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National Council of Teachers of English, Urbana, Ill.

82p. National Council of Teachers of English, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, IL 61801 (Stock No. 45701, $6.50 nonmember, $5.00 member).

Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) -- Books (010)

*Audiodisc Recordings; *Audiotape Recordings; Audiovisual Instruction; Authors; Diachronic Linguistics; Elementary Secondary Education; English Instruction; *Language Patterns; Music; Oral History; *Oral Language; *Regional Dialects; *Resource Materials

ABSTRACT

Designed to help teachers locate commercially available sound recordings that illustrate historical, regional, and national varieties of English, this Looklet lists tapes and records under one of seven headings: (1) history of the English language, (2) historical periods of English, (3) American English, (4) modern non-American dialects, (5) voices of notable Americans, (6) authors reading their own works, (7) and regional music. The items under each heading are arranged in alphabetical order by title. Following the title is the name of the reader, editor or author, and producer, and—when it could be determined—the date of the recording. The format (record/cassette/reel-to-reel) and item number precedes the recording's approximate length in minutes. The suggested audience is mentioned at the end of the identification line. A list of producers and distributors immediately follows the bibliographic entries. Three indexes—a recording title index, a regional languages and dialects index, and a literature by author index—complete the booklet.

(HOD)
The Sound of English

A Bibliography of Language Recordings

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Preface

This project originated when Harold B. Allen, then Director of the Commission on the English Language, appointed Frederic Cassidy as chair of a committee to collect material for a bibliography of language recordings. This group collected the original twenty-four entries, most of the commercial recordings then available. Work on the bibliography was discontinued until Thomas L. Clark, then Director of the Commission on the English Language, recommended that Michael D. Lin be appointed chair and Harold B. Allen be appointed as a consultant for a reconstituted committee on Bibliography of Language Recordings. Maarit-Hannele Zuber and Donald Lance were added to the committee when John Algeo was Director of the Commission on the English Language. The following bibliography, The Sound of English, is their report.

The authors would like to thank the following people: John Algeo, Thomas L. Clark, and the Commission on the English Language for their assistance and support; Allan Metcalf of the American Dialect Society and John Algeo for their many helpful suggestions on the manuscript; Mary Ritchie Key for her recommendations about items to include; Bruce Ahlgren for his role in solving problems with the index; Avis Hedin for her work on typing the manuscript; and Sandy and Fran for their great patience. Special thanks are also extended to Harold B. Allen for his many suggestions, including the title for this work. Any mistakes or errors are, of course, the responsibility of the authors.
Introduction

For several years there has been keen interest in the nature, dialects, and history of British and American English. Yet many language teachers have not known where commercially available sound-recordings that illustrate historical, regional and national varieties of English could be obtained. Discussions and lectures about language variety are not suitable substitutes for authentic examples of the spoken word. If students are to be made aware of the richness of present-day English and its cultural heritage, teachers need to have ready access to examples illustrating the wide variety and richness of their language. This bibliography is an attempt to fulfill this need.

Selection

Entries in *The Sound of English* were limited to items that illustrate some variety of present social or regional speech or some historical period of the English language. Sound recordings of literary works read by professional actors are not included. For instance, readings of the works of Chaucer are included only when they present an example of Middle English. Renditions in Modern English, no matter how dramatic they are, have not been included. To insure the availability and authenticity of the materials, all of the records and tapes discussed here were reviewed by one or both of the authors. Materials which were not available for review were not included.

Using the Book

Tapes and records are listed under one of seven headings: "History of the English Language," "Historical Periods of English," "American English," "Modern Non-American Dialects," "Voices of Notable Americans," "Authors Reading Their Own Works," and "Regional Music." The items under each heading are arranged in alphabetical order by title. Following the title is the name of the reader, editor, or author, the producer and, when it could be determined, the date of the record-
ing. The format (record/cassette/reel-to-reel) and item number precedes the recording's approximate length in minutes. The suggested audience is mentioned at the end of the identification line. General audience indicates that it is suitable for elementary, secondary, and college. A list of producers and publishers immediately follows the bibliographic entries. Three indexes—a recording title index, a language/dialect index, and a literature/author index—complete the book.

The "Voices of Notable Americans," "Authors Reading Their Own Works," and "Regional Music" sections were included because many of these items are the only commercially available items that illustrate some regional, social, or ethnic variety of English. The speech of notable Americans, the earliest being President Grover Cleveland, illustrates both the historical change in American English and the differences present in regional standard English. "Authors Reading Their Own Works" also demonstrates varieties of regional standard English. For items in these two sections, it would be helpful to have students look at biographical information about the speakers and note the differences in speech patterns among educated, prestigious speakers. Items listed in the "Regional Music" section were not selected for the music that is presented, but for the speech patterns represented. Several dialects, such as the native speech of Martha's Vineyard and of Nova Scotia, are not available in other commercial recordings. Most of these recordings include speech as well as singing. Unless otherwise stated, all of these items are clear, high-quality recordings and are suitable for any classroom setting.
History of the English Language


This recording presents a brief overview of the history of the English language from the Anglo-Saxon period to the present and relates language change to cultural change. The topics covered include the changes in English that resulted from the invasions of the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes; the Norman Conquest; the development of printing; the addition of classical vocabulary in the Renaissance; the rise of usage studies in the eighteenth century; and the migration of the English people to foreign shores. There are visual examples of Old and Middle English, but no examples of pronunciation. The primary emphasis is on vocabulary. The recording is accompanied by a reading script with a short bibliography.


On this tape, a history of the English language, including readings of English from several historical periods, is followed by a comparison of their pronunciation, lexicon, and syntax with that of Modern English. The passages so discussed are the first page of Beowulf, "The General Prologue" to The Canterbury Tales, and act 1, scene 2, of Hamlet. In addition, the nature of Old English dialects, the loss of inflectional endings, the changes in vocabulary, the reasons for lexical borrowing, and the causes for dialects and dialect divergence are discussed. There is no accompanying text.


Read by J B Bessinger, Jr., this recording is linguistically accurate and dramatically interesting; each selection is preceded by a short


Side one of this record traces, in documentary form, the historical development of English from the fifth century to the present day. In addition to a brief history of the language, short passages are read in Old English, Middle English, early Modern English (Elizabethan), and present-day British English. There is also a comparison of British and Midwestern American pronunciation. Side two contains a brief account of the changes that occurred when the English settled in America and the further alterations that took place as people from other national and ethnic backgrounds brought elements from their own languages. There are examples of dialects from Prattville, Alabama; Redondo Beach, California;
New Holland, Pennsylvania; Plymouth, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; San Antonio, Texas; St. John's, Newfoundland; McClellanville, South Carolina; New York City, New York; Salt Lake City, Utah; Marlington, West Virginia; and Edmonton, Alberta. Helpful notes are included on the back of the record jacket.


The set includes excellent readings from Old, Middle, early Modern, and Modern English. Included selections are: from Beowulf, Beowulf's departure for Denmark (lines 205-28), Beowulf's speech to Hrothgar (lines 405-32), Beowulf's last speech and death (lines 2801-20), and Beowulf's funeral (lines 3156-82); "The Assumption of St. John the Apostle" (from Aelfric's Homilies); "St. Luke" (from the Anglo-Saxon Gospel); the Wyclif-Purvey translation of "St. Luke"; the 1611 Authorized Version of "St. Luke"; The Cuckoo Song; Pers Persicron, (lines 1-27) from the Introduction; a moral tale in fourteenth century Kentish; from Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, the description of the Round Table (lines 36-59); John Trevisa's account of the languages of Britain; "The General Prologue" to Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales, including the descriptions of the Wife of Bath (lines 445-76) and the Parson (lines 477-500) and the host's speech before the departure (lines 822-56); from Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde, the speech of Parthenus to Criseyde about Troilus's sorrow (lines 1079-1141); William Caxton's preface to Eneas (excerpt); Spenser's Amoretti (lines 1591-95); Spenser's Epithalamion (lines 1-36); William Shakespeare's "Sonnet 33" and "Sonnet 71," Twelfth Night (act 1, scene 1, lines 1-15), A Midsummer Night's Dream (act 1, scene 1, lines 2-22), Henry IV, Part I, (act 1, scene 3, lines 26-69 and act 2, scene 4, lines 438-73), and Antony and Cleopatra (act 2, scene 2, lines 196-223); Marlowe's Tamburlaine (act 1, scene 2) and The Jew of Malta. (act 1, excerpt); from Sir Francis Bacon's Essays, "Truth" (excerpt); Ben Jonson's "Song: To Celia" ("Drink to Me only with thine Eyes"); John Donne's "Song" ("Go and Catch a Falling Star"); George Herbert's "The Pulley" ("When God at First Made Man"); Robert Herrick's "Here I Live"; from John Milton's Paradise Lost, the invocation (lines 1658-65), "Sonnet 19" ("On His Blindness"), from Lycidas, the woeful shepherd (lines 165-85); and Alexander Pope's Essay on Criticism, (book 2, lines 337-57), and The Rape of the Lock (book 2, lines 1-18). The accompanying guide has both the printed text of the passages and a brief history of sound changes in English.
Historical Periods of English

Old English


Norman Davis presents an interesting introduction to Beowulf, which discusses the nature and structure of the story as well as the pronunciation of Old English and the metrical structure of the verse. Nevill Coghill presents an extensive introduction to Chaucer, and Davis gives an excellent guide to the pronunciation of Chaucer's English. The selections from Beowulf are the introduction (lines 1-23), the speech of Beowulf to Hrothgar (lines 405-55), the dragon fight (lines 2539-91), and the funeral of Beowulf (lines 3137-82). The selections presented from Chaucer are "The General Prologue" (lines 1-78) and "The Pardoner's Tale" (lines 739-894).


