

**The Society for the Study of the
Indigenous Languages of the Americas**

SSILA BULLETIN

An Information Service for SSILA Members

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Correspondence should be directed to the Editor

Number 45: February 20, 1997

45.0 SSILA BUSINESS

CAIL Sessions at the 1997 AAA Meeting

SSILA members who would like to present a paper in the XXXVIth Conference on American Indian Languages (CAIL) at this year's meeting of the American Anthropological Association (Washington, DC, November 19-23) should send their abstract and all preregistration materials -- including a check for registration fees -- to the 1997 CAIL organizer, Sally McLendon (see below), on or before *Friday, March 14*. Papers on any topic dealing with North, Central, or South American Indian languages are welcome, particularly those with cultural focus: discourse, language and culture, semantics, folk taxonomies of plants and animals, historical topics, etc.

Members who are independently organizing sessions that they would like to have SSILA sponsor as part of the 1997 CAIL should also be in contact with Prof. McLendon.

All inquiries and materials should be directed to:

Sally McLendon
Dept. of Anthropology,
Hunter College, CUNY
695 Park Avenue,
New York, NY 10021
telephone: 212-772-5425 (o) or 212-222-0464 (h)
e-mail: smclendo@hejira.hunter.cuny.edu

(**NOTE that this is not the e-mail address published earlier. The address above is the correct one.**)

Members who need copies of AAA abstract and preregistration forms (and, if necessary, membership information) should request these from the SSILA Secretary:

Victor Golla
Native American Studies
Humboldt State University
Arcata, CA 95521
(gollav@axe.humboldt.edu)

The annual Winter meeting of SSILA is held alternately with the AAA and with the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). This year SSILA will meet with the LSA in New York City, January 8-11, 1998 (the call for papers will be distributed with the SSILA Newsletter in April). The CAIL sessions at the AAA meeting, although sponsored by SSILA, will not be the Society's annual meeting. We will meet again with the AAA in November 1998.

SSILA Summer Meeting: Cornell University, July 5-6

SSILA will organize a meeting on American Indian linguistics at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, during the weekend of July 5-6, in conjunction with the 1997 LSA Linguistic Institute. The meeting will include both a morning and an afternoon session on Saturday, July 5, and either one

or two sessions on Sunday, July 6, as the number of submissions warrants.

- **Papers:** Papers on any topic in American Indian linguistics are welcome. The proposal form below and a short abstract should be submitted to the Summer Meeting Program Committee no later than April 15, 1997. Unless the number of submissions does not allow this, each paper will be allotted at least 20 minutes with extra time for discussion.
- **Location and Accommodations:** The meeting will take place on the campus of Cornell University, in facilities reserved for the 1997 Linguistic Institute and related activities. Information about transportation and accommodations will be mailed to all participants and will be posted at the SSILA web site: <http://trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila/>
- **Fees:** Participants in the SSILA Summer Meeting will not be required to register as members of the Linguistic Institute, although they will be free to use Institute facilities during their stay.
- **Program:** The program of the 1997 Summer Meeting will be announced in the (electronic) SSILA Bulletin in May and will be available at the SSILA web site. All participants will receive the final program by mail.

Address all correspondence to:

Robert L. Rankin, SSILA
Department of Linguistics
University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66045-2140
Telephone: 913/864-2874
Fax: 913/864-5724
E-mail: rankin@lark.cc.ukans.edu

45.1 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS, ENDANGERED LANGUAGE FUND

From Doug Whalen (whalen@lenny.haskins.yale.edu) 17 Feb 1997:

The Endangered Language Fund provides grants for language maintenance and linguistic field work. The work most likely to be funded is that which serves the native community and the field of linguistics immediately. Work which has immediate applicability to one group and more distant application to the other will also be considered. Publishing subventions are a low priority, although they will be considered. The language involved must be in danger of disappearing within a generation or two. Endangerment is a continuum, and the location on the continuum is one factor in our funding decisions.

Eligible expenses include travel, tapes, films, consultant fees, etc. Grants are normally for one year periods, though supplements may be applied for. We expect grants in this initial round to be less than \$2,000 in size.

How to apply...

There is no form, but the following information should be printed (on one side only) and four copies sent to:

Endangered Language Fund, Inc.
Dept. of Linguistics
Yale University
New Haven, CT 06520.

Applications must be submitted by regular mail. No e-mail or fax applications will be accepted. If you have any questions, please write to the same address or e-mail to: elf@haskins.yale.edu

Required information...

