
Fred Anderson Tarpley

Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool_disstheses

Recommended Citation

https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool_disstheses/639
TARPLEY, Fred Anderson. A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS.

Louisiana State University, Ph.D., 1960
Language and Literature, linguistics

University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

in

The Graduate Linguistics Program

by

Fred Anderson Tarpley
B.A., East Texas State College, 1951
M.A., East Texas State College, 1954
August, 1960
To the people of Northeast Texas
whose language I have attempted to record.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Word Atlas of Northeast Texas represents the cooperation, encouragement, and assistance of many individuals to whom I am indebted. First, I wish to thank Professor N. M. Caffee, who introduced me to the fascinating field of linguistic geography and directed this dissertation with wisdom and understanding. I am also grateful to Professor Claude L. Shaver, whose classes in linguistic geography and dialect phonetics have been invaluable; to Professor B. B. Townsend and his staff at the LSU Computer Research Center for assistance in the tabulation of data; to Professor E. Bagby Atwood for permission to use his questionnaire; to my colleague Mrs. Belle Hayes for aiding in field work and in proofreading the manuscript; and to the library staffs of Louisiana State University and East Texas State College.

Acknowledgment is also due my colleagues at East Texas State College and professors and fellow students at Louisiana State University, whose interest in this study, suggestions, and assistance have been so helpful. Finally, I wish to state my appreciation to the informants, to everyone who assisted in field work, and to all those unsuspecting Northeast Texans whose unabashed vocabulary and pronunciation I plagiarized so often while collecting material for this study.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABSTRACT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER**

I PURPOSE AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE | 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The questionnaire</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selection of informants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactions of informants</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of questioning</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary plotting of results</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of the IBM 650 computer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final plotting of maps</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated costs of project</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II NORTHEAST TEXAS: ITS PEOPLE AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND | 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First settlements</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer place-names</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Texas Revolution</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The era of the Republic</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General characteristics of immigrants</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of immigrants</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Civil War developments</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentieth century trends</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Religion ................................................ 32
Education .............................................. 33
Summary ................................................ 36

III MAPS AND STATISTICAL SUMMARIES OF RESPONSES .......... 64

IV DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF NORTHEAST TEXAS PRONUNCIATION . . 412
Stressed vowel sounds .................................... 416
Unstressed vowel sounds .................................. 426
The consonants ............................................. 428
Archaic forms ............................................. 435
Folk etymology ............................................ 435
Stress ...................................................... 436

V CONCLUSIONS ............................................. 437
Part I: Speech patterns within Northeast Texas ................. 437
Geographical isoglosses ................................... 437
Age of informants ....................................... 449
Sex of informants ....................................... 451
Education of informants .................................. 451
Size of informants' community ......................... 453
Other classifications .................................... 455
Pronunciation within the region ...................... 456
Part II: Relationship of Northeast Texas speech to other
dialect areas ............................................ 458
Comparison of inter-regional vocabulary ................. 458
Comparison with Southeast Texas ..................... 463
Comparison of inter-regional pronunciation ........... 464
Summary .................................................. 468
APPENDIX

I THE QUESTIONNAIRE ................................................. 470
II ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMANTS ................. 475
GLOSSARY ................................................................. 478
BIBLIOGRAPHY ......................................................... 488
VITA ................................................................. 492
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE

I  Sources of Migration into East Texas by Four-Year Periods, 1836-1860. .................................................. 25
II Sources of Migration into four Northern Counties in East Texas, 1836-1860; Sources of Migration into five Upper Eastern Counties in East Texas, 1836-1860; Birthplaces of Parents .................................................. 26
III Bowie County .................................................. 38
IV Camp County .................................................. 39
V Cass County .................................................. 40
VI Collin County .................................................. 41
VII Dallas County .................................................. 42
VIII Delta County .................................................. 43
IX Ellis County .................................................. 44
X Fannin County .................................................. 45
XI Franklin County .................................................. 46
XII Grayson County .................................................. 47
XIII Gregg County .................................................. 48
XIV Harrison County .................................................. 49
XV Hopkins County .................................................. 50
XVI Hunt County .................................................. 51
XVII Kaufman County .................................................. 52
XVIII Lamar County .................................................. 53
XIX Marion County .................................................. 54
XX Morris County .................................................. 55
XXI Rains County................................. 56
XXII Red River County............................ 57
XXIII Rockwall County............................ 58
XXIV Smith County................................. 59
XXV Titus County................................. 60
XXVI Upshur County............................... 61
XXVII Van Zandt County......................... 62
XXVIII Wood County............................... 63