The excerpts from Beowulf, read by John C. Pope, include the prologue (lines 1-11 and 26-52), Beowulf's voyage to Denmark (lines 205-24), the fight with Grendel (lines 736-70), the banquet in Heorot (lines 1159-74), Hrothgar's description of Grendel's home (lines 1345-72), the speech of the sole survivor as he buries the treasure (lines 2247-66), and the conclusion (lines 3156-82). The readings follow the Klaeber text with only a few departures that are intended to illustrate Pope's theory of meter as expounded in his Rhythm of Beowulf. The excerpts from Chaucer, read by Helge Kokeritz, include "The General Prologue" to The Canterbury Tales (lines 1-42), the prologues to the tales by the Prioress (lines
118-62) and the Wife of Bath (lines 453-80), part of "The Prioress's Tale" (lines 516-50), and the first thirty-five lines of Troilus and Criseyde. (The pronunciation used follows the principles outlined by Kokeritz in A Guide to Chaucer's Pronunciation, Stockholm: Almquist and Wiksell, and New Haven, Connecticut: Witlock's.) The tape is accompanied by a booklet with teacher's notes and a phonemic transcription of Chaucer.


This excellent rendition of Old English contains "Caedmon's Hymn," "The Dream of the Rood," "The Wanderer," "The Battle of Brunanburh," and "Wife's Lament." The selections from Beowulf are the introduction (lines 1-125), Beowulf's departure for Denmark (lines 195-225), Beowulf's speech to Hrothgar (lines 702-852), and Beowulf's funeral (lines 3137-80). The readings are both dramatically effective and linguistically accurate.


An excellent reading, both dramatically and linguistically, the recording includes the entire poem. Malone's short notes on the cassette cover touch on the history and structure of the poem and the life of the author.


This recording is an excellent rendition of sections from Beowulf read in Old English. Norman Davis provides introductory remarks that place Beowulf in Old English literature and describe the nature of the Old English sound system, as well as the metrical structure of the poem. The selections, from the text edited by A. J. Wyatt and R. W. Chambers (Cambridge University Press, 1952), are the description of Beowulf (lines 1-25), the speech of Beowulf to Hrothgar (lines 710-70), the revenge of Grendel's mother, the
dragon fight (lines 2538-91), and the funeral of Beowulf (lines 3137-82). An accompanying text is included.


This tape provides an excellent linguistic representation of Middle and Modern Scots verse and prose. The chronology of the speech ranges from 1375 to the present. Some representations of Middle English are included. The selection includes John Barbour's Brus lines 299-325 (Northeastern Scots, c. 1375); Richard Holland's Hawat lines 469-85 (Northeastern Scots, c. 1450); William Dunbar's "Dunbar at Oxinfurde" (Southeastern Scots, c. 1450); from The Complaynt of Scotland (East Central Scots, c. 1545); "Johne Campbell Compleines" (Central Scots, c. 1610-20); "Johne Campbell Compleines" (Modern Recitation Scots); "The Fox, the Wolf, and the St. of the Moon" (Modern Recitation Scots); William Dunbar's "i in Fyting lines 145-84 and 201-48 (Older Scots c. 1508 for lines 145-84 and Modern Recitation Scots for lines 201-48); a selection from a 1405 letter from James Douglas to Henry IV of England (Middle English); a selection from Gilbert Hay's Burke of the Lame of Armis (1456); a selection from John Bellenden's translation of the Chronicles of Scotland (c. 1531); a selection from Ninian Wrinzet's Crottant Trectalits (c. 1562); and a selection from James VI's Basilicon Doron (c. 1598). The accompanying booklet has both the text of the passages and a phonemic transcription of many of them.


Middle English


Read with a dramatic flair, this linguistically accurate Middle English rendition of Chaucer includes "The General Prologue" to The Canterbury Tales, "The Pardoner's Tale," "The Nun's Priest's Tale," "The Complaint of Chaucer to His Purse," and "Lack of Steadfastness." The accompanying descriptive notes offer comments about Chaucer as a poet, a brief guide to the pronunciation of Middle English, and the text, complete with notes, of the passages on the record. (The text is from The Poetical Works of Chaucer, edited by F. N. Robinson, published by Houghton Mifflin.)


Read in Modern English on one side and Middle English on the other side, this set describes the pilgrims in excerpts from "The General Prologue." The Middle English is accurate and read with dramatic flair by Ronald Waldron. An accompanying filmstrip shows the portraits of the pilgrims from the Ellesmere manuscript. Teacher's notes and the full text of the narration are included.


This excellent dramatic reading of "The General Prologue" captures the flavor of Middle English by having the readers take the parts of the characters. The accompanying insert has the text in Middle English with helpful notes.

These selections are read in accurate Middle English with a fine dramatic flair. Accompanying notes on the record cover by Bessinger discuss Chaucer and his poetry.


Although read with dramatization of character, this tape is not a good rendition of Middle English because of its modern pronunciation of vowels.


This recording was edited from the Cotton Nero manuscript by Sir Israel Gellibrand, with Mabel Day and M. S. Serjeantson. Selections from Gawain and the Green Knight are the deer hunt and the lady of the castle and Gawain (lines 1126-1318); the boar hunt and the lady and Gawain (lines 1421-1557); the fox hunt, the lady and Gawain (lines 1690-1921), and the end of hunting. The Pearl is from the same manuscript edited by E. V. Gordon. The selections are the narrator's loss of his pearl (lines 1-72); the setting (lines 121-32); a maiden across a stream (lines 157-68); the lady's pearl-like beauty (lines 181-92); the lady is the pearl (lines 229-46); the pearl gives her blessing (lines 709-852); and the New Jerusalem revealed (lines 937-96). The readings are not only accurate, but are executed in a dramatically interesting manner. Accompanying notes are on the cassette jacket.


An excellent dramatic reading that is read in parts, this rendition catches the flavor of the tale. In addition, there are selections from "The Prologue" to The Legend of Good Women, "Truth Balade de Bon Conseyl," "Lak of Stedfastnesse: Balade" ("Lack of Steadfast-
nesse”), “Lenvoy de Chaucer a Bukton,” “The Complaint of Chaucer to His Purse,” and “Chaucer’s Wordes unto Adam, his owne Screveyn” (“To His Scribe Adam”). The text, in Middle English, is included and accompanied by copious notes. It is the Oxford edition.


Included are excellent dramatic and linguistically accurate readings of The Parliament of Fowls, “Merciless Beauty,” “To Rosamond,” “Lack of Steadfastnesse,” “Complaint to His Purse,” “To His Scribe Adam,” and “Envoy to Scogan.” (The readings are from Chaucer’s Poetry: An Anthology for the Modern Reader selected and edited by E. T. Donaldson, New York: Ronald Press, 1958.) An accompanying text of the poems in Middle English is included and a short discussion of Chaucer and his poetry is on the back of the record jacket.


This set effectively presents the sounds of Chaucer’s language. Included on the first side are an introduction to Chaucer’s English, with an explanation of the consonants and vowels, and selections from Chaucer’s poetry, including The Book of the Duchess and The Parliament of Fowls. Side two contains selections from Chaucer’s poetry and Troilus and Criseyde. Side three contains “The General Prologue” to The Canterbury Tales, “The Knight’s Tale,” “The Reeve’s Tale,” “The Wife of Bath’s Tale,” “The Pardoner’s Tale,” “The Nun’s Priest’s Tale,” and the “Conclusion.” The cassettes come with a study pamphlet that presents background information on Chaucer’s English, a brief history of the English language, a section on the sounds of Chaucer’s English, and a script with notes.


The first cassette presents the history, culture, and intellectual life of Chaucer’s time, in addition to a short biography of the poet. After a brief introduction in Modern English, the second cassette
presents "The Tale of the Wyf of Bath" in Middle English. The reading in Middle English by Norman Davis, Merton Professor of English Language and Literature at Oxford, is excellent in both linguistic accuracy and dramatic flair. Two study guides accompany the recording and filmstrip: one for The Time, Life and Works of Chaucer and one for "The Tale of the Wyf of Bath." The latter contains the entire tale in Middle English as well as a glossary.


While setting Chaucer into the history and culture of his own time, Burns discusses The Canterbury Tales according to its narrative structure, and explicates the tales in relation to the characters. Also included is a short but excellent discussion of the pronunciation of Chaucer's English and an accompanying text.

Early Modern English


This recording consists of the various pronunciations of 415 words as presented in four major American desk dictionaries: The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, The Random House College Dictionary, and Webster's New World Dictionary of the English Language. If the dictionaries disagree about acceptable pronunciations, all of the variants are given. While regional pronunciations are often included, no comment is made. An introduction and a list of words accompany the tape.


The “Grip the Rat” story is read by eighteen speakers from different areas of the United States and Canada including Ellsworth, Maine; Lancaster, New Hampshire; Newbury Port, Massachusetts; Boston, Massachusetts; Chelsea, Massachusetts; New York; Kitchener, Ontario; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Indiana County, Pennsylvania; Bismarck, Illinois; Rock Bridge, Ohio; Bertram, Virginia; Leicester, North Carolina; St. Matthews, South Carolina; Macon, Georgia; Paris, Texas; and Story, Texas. No analysis or commentary follows the reading and there is no accompanying text.