Provide the following information for the primary researcher (and other researchers, if any): Name, address, telephone numbers, e-mail address (if any), Social Security number (if U.S. citizen), place and date of birth, present position, education, and native language. State previous experience and/or publications that are relevant. Beginning on a separate page, please provide a description of the project. This should normally take less than two pages, single spaced. Be detailed about the type of material that is to be collected and/or produced, and the value it will have to the native community (including relatives and descendants who do not speak the language) and to linguistic science. Give a brief description of the state of endangerment of the language in question.

On a separate page, prepare an itemized budget that lists expected costs for the project. Estimates are acceptable, but they must be realistic.

List other sources of support you are currently receiving or expect to receive and other applications that relate to the current one.

Two letters of support are recommended, but not required.

Deadline...

Applications must be received by May 1st, 1997. Decisions will be delivered by the end of May.

If a grant is awarded...

Before receiving any funds, university-based applicants must show that they have met with their university's human subjects' committee requirements. Tribal- or other-based applicants must provide equivalent assurance that proper protocols are being used.

If a grant is made and accepted, the recipient is required to provide the Endangered Language Fund with a short formal report of the project and to provide the Fund with copies of all publications resulting from materials obtained with the assistance of the grant.

45.2 1997 KANSAS WORKING PAPERS STILL ACCEPTING CONTRIBUTIONS

The Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics is extending its Call for Papers for Volume 22, Number 2: Studies in Native American Languages IV. The editors invite any paper topic on the native languages of the Americas. The new deadline is Monday, March 3, 1997.

Papers need only be in a standard format to be submitted.

The last several years KWPL has not been able to publish its Studies in Native American Languages numbers due to lack of contributions in this area. Although we have continued to publish articles on Native American languages and linguistics in the general volume, we would like to continue this series to give more opportunity for students and scholars to publish materials concerning the languages of the Americas.

For further information about submissions please contact the editors (Hangyoo Khym and Supath Kookiatikoonat) at <LGSA@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> or Mary Linn at <mslinn@lark.cc.ukans.edu>.

45.3 INFORMATION WANTED ON INDIAN LANGUAGE HOME PAGES

One of the features at the SSILA website is a list of Internet Resources for American Indian languages. We would like to include on this list the addresses of web sites -- particularly home pages maintained by individuals, tribes, and small organizations -- that focus on particular languages. Good examples of the kinds of sites we would like to have pointers to are the Hupa Language page maintained by Danny Ammon:

<http://www.dcn.davis.ca.us/~ammon/danny/Hupa/HupaLanguage.html>

the Prairie Band Potawatomi page maintained by Smokey McKinney:

<http://www.public.iastate.edu/~jsmckinn/>

and the Mapuche page maintained by Jennifer Arnold:

<http://bhasha.stanford.edu/~arnold/mapuche-page.html>

If you have a page of this kind or know of one please send the URL to <vkgolla@ucdavis.edu>.

45.4 MENTORS FOR WOMEN IN LINGUISTICS

The Women In Linguistics Mentoring Alliance (WILMA) is an LSA project intended to provide women in linguistics (including graduate students, faculty, women outside academia, and undergraduates applying to graduate school in linguistics) with mentors to help them with general survival skills and advice. WILMA pairs junior women with relatively more senior women at different institutions, creating ongoing mentoring relationships.

All women in linguistics are eligible. Membership in this group is self-defined, but possible criteria include being a student or having a degree in Linguistics (or a related field like Linguistic Anthropology, French Linguistics, Psycholinguistics), membership in the LSA and/or other professional Linguistics organizations, and so on. WILMA's aim is to be as inclusive as possible.

For a copy of the WILMA brochure or questionnaire, contact the Project Director:

Monica Macaulay
Dept. of Linguistics
Univ. of Wisconsin
1168 Van Hise Hall
Madison, WI 53706
(mmacaula@facstaff.wisc.edu)

Please specify whether you want the materials sent electronically or via snail-mail.

45.5 LINGUA OREGONICA?

From Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Marie-Lucie.Tarpent@MSVU.Ca) 27 Jan 1997:

My book with the Lord's Prayer in 250 versions (SSILA Bulletins #41 & 42) includes some languages identified only by geographical area. One of these is listed as OREGONICE ("in Oregonic"), which I at first rashly assumed was an Oregon Penutian language and posted on the Penutian list. To date, however, no Penutianist has come forward with an identification. Perhaps the more general readership of the Bulletin will have more success. In this respect, we should bear in mind that the term "Oregon" had a wider meaning for early missionaries than just the territory of the present state of Oregon.