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE

1 Coded Information Represented on IBM Cards............. 9
2 Illiteracy Rates in Texas............................ 35
3 Isoglosses for Nigger Flipper and Nigger Killer......... 438
4 Isogloss for Plaza.................................. 439
5 Isoglosses for Tank, Pool, Pond......................... 440
6 Isogloss for Maverick................................ 441
7 Isogloss for Woodpecker.............................. 442
8 Isogloss for Redbug and Chigger ......................... 443
9 Isogloss for Blue-John and Blinky....................... 444
10 Isogloss for Wishbone and Pulley-Bone.................. 445
11 Isogloss for Croker Sack............................ 446
12 Isogloss for Skiter Hawk and Mosquito Hawk............. 447
13 Consolidation of Word Boundaries....................... 448
14 Location of Informants According to Phonological Features 457
15 The Speech Areas of the Eastern United States.......... 460
LIST OF MAPS

MAP

1-127 Linguistic Maps for Each Item of the Questionnaire ...........

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE

1  The Area of Investigation ..............................
ABSTRACT

A Word Atlas of Northeast Texas is a lexical study—with phonological observations—based on interviews with two hundred native informants in twenty-six counties in the northeastern corner of Texas. The survey is intended primarily as a study of the geographical distribution of folk synonyms for 127 concepts; other goals are to consider pronunciation and meaning, to preserve expressions which are disappearing, and to show relationships between the age, sex, education, or community size of the informant and his vocabulary.

The dialect of Northeast Texas is more readily understood after the historical background of the settlement and economy of the region has been established. From the beginning of Anglo-American migrations into Northeast Texas, the population has been characterized by dominance of the southeastern United States as the source of Scotch-Irish immigrants, lack of a foreign-born element, and high percentages of Negroes in comparison with other sections of Texas.

Responses to each of the items of the questionnaire are depicted by symbols plotted on maps at the location of each informant's community. For the most part, the vocabulary of the 22,000 square miles comprising Northeast Texas is highly homogeneous, but in several instances, isoglosses (word boundaries) separate areas of usage. A significant bundle of isoglosses sets the southeastern counties bordering Louisiana apart from the remainder of Northeast Texas.
A table of percentages accompanying each map shows the frequency of the various responses according to the informant's age (in ten-year groups), sex, education, and community size. These statistics were compiled from a frequency distribution analysis tabulated on an International Business Machines' 650 computer at the Louisiana State University Computer Research Center. Following each tabulation is a discussion of the lexical concept, interpretation of statistics, and comparison of Northeast Texas vocabulary with that recorded in Hans Kurath's *A Word Geography of the Eastern United States* and in other regional studies.

A portion of this word atlas is devoted to distinctive features of Northeast Texas pronunciation. Phonetic transcriptions illustrate vowels in stressed and unstressed positions, consonants, stressing, and other phonological data which appear to be characteristic of the dialect.

Correlation of results to other dialect studies shows that Northeast Texas vocabulary is closely related to the South and South Midland areas of the Eastern United States as defined in Kurath's *Word Geography*. On the basis of existing surveys, the greatest kinship may be established with an area comprising western North and South Carolina, southwestern Virginia, and southern West Virginia. Phonological characteristics also bear closer resemblance to the South and South Midland areas than to any other regions defined by Kurath.