This record, a collection of six regional speech samples, includes both conversation and a reading of “My Eccentric Grandfather.” The samples represented are Northern (Eastern New England, Topsfield, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York), Inland North-
ern (Madison, Wisconsin), Midland (the Delaware Valley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), South Midland (London, Kentucky), and Southern Plantation (Prattville, Alabama). The accompanying pamphlet contains transcriptions of the passages and lists the characteristics of each speech sample that distinguish it as a regional dialect. A checklist for listening to “My Eccentric Grandfather” lists significant dialect words and gives line numbers where they occur. (No longer available from NCTE.)


Recorded in 1949 by the Library of Congress, these tales were collected in the Gullah dialect from native speakers. The stories are “How Buh Houn Got His Long Mouth,” “How Buh Houn Git His Long Tongue,” “How Buh Wasp Gets His Small Wasit,” “How Buh Buzzut Lost De Fedder On E Head,” “How Buh Tarrapin Git E Ma’kin,” “B’Allegetter Sees Trouble,” “Buh Rabbit Fools B’Olfaum and Buh Whale,” “The Tar Baby,” and “Sneak Ein E Buzzom.” The accompanying transcription, with a preface that discusses Gullah, provides a small bibliography and a short glossary of terms.


An authentic collection of humorous stories from Maine. Besides examples of this dialect, the record provides interesting insights into the life and culture of northern New England. All age groups should enjoy this record.


This collection of twelve articles on language variation is accompanied by a tape of the speech of former Illinois Senator Everett M. Dirksen; a fourteen-year-old Black girl from Memphis, Tennessee; a thirteen-year-old Puerto Rican girl who has lived one year in the United States (Chicago); and a ten-year-old Appalachian boy from Barboursville, Kentucky. Orthographic and phonemic transcriptions of the speech samples are included. An excellent resource book for primary and secondary teachers, this collection could be a possible text for college courses. (No longer available from NCTE.)

A discussion of Black English and bidialectalism with examples and analyses of the differences between Black English and standard English. This record was developed to acquaint Western Electric personnel with the dialect of Black Americans and it is a good beginning record for those unfamiliar with Black English. Accompanying the record are a pamphlet and a small annotated bibliography.


The set, a self-instruction program that can be used either in its entirety or in separate parts, individually or in groups, includes an instructor's manual. The sections are: "About Dialects," a programmed text of basic information on regional and social dialects; "Broad Phonetic Transcriptions," a programmed text for learning to record speech sounds; "Analyzing Nonstandard Dialects," a programmed text that describes features of dialects (primarily Black) in English and how to analyze interference from speech in writing; and "Curriculum Decisions," a programmed text examining and describing the basic issues involved in teaching standard English. The authors' pedagogical positions stress the value of augmentation of the student's home dialect with standard English. Both Black English and Latin-American dialects are examined. (No longer available from NCTE.)


Part of Linguistics, a set of nine lectures that can be purchased individually or as a group, this tape begins with a discussion of dialects in general, but emphasizes English dialects. It explains how dialect research is done and gives several excellent examples of dialect features. However, no examples of authentic dialects are presented. The cassette is not accompanied by a text.

34. Dialect Tapes of The Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States. Raven I McDavid, Jr Language Laboratory, University of Chicago. Transcription the Joseph Regenstein Library, University of Chicago Secondary and College
These tapes include the original tape recordings of some of the interviews used for *The Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States*. While the atlas covers Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Southern Ontario, and Wisconsin, tapes are available only from some of the communities in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. However, phonetic transcriptions from all of the states are available. The informants are classified into Type I, little education and over sixty years old; Type II, high school education and middle aged; and Type III, college-educated and often younger. Each of the informants answered the atlas questionnaire of about six hundred items.


Side one, "A Word in Your Ear," is an excellent presentation of the nature of language and the relationship between language and culture. It is both entertaining and authentic in its depiction of how people use language and how language changes, illustrated with readings of *The Lord's Prayer* in both Old English (c. 1000) and Middle English (c. 1200). In addition, it demonstrates how language reflects place, time, age, sex, and circumstances with phrases from Inuit (Eskimo), German, Italian, French, Swedish, Norwegian, and Trobriandese. It then demonstrates how language reflects culture and how culture influences language.


Part of *Folktales of Black America*, this popular tale, told in Black English, presents the too-bad-to-be-true villain who seems to be superhuman but cannot overcome the law. This expurgated version is suitable for use in any classroom. The accompanying pamphlet discusses the nature of the tale and includes a transcript.


Three incidents are described in Black English by James Carr, a convict in the California prison system. These incidents, which occurred in San Quentin and Soledad prisons in the early 1960s,
are followed by Carr's general perspective on what it is like to be at "the end of the world" -San Quentin. Besides providing examples of Black English, these selections trace the development of Carr's awareness and the early gropings toward social consciousness among prisoners. Some strong language and examples of Black prison slang appear in the monologue. In addition, excerpts from BAD The Autobiography of James Carr accompany the record.


Each of the six tapes records an oral history of a section of the country: the Northeast, the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, the Far West, and the Northwest. The Northeast covers New England and the northern Mid-Atlantic states and includes yarns about the Yankee farmer, the Maine "Downeaster," and stories about occupational heroes of the coal mines and the lumber camps. Pennsylvania Dutch "sayings" and descriptions of the nineteenth century towns and the seafaring life are also presented. The locations and dates of these field records are as follows: Laurel, Maryland (1957); Pine Grove, Pennsylvania (1957); Bethesda, Maryland (1957); Minersville, Pennsylvania (1957); Shennandoah, Pennsylvania (1957); Hazelton, Pennsylvania (1957); Tower City, Pennsylvania (1957); Pottsville, Pennsylvania (1957); Donaldson, Pennsylvania (1957); New York City, New York (1942); Houlton, Maine (1972); Keene, New Hampshire (1961); Minerva, New York (1959), and Long Island, New York (1952).

The stories from the South include former slaves telling about life in "slave time," talking about the post-Civil War experiences of working in levee camps and river ports, and working as forced laborers in cotton fields. Blues music is explained and sung, and courtship and marriage are described. Other stories describe the mountain life in Kentucky and North Carolina, the Civil War, the mining, and the feuding. The locations and dates of these field records are as follows: Greenville, Mississippi (1947); Jasper, Texas (1949); Coosa Bend, Alabama (1941); Ark, Virginia (1959); Coahoma County, Mississippi (1941); Tampa, Florida (1942); Mississippi State Penitentiary (1959); Watauga County, North Carolina (1941); Ettrick, Alabama (1959); Beech Mountain, North Carolina (1951); Galax, Virginia (1937); and Asheville, North Carolina (1967).
The tape of the Midwest describes homesteading in Kansas and Nebraska, living in sod houses, farming, feuding between ranchers and farmers, and dealing with the Indians—including an eye-witness account of the massacre at Wounded Knee, by an Oglala Sioux survivor. The social customs of the plains are also discussed. The locations and dates of these field records are as follows: Manhattan, Kansas (1975); Ogallala, Nebraska (1962); Garden City, Nebraska (1962); Santanta, Kansas (1967); Norton, Kansas (1975); St. John, Kansas (1961); Rapid City, South Dakota (1955); Walker, Minnesota (1956); Round Lake, Michigan (1956); Potlatch, Idaho (1975); Onlagon, Michigan (1939).

The tape of the Southwest describes the movement of settlers west and the homesteaders in Oklahoma and Arkansas, the Depression-era dust storms, the Texas oil fields in the 1920s, the cowboys and the cattle herding, and the early days of rodeo. The locations and dates of these field records are as follows: Gila, New Mexico (1944); Timbo, Arkansas (1959); Yuba City, California (1940); Crane, Texas (1968); Shafter, California (1940); Toyahvale, Texas (1942); Austin, Texas (1959); Logan, Utah (1959); Matheson, Colorado (1975); and St. George, Utah (1965).

The tape of the Far West includes accounts of the settlement of Colorado's mountain towns, descriptions of mining, songs and stories of the Mormon settlement in Utah, descriptions of San Francisco's Barbary Coast, stories of life on board sailing ships, and tales from dust-bowl emigrants. The locations and dates of the field records are as follows: Karval, Colorado (1975); Colorado City, Colorado (1975); Hugo, Colorado (1975); Victor, Colorado (1974); Brigham City, Utah (1946); St. George, Utah (1947); Monroe, Utah (1946); San Francisco, California (1969); Vasalia, California (1941); and Shafter, California (1940).

The tape of the Northwest describes working on the railroad and in logging camps, using home remedies, and celebrating holidays. In addition, there is a description of the Whiteman massacre in Washington State and stories of horse breaking in Oregon. The locations and dates of the field records are as follows: Boise, Idaho (1973); Potlatch, Idaho (1975); Eugene, Oregon (1975); Moscow, Idaho (1975); Creswell, Oregon (1972); Paradise, California (1960); and Bremerton, Washington (1976).

Since this set of recordings is concerned with oral history, the informants are elderly, many of them born in the nineteenth century; they were not chosen as representatives of a particular speech community. A listener's guide with an introduction by Alan Lomax accompanies the tapes.