Below is the Lord's Prayer in this mysterious language. (KL could be a voiceless lateral fricative or affricate; the accent marks go over the preceding vowels; the mark over the *s* towards the end is supposed to be a dot):

Kyle-e-ou Itchichemask, askwest kowa^ksmenshem, a-i-letzemilkou
ye-elskyloog. Entziezie telletzia spoe-oez. Assintails ye-
etstoloog etzagee'l Itchichemask. Ko'ogwitzelt yettilgwa lokai-
tsiapetzinem. Kowaeksme'emillem klotaiye kloistskwen etzageel
kaitskolgwe'lem klotaye kloistskwen klielskyloeg kooyalokshilem
takaeks'kwentem klotaye kowaeksgwe'eltem klotaye. Komiee^tzegail.

(The Catholic Lord's Prayer is identical to the Protestant one except for the sentence "For Thine is the kingdom ... world without end," which is not in the Catholic version).

45.6 QUERY: “MOUTH OF A KNIFE”?

From Claude Boisson (Claude.Boisson@mrash.fr) 20 Jan 97:

I am interested in universal tendencies in denomination, and am compiling a list of languages where the cutting edge of a knife/sword/razor/spade, etc. is figuratively expressed with a word meaning “mouth”. This appears to be an option available in various areas of the world, alongside words meaning just EDGE, derived from CUT, or meaning THREAD or HAIR. At present my list includes: Gbaya, Day, Sar, Yoruba, Hausa, Somali, Biblical Hebrew, Aramaic, Akkadian, Coptic, Classical Greek, Sanskrit, Old Icelandic, Dravidian languages, Turkish, and Mandarin Chinese.

The list is brief, but the languages are diverse from the points of view of location (virtually the whole of the Old World), genetic affiliation, typological traits, and cultural zones. Even when probable cases of areal diffusion are taken into account, this is a striking result as such.

In addition, Chinese and Japanese use a word meaning “mouth” as a numeral classifier to count knives or swords (in the case of Japanese, the phrase “mouth of a sword” is unknown).

My query to the readers of the SSILA Bulletin is this: Are there any Amerindian languages that could be added to this list?

Many thanks in advance for any piece of information.

Claude Pierre Boisson
Universite' Lumie`re
Lyon 2, France
(Claude.Boisson@mrash.fr)

45.7 THE "KENJOCKETY" SAGA

From Rudy Troike (rtroike@ccit.arizona.edu) 21 Jan 1997:

I'm forwarding an inquiry which came my way awhile back re a word "Kenjockety". I thought this would be something which could be posted on the Bulletin, so anyone with any information could reply directly to the inquirer.

* * * *

Dear Rudy,

I am trying to solve a mystery. The word Kenjockety appears on a copper plate above a fireplace in an estate on the western shore of Lake Champlain in Northern New York. I believe the word to be of Native American origin but do not know the meaning. Could you possibly help? The plate also includes the a picture of a dried skull of a long horn cow and a snake.

I ran several inquires on the Internet using every available search engine. The word Kenjockety appeared only once and it was the name of an upscale dog kennel in Westport, Conn. I sent a letter to the kennel and just received a reply. It seems that the owner inherited the name from a kennel once owned by her late grandfather, Wilton Lloyd-Smith. He named his estate and kennel on Long Island Kenjockety in 1932, which specialized in Labrador Retrievers. A magazine article was discovered in a New York City library that quoted Wilton as saying that the word "Kenjockety" was an American Indian word which meant 'far from noise'. Any attempts to confirm this by the kennel owner have not met with success.

Any information that you may be able to provide would be most appreciated. Thank you in advance,

Robert L. Foster
Willsboro, N.Y.
(hawktear@aol.com; dusty111@juno.com)

From Rudy Troike (rtroike@ccit.arizona.edu) 6 Feb 1997:

I just got this in the mail today. The story is kind of long, and you might be tempted to give up half-way through, but don't! There is almost an O. Henry quality to what turns up.

* * * *

From Robert L. Foster (hawktear@aol.com) 6 Feb 1997:

Dear Rudy,

I wanted to thank you for your interest and response to my recent inquiry about the word

“Kenjockety.” It has been a long but interesting road to say the least. I thought that you might find it of interest, or at least entertaining, to see where the journey has led.

I undertook a global search on the Internet using all available search engines. The word Kenjockety appeared in two instances, although the location was rather strange. A gentleman in Essex, Connecticut had a personal web page that indicated he was the proud owner of a English Cocker Spaniel which he had purchased at the “Kenjockety Spaniels Kennel”. A further search located the actual kennel, in Westbrook, Connecticut, owned and operated by Daniel and Vanessa Rydholm. I contacted Mrs. Rydholm, who responded:

>I inherited my kennel name from my grandfather, Wilton Lloyd-Smith. Wilton had named his estate in Lloyd’s Neck, Long Island, “Kenjockety” and hence his kennel, which was maintained there. I knew nothing about the origins of the name until I happened to go to the American Kennel Club library in New York City where, to my surprise and delight, the librarian located a feature article on Wilton’s kennel in the August, 1932, AKC “Gazette.” In the article my grandfather was quoted as stating that “Kenjockety” was an American Indian word which meant ‘far from noise’.