Other conclusions to be derived from this study are the following: 1) The history of the region and its people has an important bearing upon present-day vocabulary; 2) The vocabulary within the region is highly homogeneous; geographical factors are less important in word
distribution than the age, sex, education, and community size of the native speaker; 3) Not until linguistic atlases have been made available for all parts of the United States will the complete dialectal position of Northeast Texas be known.

A glossary of approximately 1700 answers to the 127 items of the questionnaire is appended to the study.
Plate 1

A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
The Area of Investigation

Northeast Texas in Relationship to the State of Texas

Scale of Miles
One inch equals approximately 32 miles

Scale of Miles
One inch equals approximately 300 miles
CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE

This lexical survey of Northeast Texas is intended primarily as a study of the geographical distribution of folk synonyms used by native speakers for 127 concepts. Other goals are to make general observations about pronunciation and meaning, to preserve expressions which are becoming obsolete, and to show relationships between the age, sex, education, or community of the informant and his responses.

As a word atlas, this study differs from a linguistic atlas in that only symbols, rather than phonetic transcriptions, appear on maps to indicate responses to lexical questions. Comments on pronunciation are reserved for Chapter IV. Field work was begun in February, 1958, and completed in February, 1960.

The Questionnaire. After the geographical boundaries of Northeast Texas had been established (see Chapter II), the second preliminary task was that of selecting a group of questions which would solicit responses containing the greatest amount of pertinent data. The questionnaire used for this word atlas is based on E. Bagby Atwood's worksheet compiled at the University of Texas for his vocabulary study of Texas and adjoining states. Atwood's worksheet was modified to allow for regional peculiarities of Northeast Texas and later shortened to 127 questions. Because the author intended to collect his data through personal interviews, it
was necessary to condense the questionnaire to one which might be completed during one session with each informant. A period of experimentation revealed that the revised questionnaire of 127 concepts could be completed in one hour, which was the maximum attention span and the amount of time most informants could be expected to devote during a single sitting. The author would have preferred the ideal method of using a longer questionnaire, scheduling more than one session with each informant, and spending several days studying a single community. Such a plan was prohibited by factors of time and expense, however.

Thus, this lexical survey of two hundred informants in twenty-six counties represents an intensive—rather than an extensive—study. Previous linguistic projects of this nature have used longer questionnaires and have covered much larger areas but have drawn conclusions based on the responses of a much smaller percentage of informants.¹

The author's procedure was to interview a cross-section of informants in each county and to supplement his questionnaires with those filled in by trained college students and high school English teachers. Of the two hundred interviews, 141 were conducted by the author, thirty-five by East Texas State College students, and twenty-four by Northeast Texas high school teachers who received instructions by mail. Results of the

¹In Hans Kurath's *A Word Geography of the Eastern United States*, counties were represented by only two speakers, one old-fashioned and unschooled, the other a member of the middle class who had the benefit of a grade school or high school education. Total number of informants was approximately 1,200. Alva Leroy Davis tested the validity of conducting interviews by correspondence methods in an unpublished doctoral dissertation at the University of Michigan entitled *A Word Atlas of the Great Lakes Region*. He used only one hundred questions and arranged interviews by correspondence with 233 informants in fifty-nine communities in four states. The average age of his informants was seventy-two.
questionnaires filled in by college students proved quite reliable; many times the students got more natural responses from hometown acquaintances than outsiders would have been able to obtain. One disadvantage, however, was that the students avoided asking their elders questions such as those concerning illegitimate children and outdoor toilets. Several high school teachers also omitted these questions.