The record consists of a white man telling Gullah stories with the narration between the tales demonstrating educated white Charleston speech. The purpose of the record is entertainment, so accuracy is sacrificed for effect. The introductory remarks are not linguistically sound and there is no accompanying written material.


Part of The Red Moon in Michigan series by the University of Michigan, the recording describes the Indians' life in Michigan before the white man arrived. While the tape focuses on the Indian influence on the names in Michigan, there are also examples of Indian English from Chippewa and Potawatami Indians. Not accompanied by a text.


William Cattleman conducts a radio interview of Lawrence Zulf about the origin, nature, and development of Yiddish in the English-speaking world. Examples of Yiddish are presented and discussed. A section discussing the differences between words in Yiddish and English is also included. No accompanying text is supplied.


An excellent example of gospel singing by the Hugh Porter Gospel Singers and a socio-history of the Black in America are included. The speeches are in Black stage dialect. The accompanying descriptive notes contain a brief biography of the main characters as well as the complete text of the production.


A collection of authentic Gullah stories, this record also includes the retelling of two sermons from John's Island. A short history of Gullah and a glossary of terms are on the back of the jacket cover. The Gullah recorded is the variety spoken in Charleston.

The record presents a history of Black women, told through their writings, beginning with the eighteenth century and continuing through the nineteenth into the twentieth. The works read were written by Phillis Wheatley (1753-1784), Sojourner Truth (1797-1883), Harriet Tubman (1820-1913), Frances Ellen Watkins Harper (1825-1911), Ida B. Wells (1862-1931), Mary Church Terrell (1863-1954), and Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955). Dorothy Washington, a native of Chicago now living in Harlem, gives a convincing reading in her educated Black dialect. The accompanying text and introduction by Jean Marilyn Brannon include biographical sketches of the seven women authors.

45. 1, 2, 3, and a Zing, Zing, Zing: Street Games and Songs of the Children of New York City. Folkways Records. 1953. One record, FC 7003. 25 min. General.

A collection of street games and songs from the children of West Midtown Manhattan. Included are Blacks, Puerto Ricans, French, and ethnically mixed groups reading, singing, and reciting children's games and songs. Ages range from four and a half to seventeen. The accompanying booklet explains the childhood games and how the songs are transmitted from generation to generation.


This tape is part of Wolverine Words, a series of radio programs produced by the University of Michigan. Marckwardt discusses features of American English that are characteristic of Michigan and the surrounding area. Presented are the stories behind many of the words of Michigan and a description of the development of The Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States. See items 49, 53, and 57. There is no accompanying text.


A short history of Pennsylvania Dutch, or Pennsylvania German, is followed by Beam, a native speaker from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, using examples of the language. An accompanying folder contains some vocabulary items from the tapes.

Recordings include both regional and social dialects of England and the United States. Among the recordings is Sir Daniel Jones, the noted British phonetician, reading "The Lion and the Mouse" and "The Dog and the Reflection in the Water" when he was eighty years old in 1973. The British sample includes the speech of three generations of British Received Standard speaker (Jones age eighty, A. C. Gibson age fifty-seven, and A. G. Ginsen age thirty), as well as samples from Wedmore in Somerset (a seventy-two-year-old male recorded in 1956), Sisted in Essex (a seventy-year-old male recorded in 1958), Edingdale in Staffordshire (a seventy-eight-year-old male recorded in 1954), Golcar in West Riding, Yorkshire (a sixty-three-year-old male recorded in 1952), and Gateshead in Durham (a seventy-four-year-old male recorded in 1964). American speech samples include readings of "My Eccentric Grandfather" by speakers of Northern (Eastern New England, Topsfield, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York), Inland Northern (Madison, Wisconsin), Midland (Eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), South Midland (Lexington, Kentucky), and Southern Plantation (Tuscaloosa, Alabama). The social dialects include samples of free speech from a fourteen-year-old Black girl from Memphis, Tennessee, a ten-year-old white Appalachian boy from Harboursville, Kentucky, and a conversation between two Black children ages ten and eleven from Washington, D. C. The final section, "Brother Rabbit and Brother Wolf Is Hunting," is told in the South Carolina Gullah dialect and was recorded in 1949.

An excellent book, *Regionale und soziale Erscheinungsformen des britischen und amerikanischen Englisches* (Tubingen, Germany: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1975), also by Wolfgang Viereck, gives a scholarly overview of British and American English. Spoken passages are transcribed in English orthography.


Recorded as a part of *Wolverine Words*, a series of radio programs produced by the University of Michigan, Marckwardt discusses features of American English that are characteristic of Michigan and the surrounding area. This tape discusses *shivaree*, a noisy serenade of a newly married couple by friends and neighbors. It traces the history of the word and changes that have occurred in
its use. Terms for courtship are also discussed. See items 46, 53, and 57. No text accompanies the tape.


A part of the Folktales of Black America series, this popular example of signifying tells the story of how the trickster monkey fools the lion into fighting the elephant. Recorded in Black English in an expurgated version, this tape is suitable for use in any classroom. A brief discussion of the trickster and animal tales is included with the set.

51. Southwest Tales. J. Frank Dobie. Spoken Arts. One record, 722 or one cassette, 7041. 50 min. General.

The father of Texas folklore, J. Frank Dobie, reads some of his best stories including “Big-Foot Wallace and the Hickory Nuts,” “Bears Are Intelligent People,” “The Mezcal Man,” and “Sancho, the Long-Horned Steer.” The reading is entertaining and also an excellent example of Southwest Texas speech.


The cassette reproduces Black English, New York City speech, and Appalachian speech. The Black English section contains the conversation of ten Black children from Washington, D. C. from Bengt Loman's Conversation in a Negro American Dialect. The New York section includes the speech of the lower, the lower-middle, the middle, and the upper classes. The Appalachian sample is used to demonstrate test evaluations. The accompanying book, which can be purchased separately, contains a transcript of the recordings and discusses the nature of language variation, the rise of standard English, and the nature of dialects and English spelling.


Marckwardt discusses linguistic features of Michigan and the surrounding area in this tape, which was recorded as part of
Wolverine Words, a series of radio programs produced by the University of Michigan. The tape summarizes the earlier programs in the series and then discusses names, with an emphasis on place names, features of the landscape, terms for plants and animals, names for animal noises, and terms for food. In addition, there is a discussion of why Michigan and Wisconsin share some dialect features and why Northwestern Illinois and Northwestern Ohio share others. See items 46, 49, and 57. The tape is not accompanied by a text.


Serving as an introduction to Folk Tales of Black America, this tape is recorded in Black English. It begins with familiar jokes, games, sounds, and stories to emphasize that everyone is involved in the creation and maintenance of folklore.

55. USA Dialect Tape Center.

These tapes have a standard reading passage of forty-four sentences and a monologue of eight to ten minutes. Subjects who represented their area were selected with some consideration given to age. The twenty-six states represented, and the number of informants in each, are as follows: Alabama (59), Arkansas (14), Colorado (2), Connecticut (15), Florida (2), Georgia (1), Indiana (3), Kentucky (4), Louisiana (11), Maryland (23), Michigan (1), Minnesota (7), Mississippi (3), Montana (5), New York (7), North Carolina (33), Ohio (5), Pennsylvania (10), Rhode Island (3), South Carolina (3), South Dakota (3), Tennessee (23), Texas (3), Virginia (23), West Virginia (6), Wisconsin (2). The foreign countries represented and the number of tapes are as follows: Australia (1), the Canal Zone (1), England (5), France (5), Germany (3), Haiti (2), Holland (The Netherlands) (1), India (1), Ireland (5), Italy (3), Japan (1), Mexico (1), Nigeria (1), Romania (1), Scotland (1), South Vietnam (1), Spain (1), Sweden (1), and Yugoslavia (1). Also included are Finnish American and Native American English. While most tapes are of good quality, a few are difficult to hear. Some collection is still underway. This depository is one of the best sources for local dialect tapes; however, none of the tapes are transcribed either phonetically or graphemically.

In this series of twelve tapes, which can be purchased either as a unit or individually, Smitherman stresses the understanding of Black English as a communication system. These tapes present material on the nature, development, and history of Black English. The twelve tapes are: 1) "Definition of Black English" (28011), 2) "Definition of Black English" (cont.) (28022), 3) "Listing and Discussion of Black English Syntax and History of Black English" (28033), 4) "Black English and the National Mania for Correctness" (28044), 5) "Black Language and the Black Experience: The Black Lexicon" (28055), 6) "Black Modes of Discourse" (28066), 7) "Black Modes of Discourse" (cont.) (28077), 8) "The Black Idiom and Black Literature" (28068), 9) "Black English and Educational Research" (28099), 10) "Black English and the Teaching of English and Communication Skills 'Literary and Teacher Attitude' " (28110), 11) "General Guide Lines and Approaches to Teaching English and Language Arts to Urban Blacks" (28211), and 12) "General Guide Lines and Approaches to Teaching English and Language Arts to Urban Blacks" (cont.) (28312).


In this part of Wolverine Words, a series of radio programs produced by the University of Michigan, Marckwardt discusses the linguistic features of Michigan and the surrounding area. The nature of naming and how names change are also considered. While most of the examples are from Michigan, the discussion applies to the general process of naming. See items 46, 49, and 53. There is no accompanying text.
Modern Non-American Dialects


This collection of eleven oral texts of Cameroon English includes both pidgin and school English. The topics range from discussions of proverbs to sickle cell anemia. All examples were collected in the field by an expert linguist. An accompanying text, which can be purchased separately, has a short history of Cameroon English, a few written samples, and a transcription of the oral texts.