An Indian word that means ‘far from noise’? If so, in what language? And how did two estates come to have the same name? Did Mr. Wilton Lloyd-Smith and Mr. Bradley know each other? If this was not the case, were they both exposed to the word by some common source? Was it in a book that they read, or perhaps someone in the media of that time who used the word? Since both gentlemen either originated or had dealings with the Wisconsin and Michigan area, could the word Kenjockety be of Huron-Wyandot origin?

I continued the search by e-mailing several experts in the field of Native American languages. Ives Goddard replied:

>The name (in either spelling) does not look Algonquian. It is probably Iroquoian (most likely Mohawk or Seneca, since information on these languages has generally been most accessible); if there is no evidence for this name as a local name (which I assume is the case) the name was >probably found or coined expressly to name the estate in fairly recent times. All of this assumes the name is genuine rather than a word with esoteric meaning provided by the (recent) namer.

Meanwhile, Vanessa Rydholm had become fascinated by the origin of the word. She ran a search on the word Kenjockety and found a college student at Canisius Collage in upstate New York whose last name was Kenjockety! She then did a country-wide search of the Online Phone directory and found four families, all in New York state, with the name.

I was able to contact all of these families.

Robert Kenjockety believed that the name originated from a Seneca Indian chief named Kenjockety, meaning ‘Where he leads they follow.’ That was about all he knew.

Merwin Kenjockety was the most help. He was an older gentleman who had been curious about the family name himself. He said that several years back he came across a newspaper reporter who had researched the Kenjockety name. He was told that the Indians from whose language the family name comes were the Neutral Indians of the Niagara Falls area, a group later absorbed into

the Seneca Nation. He also stated that there was an Indian chief named “Old Kenjockey” who lived to be 115 years old. He did not think, however, that the name meant ‘where he leads they follow’ but that the true translation was ‘away from the multitudes’. He said that an article appeared in the Buffalo News several years ago relating some of the facts about the Kenjockey name. There also used to be a Girl Scout camp named Camp Kenjockey, and that there was a book about this camp.

Vanessa was able to locate a copy of a book, “Camp Ken-Jockey,” at the Brown University library. Another search of the Internet, using the hyphenated spelling, revealed that there was indeed a Girl Scout Camp with this name in Ohio. An e-mail to the troop leader elicited the following response:

>I stopped by our local Girl Scout Council headquarters. They were very interested in your inquiry. The following paragraph is taken from a document called “Short History of Camp Ken-Jockey,” compiled in 1986:

>>The name Camp Ken-Jockey was chosen by competition at the dedication of the new site. ...After the pageant, the local Girl Scout President asked for a name for the new woods. “Ken-Jockey” was suggested by First Class Girl Scout Joan Younger, who had found the name in a book of Indian folklore. It is said to mean ‘away from the crowd’ and to be from the Sioux Indians.

>The camp began operation in 1929, and has been in continuous use since then.

Could it be that both Wilton Lloyd-Smith and William T. Bradley read the book on Camp Kenjockey in their younger years and were influenced by it? We may never know.

45.8 TEACHING POSITIONS OPEN

Tenure-Track Position at Rice University

The Department of Linguistics and the Office of the Dean of Humanities is seeking to fill a tenure track position in linguistics at the level of advanced assistant professor beginning fall, 1997. The Ph.D. is required. Rice University is a small institution with undergraduate and graduate strengths in science, engineering, the social sciences, and the humanities. Evidence of excellence in classroom teaching is an imperative. The appointment will be in the Department of Linguistics, but as part of his/her duties the applicant will also be expected to assume the role of Associate Director in the emerging Center for the Study of Languages and thereby contribute directly to its development. In connection with the latter role we are seeking a person with expertise in the state of the art use of technology and multimedia in language teaching. Rice University also places strong emphasis on research, and evidence of a developing personal program of research in both theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics is expected from applicants. The Department of Linguistics takes an integrative approach to language which is sensitive to functional, cognitive, and non-formal aspects of the problem, and we expect applicants generally to share this orientation. The normal course load is two courses (six hours) per semester, one of which will be in theoretical linguistics, and the other in applied linguistics, ESL methods, or foreign language teaching methodology.