Selection of Informants. The validity of any linguistic survey requires the careful choice of qualified informants according to the purposes of the study. Because of the nature of this word atlas, informants selected were typical native speakers whose language had not been subjected to undue influences of higher education and travel. A few college-trained informants were interviewed to provide a basis of contrast in the vocabulary of informants according to education background. An effort was made to find informants who had never established permanent residence outside their home county, but sometimes informants who had lived for a time in nearby counties were interviewed when the former were not available. Whenever possible, the author chose informants who were living in the community in which they were born and who had never lived elsewhere. Although the study was directed toward the vocabulary of persons over sixty-five, middle-aged informants and younger informants were also selected to determine word variations among age groups. Biographical data about each informant were recorded, and each questionnaire was screened to include only those which represented typical native speakers. Several interviews were disqualified in this screening process.
The usual approach for locating informants in a community was to ask the assistance of postmasters, ministers, newspaper editors, or school teachers, who were consistently helpful in suggesting desirable informants. Sometimes a likely informant would be approached directly as he sat rocking on his front porch, whittling on the town square, or tending a country store. Some of the natural habitats for elderly informants, the author discovered, are rest homes for the aged, domino parlors, barber shops, town halls, and fire stations in small towns--the people found here have time to spare and enjoy a stranger's visit. Interviews with younger informants were usually conducted in their homes on weekends or after working hours, by previous appointment whenever feasible.

Reactions of Informants. The attitude of the informants toward the questionnaire seemed to fall into several distinct categories. To some the interview was a quiz game, and the informants were intent on knowing how many answers they got "right." Others refused to be specific or to commit themselves to a definite answer. A few assumed airs of elegance, avowing that "sitting hen" and "It is I" were part of their daily speech on the farm. This attitude was offset by those who became deliberately folksy and gave the most colorful responses they could recall. Some felt self-conscious and inferior about their language and prefaced answers with apologies for giving "incorrect" responses. No amount of explaining could convince some informants that their localisms were not "incorrect."

Informants who had read a great deal were especially difficult to interview, because they were able to give several synonyms for each
response, often without indicating which they used in natural speech. The ideal informant was the one who knew only one answer and was not ashamed of it.

It was not uncommon for someone to give one reply during the interview and to use other more natural terms during informal conversation. When asked what he called "a woman whose husband is dead," one gentleman answered, "a widow," but later he referred to his aunt as a "widder lady." The more natural responses were recorded in such instances.

Methods of Questioning. Whenever possible, indirect questioning was used to avoid giving the informant a hint of the "correct" answer. For instance, informants were asked, "What do you call an artificial watering place for livestock?" not "What do you call a pool, a tank, or a stock pond?" By asking, "What do you call a small outdoor enclosure for swine?" it was possible to determine whether the animal was referred to as hog or pig. Often responses were obtained quickly and accurately by pointing to an object such as a window shade, barbed wire fence, or water faucet. After field work was well underway, it became evident that parts of the interview could have been conducted quite effectively with a pictorial questionnaire similar to the one prepared by the American Library of Recorded Dialect Studies at Ohio State University.2

Notes were taken on the informants' deviations from standard pronunciations and definitions of terms. When a response which seemed com-

pletely foreign to the region was given, further inquiry frequently revealed that it was a folk etymology or a word used within the family circle.

No single technique of interviewing was successful with all informants; only through experience and flexibility can the field worker perceive which methods will put the informant at ease and encourage the most natural responses.

Because the author is a native of Northeast Texas, his general knowledge of regional vocabulary and pronunciation was a great advantage in conducting the field work. A possible disadvantage, however, was the lack of a keen awareness of certain contrasts to the speech habits of other regions which an outsider might possess.

Preliminary Plotting of Results. As each interview was completed, results were plotted on an outline map of Northeast Texas. Various symbols representing the different responses to a question were plotted on the map in the location of the informant's community. Such preliminary presentations of data made certain isoglosses (word boundaries) evident and guided the author in examining particular responses more carefully.

Use of the IBM 650 Computer. When the field work was ninety percent complete, arrangements were made for a frequency distribution analysis of data contained in the questionnaires at the Louisiana State University Computer Research Center. Had the field work been begun with the intention of using the International Business Machine 650 computer for analyses, the questionnaires could have been properly adapted to this method.
Conversion of the collected data for use on IBM cards entailed the devising of a code for responses to each lexical question: the number 0 represented "no response," the numbers 1-8 represented the eight most frequent responses, and the number 9 represented "other responses." Most of the concepts had less than eight synonyms, but some questions such as "What are your expressions of mild disgust?" had many more responses. In such cases, individual questionnaires had to be consulted each time the number 9 ("other responses") occurred in the final tabulations.