Eight varieties of South American English are presented on this tape. They are, together with the linguist who collected them: Belizean Creole, collected by Genevieve Escure; the Bay Islands English of Honduras, collected by Elissa Warantz; Nicaragua’s Miskito Coast Creole, collected by John Holm; Costa Rican Creole, collected by Anita Herzfeld; Panamanian Creole of Bocas del Toro, collected by Anita Herzfeld; and the creoles of the offshore islands of Providencia, San Andres, and the Caymans, collected by William Washabaugh. The accompanying book describes the creole languages and provides a transcription of the oral passages.

60. Cotswold Characters. Saydisc. One record, SDL 222 or one cassette, CSDI. 222. 50 min. General.

Seven older residents who were born in 1896 discuss life in the Cotswold area of England. The recording not only provides seven excellent examples of Gloucestershire dialect, but also presents an interesting view of the life and the people of the area at the turn of the century. This recording is not accompanied by a text.

Using the Gloucestershire dialect, old Cotswold craftsmen discuss Cotswold sheep, stone walls, and roofs. Other crafts which are discussed include working with oxen, making Gloucester cheese and cider, thatching a roof, and working as a wheelwright. There is no accompanying text.


Five of the older residents (the oldest was born in 1885) of Cotswold use the Gloucestershire dialect to discuss topics such as snuff taking, weather predicting, "oas muchin," and rock starving. The reminiscing also includes courtin' days, bath night, and shopping expeditions to Bisley.

63. Down to Earth. Saydisc. One record, SDL 301 or one cassette, CSDL 301. 50 min. General.

In Cotswold speech, Emily Ellwit recalls the conditions of rural life at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. This interesting social history includes many amusing anecdotes. No text accompanies the recording.


A concise introductory survey of the main regional and social varieties of British dialects, the tape includes British Received Standard pronunciation and short selections from London (Cockney), Norwich, Bristol, South Wales, West Midlands, Bradford, Liverpool, Tyneside, Edinburgh, and Belfast. The regional dialects are illustrated by a younger person reading a word list and an older person speaking in interview style. The combination of the tape and the accompanying textbook could serve as a self-taught course in British dialects or as the text for a course on that topic. The tape includes excellent discussions of dialects, phonetic transcription, and pronunciation differences between the dialects. Beginning students will need help from an instructor.

A selection of speech samples from the British Broadcasting Company archives, which includes interview-style speech from Birmingham, Black Country, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Cotswold, Cumberland, Devonshire, Durham, Newcastle, Hampshire, Lancashire, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicestershire, London (Cockney), Norfolk, Somerset, Bristol, Suffolk, Sussex, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire. Samples were also obtained from the Isle of Man, from Ulster and Eire in Ireland, from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, and Ayrshire in Scotland, and from North and South Wales. Suggestions for further reading are included on the cover.


The recording contains examples of English as it is spoken in twenty-three countries outside of the British Isles. The speech samples, all from recorded interviews stored in the files of the British Broadcasting System, include native speakers of Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Chinese (Hong Kong), Afrikaans, Spanish, and speakers of non-British English from America, Australia, Canada, Guyana, India, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, and South Africa. No text is provided.


This tape presents thirteen humorous monologues representative of speech of the Forest of Dean recorded live at the Angel Hotel in Coleford, Gloucestershire. There is no accompanying text.

68. Golden Treasury of Irish Verse. Read by Padraic Colum. Spoken Arts. One record, 706 or one cassette, 45-2. 50 min. General.

Read in the Irish dialect, these poems include selections from Thomas Moore, Douglas Hyde, James Stephens, and Colum himself.

The accompanying book, which can be purchased separately, has a description of the accents and dialects of England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Wales, the United States, Canada, Scotland, Ireland, the West Indies, West Africa, and India. The cassette contains the vowel system of a native speaker from each area, together with a short reading passage.

70. Memories of Osborne. Saydisc. One record, SDL 285 or one cassette, CSDL 285. 50 min. General.

In the speech of the Isle of Wight, Miss Dorothy Blake describes her childhood at Osborne House with Queen Victoria. Several charming stories and domestic incidents concerning the aging queen are recounted. The recording is not accompanied by a text.

71. The Midnight Court. Read by Siobhan McKenna. Spoken Arts. One record. 742. 50 min. General.

A vivid reading in the Irish dialect of this famous eighteenth-century poem is presented.


In Wessex dialect, the author reads poetry that presents the atmosphere and country ways of Old Wessex. Among the poems that he reads are "Why Do the Birds Zing, Feyther?" "You'd Like to Thatch Your Roof, Zur?" "When Zum d' Dip," "I D'n't Knaw Jes' ad Passed Awaay;," "My Old Chap," and "I Thank'e Lard." Sound effects, which accompany some of the poems, add to the dramatic effect.

73. Nuclear Holocaust: Dr. Helen Caldicott. Spoken Arts. 1981. One record, SA 1155 or one cassette, SAC 1155. 50 min. General.

While presenting an excellent example of New Zealand dialect, this noted pediatrician discusses the dangers of both the nuclear arms race and the use of nuclear power. Seen from the perspective of an expert on human life, she presents the possibilities for human survival or imminent destruction.


The following eight Robert Burns poems are read in a Scottish stage dialect: “Afton Water,” “To a Mouse,” “Mary Morrison,” “To a Louse,” “John Anderson, My Jo,” “Tam O’ Shanter,” “Ae Fond Kiss,” and “Ye Banks an’ Braes.” The nine Scottish border ballads that are sung are “Bonnie George Campbell,” “The Wife of Usher’s Well,” “The Wee Wee Man,” “Thomas the Rhymer,” “Get Up and Bar the Door,” “Twa Corbies,” “Sir Patrick Spens,” “Riddles Wisely Expounded,” and “Young Beichan.” No notes or text accompany the record.


The full-length, complete cast performances by the Dublin Gate Theatre Group capture the spirit of the Shakespeare plays. Irish-English, while not identical to Elizabethan English, is generally considered the dialect closest to the English used in Shakespeare’s own time. Available are: Julius Caesar (set of three records, LL1001 R; set of two cassettes, LL101 CX); Romeo and Juliet (set of four records, LL1002 R; set of three cassettes, LL102 CX); A Midsummer Night’s Dream (set of three records, LL1003 R; set of two cassettes, LL103 CX); King Lear (set of four records, LL1004 R; set of three cassettes, LL104 CX); The Taming of the Shrew (set of three records, LL1005 R; set of two cassettes, LL105 CX); Twelfth Night (set of
three records, LL1006 R; set of two cassettes, LL1006 CX); The Tempest (set of three records, LL1007 R; set of two cassettes, LL107 CX); and As You Like It (set of three records, LL1009 R; set of two cassettes, LL106 CX). The recordings present excellent examples of Irish stage dialect and are accompanied by scripts and notes.


On this tape, a brief discussion of dialects is followed by samples of free conversation in several dialects: British Received Standard pronunciation; Lancashire County, England; Somerset, England; Krio, Freetown, Sierra Leone; and Creole, Jamaica. Each speech sample is preceded and followed by a discussion of how it differs from American English in pronunciation and lexicon. The tape ends with a discussion of dialectic and stylistic differences in English.
Voices of Notable Americans


A recording of a mass meeting in Birmingham at the height of the civil rights struggle, this record contains all of the elements of that struggle, including the music and the sermons by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph Abernathy. The record provides an excellent example of a Black Bones Sermon and is accompanied by a pamphlet with notes.


A dramatic documentary about this tragic event, the recording includes the attack on Pearl Harbor, complete with sound effects, speeches, background effects, actual newscasts, reactions to the attack, and Roosevelt’s famous speech. In addition, the voices of Eleanor Roosevelt and Winston Churchill are also heard.


America’s best-known architect explains his principles of architecture and makes several pronouncements concerning the future of civilization. Short notes are included on the cassette cover.


This speech by a Nobel Laureate in chemistry has caused a generation of students to reassess their goals. Notes are included on cassette cover.


85. I Have a Dream. Martin Luther King, Jr. Twentieth Century Fox Records 1964. One record, TFS-3201. 50 min. General.

This is the original address for the march on Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963. In addition to King’s speech there are addresses by A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, John Lewis, Whitney M. Young, Jr., and Roy Wilkins. The record provides an excellent sample of the speech of some prominent Black Americans.


All four of Roosevelt’s Inaugural Addresses (1933, 1937, 1941, 1945) and Truman’s first Inaugural Address (1949) are presented in the presidents’ own voices. All are clearly recorded except for
Roosevelt's first address, which is understandable but, because of
the older recording equipment, is not equal to today's standards.
An accompanying pamphlet places the addresses in a historical
perspective.

87. Interview with Senator Margaret Chase Smith. Folkways Rec-

In an interview with Howard Langer, Senator Smith discusses her
views about the role of the senator, explains how the Senate
works, and describes a typical workday in the Senate. Also included
is her advice to young people. The accompanying transcript in-
cludes suggestions for classroom use.

One record, FC 7350. 30 min. General.

During an interview with Howard Langer, Justice Douglas dis-
cusses the roles of the Supreme Court, reveals which justices
influenced him (Douglas), explains how justices spend their time,
and offers some advice to young people. The accompanying tran-
script of the interview also has suggestions on how to use the
record in the classroom.

records, TC 2021 or set of two cassettes, CDL 52021. 55 min.
General.