Rice University is committed to affirmative action and equal opportunity in education and employment. Rice does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual preference, national or ethnic origin, age, disability or veteran status. To be eligible for consideration completed applications (including three letters of recommendation) must be received by April 15, 1997. Applicants reply to:

Faculty Search
Department of Linguistics
Rice University
P.O. Box 1892
Houston, TX 77251.
E-mail: copeland@ruf.rice.edu.

Temporary Position(s) at the University of Oregon

The Linguistics Department at the University of Oregon announces the opening of one to three non-tenure related Visiting Assistant Professor positions for the 1997-1998 academic year, potentially renewable, ranging from .50 to 1.0 FTE depending on Departmental needs.

The Linguistics Department of Oregon enjoys a long tradition of work within the functionalist tradition, concentrating in descriptive work and field work and in empirical work on language use, discourse, and language acquisition. We invite applications from qualified individuals who can contribute to the functional and typological orientation of the Department.

Since the openings fill teaching gaps for faculty on leave, the candidate must show evidence of

considerable teaching skill, at both undergraduate and graduate levels. The successful applicant must be able to help cover our core curriculum, which includes phonetics, phonology, functional-typological morphosyntax, semantics, and second language acquisition and teaching. Additional specializations in second language acquisition, discourse, psycholinguistics, and/or historical syntax and grammaticalization will be particularly attractive, depending on department needs.

In addition, the successful applicant must have an active research profile and must be able to direct graduate student research.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D. in Linguistics

DUTIES: Up to two courses per term of hire (we are on a quarter system)

Mentor students in research projects, as needed

Participate in department life, as appropriate

Please submit a letter of application, vita, and names, addresses, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of three references to:

VAP Search Committee
Department of Linguistics
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403.

To receive fullest consideration, applications should be complete by March 15.

The University of Oregon is an equal opportunity, affirmative action institution committed to cultural diversity and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

For more information, contact our web site: <http://logos.uoregon.edu>

Temporary Position at UC-Santa Barbara

The Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Santa Barbara seeks to hire a linguist (lecturer rank) to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in phonetics, phonology, and/or sociocultural linguistics in 1997-98, pending budgetary approval. We hope to make a tenure-track appointment in one of these areas beginning Fall 1998. Applicants should be able to teach in their specialization as well as in introductory and general linguistics, and should have demonstrated teaching ability. Candidates must hold a PhD by the starting date.

Applications should be submitted to:

Prof. Susanna Cumming
Chair, Department of Linguistics
UC Santa Barbara, CA 93106
(e-mail: cumming@humanitas.ucsb.edu).

Applicants should send a letter, curriculum vitae, sample of written work and the names of three referees. Applications submitted by March 15, 1997 will receive the fullest consideration, but applications received later will be considered until the position is filled. UCSB is an equal

opportunity/affirmative action employer.

45.9 PROGRAM FOR WINNIPEG WORKSHOP ON STRUCTURE AND CONSTITUENCY

The program for the Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas (March 21-23, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada) has just been announced:

Kevin Russell, "*Towards a comparative prosody of nonconfigurational languages*"

David Beck, "*Phonological versus syntactic constituency in Lushootseed*"

G. Aaron Broadwell, "*When causatives mean 'intensive'*"

Shanley Allen, "*Learning the structure of causatives in early Inuktitut*"

H.C. Wolfart. BELCOURT LECTURE

Felicia Lee, "*Independent pronouns as predicates in Zapotec*"

Brian Potter, "*A pronominal argument language without pronominal arguments*"

Henry Davis, "*Turning the Pronominal Argument Hypothesis upside down: Evidence from Salish*" (INVITED SPEAKER)

Paul Hagstrom, "*Contextual metrical invisibility in Mohawk and Passamaquoddy*"

Esther Herrera Zendejas, "*The case of fake palatals in Mixe phonology*"

Hamida Demirdache & Lisa Matthewson, "*The syntax and semantics of distributivity in St'at'imcets (Lillooet Salish)*"

Charlotte Reinholtz, "*Evidence for determiner phrases in Swampy Cree*"

Rose-Marie Dechaine, "*Modifier flexibility in Plains Cree*"

ROUNDTABLE ON LANGUAGE ENDANGERMENT:

Alana Johns, "*The Role of Linguists in the Maintenance and Revitalization of Aboriginal Languages in Canada: Who's Doing What*" (INVITED SPEAKER)

For further information, including travel and accommodations, please contact:

Leslie Saxon

e-mail: saxon@uvic.ca; phone: 250/721-7429; fax: 250/721-7423; or snail mail:

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The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

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