Jahrhundert*. (Tübingen, 2012), rezensiert von Andreas Gardt (Kassel) (501)

Jacqueline Léon, *Histoire de l'automatisation des sciences du langage* (Lyon, 2015), compte rendu par Bernard Ycart (Grenoble) (505)

**MISCELLANEA: NOTES / NOTIZEN – DOCUMENTS / DOKUMENTE**

Thomas Lindner (Salzburg): Historical Notes on the Term ‘absolute’ (509)

Koerner’s Korner (513)

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**Future LSA/NAAHoLS Annual Meeting dates/locations:**

**2016:** Washington, DC (Washington Marriott Marquis), 7-10 January

**2017:** Austin, Texas (JW Marriott), 5-8 January

**2018:** Salt Lake City, Utah (Grand America Hotel), 4-7 January

**2019:** New York, New York (Sheraton New York Times Square), 3-6 January

**2020:** New Orleans, Louisiana, (Hilton New Orleans Riverside), 2-5 January

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# NAAHoLS 2015 DUES

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

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

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

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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