This recording traces the presidential career of John F. Kennedy
using his speeches and those of others. Beginning with the press
conference announcement of Kennedy's candidacy, the speeches
include the primary election speeches, the debates with Nixon, the
concession by Nixon, the first address as President-elect, the In-
auguration, the Inaugural address, the first State of the Union
Address, the address on the Bay of Pigs crisis, the address to the
United Nations, the speech on the Berlin crisis, the speech on the
race for space, the speech on the Cuba crisis, the final State of the
Union Address, the report to the nation on Civil Rights, the speech
in West Berlin, the Test Ban Treaty speech, the events at Fort
Worth, and the funeral. The passages include addresses by Robert
Frost, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Carl Sandburg. Notes are included
on the cover.

S. I. Hayakawa explains and discusses his theory of general semantics, focusing on how people come to terms with aggression and conflict.


Noam Chomsky discusses the nature of generative grammar, the changes that occurred after *Syntactic Structure* was published in 1957, and the work he and other generative linguists were doing in 1969. Understandable for listeners with little or no linguistic background because of its nontechnical language, the tape is also useful to advanced students of linguistics.


During Howard Langer's interview, Thomas discusses his views on social problems and politics. The two-party system and the role of third parties in America are also discussed. A transcript accompanies the recording.


The four Kennedy/Nixon debates of 1960 are included and the accompanying pamphlet summarizes the debates and the events leading up to them.


Actual recordings of the voices of Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, and Jimmy Carter are included in this set. The speeches are briefly introduced by Jack Dahlby with comments on the political, economic, and social conditions of the times. Some of the presidential speeches, notably that of Grover Cleveland, but also those of Theodore
Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, are difficult to hear. The regional and diachronic patterns of presidential speech are evident. An accompanying text is provided.


The story of the first sit-ins in Nashville is told by the participants, both white and Black, and presents two points of view. Several dialects are represented including those by Greenfield Pitts (educated Nashville white middle-class speech) and Peggy Alexander (educated Black speech). Also included are speeches of notable Americans such as Kelly Miller Smith, President of the Christian Leadership Council of Nashville; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend Ralph Abernathy; and Dr. John R. Cunningham. An accompanying pamphlet contains the text of the record.


This tape offers an excellent example of Hungarian English as the father of the hydrogen bomb presents an authoritative, interesting, and understandable lecture on two of the most intriguing subjects in modern physics.


On this tape, narrated by Heywood Hale Brown, Newman discusses his theory "that English is dying because of the generation gap." He feels that this is largely because of the rebellion against the establishment during the 1960s, which created an excessive pomposity and the use of jargon, and he provides several examples to support his claim. The contents of the tape are well organized and the topic is discussed cogently. No accompanying text is provided.

Derived from a television series on Truman that was filmed in 1963, these recordings produce a history of the Truman years. Among the topics covered are his sudden presidency, the Potsdam Agreement, the United Nations, the atom bomb, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Nazi concentration camps, the issue of segregation, the 1948 election, the McCarthy Era, the Berlin Crisis, and the H-bomb. Truman also discusses Israel, Puerto Rico, NATO, atomic energy, General MacArthur, and his own retirement. Accompanying notes are on the recording cover.


Former Vice-President Barkley tells his own story, from splitting rails and working in the fields as a barefoot boy on a farm in Kentucky, to his life in politics. Also included are recollections of his life in Kentucky and a hog call he used there. The recording is a good example of Kentucky speech. A transcript of the interview is included with the record.


This oral autobiography of W. E. B. DuBois, recorded in 1961, presents a general biographical statement and then discusses his early college years at Fisk University, his years at Harvard, his years in Germany, his years at Atlanta University, his role in the NAACP, his role in World War I, his trips to Africa and to the Soviet Union, and his views of Blacks today. An accompanying pamphlet contains pictures of DuBois's life and the text of the record.


The recording is of a speech given in Great Hall, at Madison, Wisconsin, on April 9, 1960, when DuBois was 92. A pamphlet with the text of his speech accompanies the record.

102. We Shall Overcome: Documentary of the March on Washington. Folkways Records 1964. One record, 5592. 50 min. General
A documentary of the August 1963 march on Washington, D.C. It includes addresses by President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (including his "I Have a Dream"), Rabbi Joachim Prinz, Whitney M. Young, Jr., John Lewis, Roy Wilkins, Walter Reuther, Bayard Rustin, and A. Philip Randolph. It also includes civil rights singers Joan Baez, "We Shall Overcome"; Marion Anderson, "He's Got the Whole World in His Hand"; Odetta, "Oh Freedom"; Bob Dylan, "Ballad of Medgar Evers"; and Peter, Paul, and Mary, "Hammer Song." Accompanying the record is a transcript.

103. The Wit and Wisdom of Will Rogers in His Own Voice. Cad- mon. Set of two records, TC 2046 or set of two cassettes, CDI 52046 45 min. each. General.

Originally recorded in 1935, the records/cassettes include the author's comments on such topics as the Rogers' Plan, the Congressional Plan, the Townsend Plan, the Agricultural Plan, the Big Business Plan, the Inheritance Plan, and the Morgenthau Plan. Franklin D. Roosevelt, great dust storms of history, chain letters, lotteries, conservation, Mother's Day, Social Security, and Roosevelt and taxes are also topics in this recording. Accompanying notes are on the recording label.
Authors Reading Their Own Works


Arna Bontemps, Head Librarian at Fisk University, reads forty-two children’s poems by Black poets. Among the poets are Paul Laurence Dunbar, Beatrice M. Murphy, Waring Cuney, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Arna Bontemps, Claude McKay, Wesley Curtwright, Frank Horne, Josephine Copeland, Helene Johnson, Fenton Johnson, Sterling A. Brown, and Georgia Douglas Johnson. This is an excellent, dramatic reading. Accompanying descriptive notes present a short introduction and the text of the poems.


The author reads an abridged version of his famous novel. Vonnegut also sings in some places. No authorial comment is made, although short introductory comments appear on the recording cover.


The author reads passages from his poetry, the acrobat passage from *HIM*, Lenin's Tomb from *Eimi*, scene three from *Santa Claus*. 
and a total of seventeen poems from *I, X, I*, and *50 Poems*. The accompanying introductory notes on the recording cover explain the context for the play readings.


The author reads two of her short stories in her educated Jackson, Mississippi, speech and switches occasionally into dialect. The accompanying introduction on the recording cover contains no authorial comments.


Hughes narrates the history of Blacks from Pedro Alonso Wino, a pilot with Columbus in 1492, up to the present time. Included are readings of some early Black poetry and Negro spirituals as well as
the voices of Ralph Bunche and Mary McLeod (Bethune). The accompanying pamphlet contains the text of the record.


115. Here's William Saroyan Reading His Own Stuff and Talking. Listening Library. 1973. Set of three records, 3341/43 R or set of three cassettes, CX 341/43. 50 min. each. General.

Saroyan discusses the craft and the nature of writing, and his philosophy, his life, and his own works. Included are such topics as his feelings on why he became a writer, his definition of what success in writing is, his foreign travels, his view of the American spirit, his reflections on communism, his experiences with publishers and publishing, his philosophy of writing, his advice to young writers, and his reflections on the creation of My Name is Aram and The Human Comedy. He reads selections from "The Man with His Heart in the Highlands," "Summer of the Beautiful White Horse," "One of Our Future Poets," and "Ulysses." A pamphlet accompanies the recording.


The author reads his essays "The Mineral Water in Bedrooms of Foreign Hotels," "Smoking in a Hot Bath," and "Long Trousers." Priestley's rendition is an excellent example of British Received Standard English.

The author reads selections from his novel and discusses the main themes. He also touches briefly on his other writing and his personal philosophy. The recordings are accompanied by a text and a study guide.


The author reads an abridged version of his famous novel. No authorial comments are included. Short introductory comments are supplied on the cassette cover.


The author reads an abridged version of his famous novel and supplies no authorial comments. Short introductory remarks appear on the cassette cover.


language of her people. Some parts of the monologue are erotic. It is, all in all, a powerful record. A text of the poems accompanies the recording.


Margaret Walker reads eight poems about Black history, slavery, and the fight for freedom: "Ballad for Phillis Wheatley," "Harriet Tubman," "The Ballad of the Free," "Ballad of Hoppy Toad,"
"Epitaph for My Father," "Jackson, Mississippi," "We Have Been Believers," and "For My People." The accompanying descriptive notes present an introduction, a biography of Margaret Walker, a discussion of the folk tradition, and a text of the poetry.


The author reads his famous children's story. An accompanying introduction, without comments on the story, is on the cassette cover.


Bradbury reads the full text and provides a commentary which reveals the story behind his creation. The tapes are accompanied by a text and a teacher's guide.


Recorded on December 8, 1976, ten months before his death, at the Poetry Center of the 92nd Street Young Men's—Young Women's Hebrew Association, Robert Lowell reads fourteen of his poems and comments on them briefly. Included are: "The Exile's Re-


These are the tapes on which the book by Terkel was based. Among the topics covered are: the Bonus March of 1931-32, the 1937 strike against General Motors, and the San Francisco General Strike. Also included are: life as a hobo, big money, work in a Chicago garment factory, work in the mines, cigar making, farm life, life in the Appalachians, high life during the Depression, life of the Blacks, evictions, arrests, and humiliation. Some of the speakers are now well known: Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee; William Benton, former senator from Connecticut; Pauline Kael, film critic of the New Yorker, and Sally Rand, the fan dancer at the Chicago World’s Fair. The not-so-famous are included as well. Several identifiable regional and social dialects are in evidence.


The author reads selections from several of his works, including plays, poems, and short stories. The selections are The Glass Menagerie: "Opening Monologue and Closing Scene"; "Cried the Fox"; "The Eyes"; "The Summer Belvedere"; Some Poems Meant for Music, "Little Horse," "Which Is My Little Boy," and "Little One"; "The Cold-Tooth Blues", "Kitchen Door Blues"; "Heavenly Grass"; and "The Yellow Bird." Short introductory comments are included on the cassette cover.


141. The Dream Keeper and Other Poems of Langston Hughes, Read by the Author. 1955. Folkways Records. One record, FC 7774. 50 min. General.


The author reads his two famous short stories. There is no authorial comment, although there is a short introduction on the cassette cover.


The author reads "Welcome to the Monkey House," "New Dictionary," and "Harrison Bergeron." No authorial comments are
supplied. Short introductory comments are provided on the cassette cover.


Faulkner reads sections from The Sound and the Fury. and Light in August. Faulkner's speech is representative of educated Mississippi dialect.


In this actual reading of his novel, Golding provides in his commentary insights into the meaning of the book and the reasons he wrote it.


Saroyan reads selected episodes with personal commentaries that explicate and personalize the text. A text and study guide accompany the tape.


The author reads selections from his novel, discusses the book's main themes, and relates his personal philosophy. An accompanying text and study guide are provided.
Regional Music


The following ballads are from the Smoky Mountains: “All Day Singin’,” “The Cheat,” “Birdie,” and “The Blackbird and the Crow.”
The Creole songs from Louisiana, sung in Cajun French, are “Tan Patate-La Tchuite,” “Fais Do Do,” “En Avar’t Grenadie,” and “Mon Cher Sabin.” The accompanying descriptive notes contain the text of the songs.


Collected and sung by Paul Clayton, the Massachusetts ballads are “Cape Cod Girls,” “Huzza for Commodore Rogers,” “The Ocean Rover,” “Blow the Man Down,” “Come All Ye Shipmates,” “Whiskey Johnny,” “The Seaman’s Grave,” “Springfield Mountain,” “The Bailiff’s Daughter at Islington,” “The Old Soldier,” “Polly Man,” “The Embargo,” “Bachelor’s Hall,” and “Around the Ingalls Blazing.”
The descriptive notes include a transcript of the songs, as well as a short introduction to the folklore of Massachusetts.


Paul Clayton sings songs that were collected on field trips to the Cumberland Mountains. Included are “The Hustling Gamblers,” “Lord Bateman,” “Floyd Collins Mush Toodin,” “The House Carpenter,” “Suzan Baby,” “Spotty and Dudie,” “Kathy Fiscus,” “Pretty Polly and False William,” “Once I Courted a Pretty Little Girl,” “Walk, Tom Wilson, Walk,” “Cold Winter’s Night,” and “Texas Rangers.” The accompanying descriptive notes contain the text of the songs and short introductory remarks to each song.

Sung by Wallace House, these seventeen folk songs represent the various dialects and regions of England. The songs (and their regions of origin) are "I'm Seventeen Cum Sunday" (Lancashire), "On Ilkley Moor bar t'at" (Yorkshire), "The Lover's Departure" (Yorkshire), "The Poachers of Lincolnshire" (Lincolnshire), "Old Farmer Buck" (Dorsetshire), "Because I Were Shy" (Cumberland), "Young Herchard o'Tauton Dean" (Somersetshire), "Tally Ho! My Fine Sportsmen" (Gloucestershire), "Gently Johnny, My Jingalo" (Westmoreland), "The Eddystone Light" (Norfolk), "Turmut Hooing" (Oxfordshire), "Jack Hall" (London), "Ah Hope Ye'll Be Kind to Me Dowter" (Northumberland), "The Barkshire Tragedy" (Berkshire), "The Derby Tup" (Derbyshire), and "Jan's Courtship" (Devonshire). Although the songs are sung by one man, a credible distinction is made between the dialects. The accompanying descriptive notes mention the dialects of England, introduce each song, and present the text of the songs.


The seventeen Black religious songs included here were recorded during the Louisiana Folk Fest under the direction of civil rights leader Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick. The songs are "The Lord Will Make a Way Somehow," "Martin Luther King," "Send Me Down," "Color Me Black," "All I Need Is Jesus," "Sometimes I Feel Like," "I Am Going Where . . .," "Show Me the Way," "You Been So Good," "How Great Thou Art," "Swing Low," "Everything Is Gonna Be All Right," "Over Yonder Where Jesus Is," "I Will Trust in the Lord," "How Sweet It Is to Know Him," "Gonna Walk the Streets of Haunesville," and "Power." Short descriptive notes are accompanied by pictures of the Folk Fest.


and "The DM & IR." The accompanying notes have the text of the songs.


This is a selection of twenty-five songs and anecdotes from more than 4000 collected by Helen Creighton for the Library of Congress. Informants (up to the age of eighty at the time of the recording) include descendants from the early English, Scotch, Irish (singing Gaelic), French (singing Acadian French), Blacks, and Micmac Indians. Anecdotes, which give excellent examples of the Nova Scotia dialect, include a discussion with samples of moose and bear calls.


Collected by E. G. Huntington, a native of the Vineyard, the songs are "The Garden Where the Shampeens Grow," "Gunpowder Tea,"


“The Ghosts of the Old San Juan,” “Two Little Flies,” “When the Colorado Rises,” “The Hippopotami,” and “Through This World.” The accompanying descriptive notes discuss the damming of the Colorado River and the history of boating on it and present an introduction with texts of the folk songs.


Loman D. Canaler sings the following sixteen folk songs that he collected on folklore excursions in the Midwest: “Adam and Eve,” “The Little Family,” “The Stepmother,” “The Last Fierce Charge,” “Old Mother Hubbard,” “Ol’ King Quine,” “Aunt Jemima’s Plaster,” “Charley Brooks,” “Josiah and His Family,” “Will, the Weaver,” “Dick Norman, the Cobbler,” “The Revolutionary Tea,” “The Drunkard’s Song,” “Birdie Darling,” “Little Lame Crump,” and “Wait for the Turn of the Tide.” The accompanying descriptive notes discuss the oral tradition in American heritage, the history of the songs, and the text of the songs.


Up to Carlow," and "Join the British Army." Informative notes accompany the record.


Several line games and religious songs, recorded on location in John's Island, are included. The line games are sung by children and include "Old Lady Come from Booster," "Cherio," "Mama Lama," "Who Are the Greatest," "Dr. Knickerbocker," "Tic-Tac," "Mr. Postman Died," "Miss Mary Mack," "I Want to Go to Mexico," and "Shake It If You Can." The religious songs include "Have You Ever Been Mistreated?" "That's All Right," "Motherless Child," "We Rose from the Dead," "Jesus Knows All about My Troubles," and "Give Me That Old Time Religion." The sermon by Rev. Willis Goodwin is especially powerful. Accompanying descriptive notes include a short introduction to the life on John's Island.


Loman D. Cansler sings fourteen folk songs he collected in Missouri: “Sally,” “Arthur Clyde,” “When I Went to Take My Leave,” “Judgment Day,” “The Lovers’ Quarrel,” “The Two Sisters,” “Kickin’ Maude,” “Charles Guiteau,” “I Told ‘Em Not to Grieve after Me,” “Joe Bowes,” “The Housekeepers’ Complaint,” “What Is a Home without Love,” “The Blue and the Gray,” and “Far Away.” In addition to providing a text of the songs, the accompanying descriptive notes discuss the songs and how they were collected.


A collection of folk songs, some local and some national, are sung by a group of Northern Minnesota Iron Rangers. The songs are: “Y’All Come,” “Ruffled Grouse Rag,” “My Blue Mountain Home,” “She’s Too Fat for Me,” “Rakes of Mallow,” “I Like It in Duluth,” “Take Me Back to Where the Wild Flowers Bloom,” “As Long as I Have You and You Have Me,” “I Wish They’d Do It Now,” “The Good Wine,” “Dixie Darling,” and “Les Reel des Jeunes Maries.” The record is not accompanied by a text.


Mostly instrumental music with some singing, these forty-three songs were recorded in Delaney, a small town east of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1958. Very little conversation is included. The accompanying notes describe the recording session, but do not introduce the individual songs or contain the text of the songs.


These recordings, made in 1950 in central and western Alabama, are divided into two groups: first, ring games, line games, and play party songs and second, play songs, work songs, and chain gang songs. The eleven songs in the first group are: “Mary Mack,”
“Bob a Needle,” “Watch that Lady,” “Old Lady Sally Wants to Jump,” “Loop De Loo,” “Green Green Rocky Road,” “Charlie over the Ocean,” “Rosie Darling Rosie,” “I Must See,” “May Go ’round the Needle,” and “Stooping on the Window.” The ten songs in the second group are: “Session with Celina,” “Water on the Wheel,” “Go Pray Ye,” “Captain Holler Hurry,” “John Henry,” “I’m Going to Have a Talk with the Chief of Police,” “Meet Me in the Bottoms,” “When the Roll Is Called to Heaven,” “I Moaned and I Moaned,” and “I’m Standing in a Safety Zone.” The accompanying descriptive notes include an introduction, the notes on the songs, and the text of the songs.


This collection of songs and folktales was collected in central and western Alabama in January and February 1950. Rich Amerson, a native Black of the region, was born sometime between 1885 and 1890 and has worked as farmer, lumberjack, track-liner, storm pit builder, well taster, and lay preacher. He sings “Railroad.” The tales include “Texas Sandstorm,” “Chicago and Rome,” “Challenge to the Doctor,” “River, Creek, Sun and Moon,” “The Champion,” “Brer Rabbit Tales,” and “Sermonizing.” The accompanying pamphlet describes the folk music tradition, introduces each song or story, and presents the text of each song or story.


This collection of songs and folktales was collected in central and western Alabama in January and February 1950. Rich Amerson, a native Black of the region, was born sometime between 1885 and 1890 and has worked as a farmer, lumberjack, track-liner, storm pit builder, well taster, and lay preacher. He sings “John Henry,” “King David,” “Israelites Shouting,” “Didn’t You Hear,” “When You Feel Like Moaning,” “Death Have Mercy,” “It’s Getting Late in the Evening,” “Come on Up to Bright Glory,” and “This May Be Your Last Chance.” He tells the tale, “Animals in Church,” a fragment of one of his sermons. The accompanying pamphlet
describes the folk music tradition, introduces each song or story, and presents the text of each song or story.


The sixteen spirituals that comprise this recording were obtained in the field and in small churches in central and western Alabama during 1950. The songs are “I’m Going Home on the Morning Train,” “My God Ain’t No Lying Man,” “Where the Sun Will Never Go Down,” “Troubled Lord I’m Troubled,” “Look How They Done My Lord,” “Job, Job,” “What Month Was Jesus Born In,” “Somebody’s Talking about Jesus,” “Death Is Awful,” “I’m Climbing-Up the Hills of Mt. Zion,” “Low Down the Chariot and Let Me Ride,” “The Blood Done Signed My Name,” “Noah, Noah,” “Plumb the Line,” and “Traveling Shoes.” The accompanying descriptive notes include an introduction, the notes, and the text of the songs.


This collection of ballads is representative of North Carolina folk traditions. Sung by one of the recognized authorities on North Carolina folk music and accompanied by a dulcimer and a guitar, these recordings include “Sourwood Mountain,” “Swannanoa Town,” “The Old Man over the Hill,” “Old Grey Mare,” “The Two Sisters,” “Wildwood Flower,” “The False Knight upon the Road,” “Cumberland Gap,” “Lord Randal,” “Poor Ellen Smith,” and “Sweet Rivers.” Accompanying descriptive notes include an introduction to North Carolina ballads, comments on each ballad, and the text of each.


The twelve ballads represent the classical and traditional ballads and folk songs of England and Scotland which are still popular in the Appalachian Mountains of western North Carolina. Artus Moser, a contributor to the Music Archives of the Library of Congress, sings “The Blue Bells of Scotland,” “Pretty Saro,” “A


The singing games played by children in the rural section of Alabama during recess in a one room country school are presented on this record. They include “Mary Mack,” “Bob a Needle,” “Watch that Lady,” “Old Lady Sally Wants to Jump,” “Loop de Loo,” “Green Green Rocky Road,” “Rosie Darling Rosie,” “I Must See,” “Bluebird, Bluebird,” “May Go ‘round the Needle,” “Stooping on the Window,” and “Charlie over the Ocean.” Accompanying descriptive notes discuss ring and line games as they are played by children and how they are transmitted from generation to generation.


Sung by lifelong residents of John’s Island, these songs all originate with slavery: “Remember Me,” “Meet Me in Galilee,” “Ask the Watchman How Long,” “See God’s Ark A’ Jang,” “Ezekiel in the Valley,” “Somebody Stole My Henhouse,” “Mary Rolled the Stone Away,” “Moonlight in Glory,” and “Got to Move.” In addition, there is a Gullah folktale told by McCabe, a resident of John’s Island. Accompanying descriptive notes discuss the singers and songs, introduce each song, and give the text of the song and tale.


The twelve songs and the one story were collected in the out-ports of Newfoundland between 1950 and 1957. The songs are all sung by natives and are representative of the area. They include “Polling
Regional Music


This record presents the following songs written by Joe Hill for the Western miners' labor movement at the turn of the century: "Joe Hill," "We Will Sing One Song," "Scissor Bill," "Mr. Block," "The Rebel Girl," "The Preacher and the Slave," "There Is Power in a Union," "Casey Jones—the Union Scab," "The Tramp," and "Joe Hill's Last Will." The descriptive notes contain a transcript of the songs and short notes on them as well.

181. **Songs of Texas.** Sung by The Texian Boys. Folkways Records. 1962 One record, FH 5328. 50 min. General.


These fifteen folk songs, sung by Roger Wesch, were selected from his *Treasury of Nebraska Folklore*. All of these songs were collected in Nebraska. They are "Whoa, Haw, Buck and Jerry Boy," "Sweet Betsy from Pike," "Sioux Indians," "Cole Younger," "Goodbye, Old Paint," "Horse Wrangler," "Little Old Sod Shanty," "Sweet Nebraska Land," "Schön Schatzlein, Was Hab' Ich Erfahren War," "Hard Times," "Dear Prairie Home," "Patches on My Pants," "The Farmer Is the Man," and "Stay on the Farm, Boys." The descriptive notes that are provided discuss the history of the songs and contain their text.


These twelve popular Texas folk songs were collected and sung by Hermes Nye to a guitar accompaniment. Included are "The Devil Made Texas," "Bucking Bronco," "Bonnie and Clyde," "Bad Brahma Bull," "Amazing Grace," "The Buffalo Skinners," "The Boll Weevil," "Diamond Joe," "Sam Bass," "The Toolies Death," "Corrido de Kansas," and "Louisiana Gals." The accompanying descriptive notes have a short introduction by J. Frank Dobie, the father of Texas folklore, and comments by Nye for each song, as well as the text of each.


Recorded between 1958 and 1961, these twenty-seven songs represent the traditional musical heritage of Grayson and Carrol Counties, Virginia, at the turn of the century when the musicians, now old men, were learning to play and sing. The record includes vocals, instruments, and some speech. The descriptive notes contain an introduction to the record, which discusses Grayson and Carrol Counties and the traditional music and culture found there, and provides the text for each song.

This recording includes a program, a cassette, and a book for the teaching and the recording of tone and intonation patterns, particularly in English.

190. Eskimos and Indians and the English Language. CBC. One cassette, 268. 30 min. General.

This tape presents the argument that Indian and Eskimo (Inuit) children should learn to read and write their own language before they learn English. In addition, the Indian languages in Canada are discussed and related to the culture of the American Indians.
Producers and Distributors

Argo Division, Decca Record Company, Limited, 115 Fulham Road, London, SW3 6RR, England


Behavioral Sciences, Behavioral Sciences Tape Library, Sigma Information, Inc., 240 Grand Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey 07601

Bert and I, 35 Mill Road, Ipswich, Massachusetts 01938

Cedardown Records, 1995 Broadway, New York, New York 10023

CBC Merchandising, P.O. Box 500, Station A, Toronto, M5W 1E6, Ontario, Canada

Concise Scots Dictionary, Mrs. Mairi Robinson, Concise Scots Dictionary, 27 George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9LD, Scotland

EAV (Educational Audio Visual), Inc., Pleasantville, New York 10570

Everett/Edwards, Inc., P.O. Box 1060, Deland, Florida 32720

Fantasy/Prestige/Milestone/Staccato, 10th and Parker, Berkeley, California 94710

Folkways Records, 43 West 61st Street, New York, New York 10023

Franklin Watts, Inc., 730 5th Avenue, New York, New York 10019

Half Moon Records, 1130 North Long Lake, Eveleth, Minnesota 55734

International Film Bureau, Inc., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Jeffrey Norton Publishers, 145 East 49th Street, New York, New York 10017

John Hosp Co., 263 King Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Joseph Regenstein Library, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Julius Gross Verlag, Distributed by John Benjamins North America, Inc., 1 Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130

Language Laboratory, University of Chicago, 1124 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Library of Congress, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Record Sound Division, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklore Center, Washington, D.C. 20540

Listening Library, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870

Little, Brown and Company, College Division, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02106

Longman, 19 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036

Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tubingen, D-74002, Postfach 2140, West Germany

Michigan Media, University of Michigan, 416 4th Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE), 1111 Kenyon Road, Urbana, Illinois 61801
Saydisc Specialized Recordings, Ltd., The Barton, Ingleston Common, Badminton, Gloucester, GL9 1BX, Scotland
Spoken Arts, Inc., New Rochelle, New York 10801
Spectrum Fidelity Magnetica, 49 Glenwood Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602
Texas Education Agency, Resource Center, Division of Instructional Media, Texas Education Agency, 150 East Riverside, Austin, Texas 78701
Thomas S. Klise, P. O. Box 3418, Peoria, Illinois 61614
Twentieth Century Fox Records, Distributed by ABC Records, 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019
University Park Press, 300 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202
U. S. A. Dialect Tape Center, Dr. Joseph C. Mele, Director, 383 Humanities Building, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688
Visual Education Corporation, Materials Distributed by the Baker and Taylor Companies, Oral History Program, Drawer Z, Monmouth, Illinois 60054
Western Electric, 222 Broadway, New York, New York 10038
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