A section of each IBM card contained biographical information about each informant: his home county, age, sex, education, size of community, and ancestry. Three cards were required to record the 127 answers of each informant: coded responses to questions 1-50 were punched into the first card, to questions 51-100 in the second card, and to 101-127 in the third card. After the numerical code had been devised, seventy-five hours were required for coding and transferring information from the questionnaires to the IBM data sheets. Upon receipt of the data at the LSU Computer Research Center, IBM-trained personnel punched the information into the cards in four and one-half hours and verified their punching in three and one-half hours.

Once the cards were ready for the IBM 650 computer, statistical analyses of each question according to overall distribution, age, sex education, and size of community were completed in less than four hours. Results were printed automatically on ledger sheets which were readily interpreted with the original vocabulary response code. Use of the
computer saved untold hours of manual calculations and provided more reliable results. Additional hours could have been saved, however, had the questionnaires and field work been adapted to machine analysis from the very beginning of the survey. The figure on the following page illustrates how information was arranged on the punched cards.

**Final Plotting of Maps.** Rubber stamps bearing the symbols assigned to represent the various responses to each question were used for producing the final form of the maps. A master map stamped to indicate the geographical location of each informant was placed under each printed map on a Speedoscope (a light box used for proof-reading mimeograph stencils) to serve as a guide in making each impression at the correct point on the map. Once geographical patterns of responses were detected, isoglosses were drawn on the maps. Conclusions were then based on these isoglosses and on the statistical tables tabulated by the IBM computer. In dealing with pronunciation, only those characteristics of morphological significance were usually shown on the map; phonetic and phonemic deviations were included in a general discussion of pronunciation in Chapter IV.

**Estimated Costs of Project.** The completed Word Atlas of Northeast Texas represents a part-time investment of one year of planning and experimentation, more than two years of field work, five months of intensive compilation of results, and some 5,000 miles of travel. Costs for questionnaires, maps, photographic reproduction, travel, postage, and supplies exceed $600. Use of the LSU Computer Research Center required services valued at more than $400, which were made
FIGURE 1

CODED INFORMATION REPRESENTED ON IBM CARDS

Column 61—Informant's identification number (1st digit)
Column 62—Informant's identification number (2nd digit)
Column 63—Informant's identification number (3rd digit)
Column 64—Informant's county (1st digit)
Column 65—Informant's county (2nd digit)
Column 66—Informant's age group
Column 67—Informant's education group
Column 68—Comment about informant (rustic, artificial responses, etc.)
Column 69—Identification of card in set (Card 1, 2, or 3)
Column 70—Informant's ancestry (How many ancestors born in county)
Column 71—Population of informant's community

Row 0  No response
Row 1-8 The eight most frequent responses
Row 9  Other responses

*Three cards were required to represent the responses to each questionnaire of 127 items. Questions 1-50 were punched into columns 1-50 of Card 1; questions 51-100 were punched into columns 1-50 of Card 2; questions 101-127 were punched into columns 1-27 of Card 3.
available by the university without expense to the author. No records were kept upon which an estimate of the total number of hours devoted to this word atlas might be based.
CHAPTER II

NORTHEAST TEXAS: ITS PEOPLE AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From the beginning of Anglo-American migrations into Northeast Texas, the population has been characterized by dominance of the Southeastern United States as the source of immigrants, lack of a foreign-born element, and high percentages of Negroes in comparison with other sections of the state.

Northeast Texas, for the purposes of this study, is the area bounded by Red River on the north and Arkansas and Louisiana on the east. The western and southern boundaries are more difficult to establish. Several geographic and economic factors led to the inclusion of Grayson, Collin, Dallas, and Ellis counties as the western limit. An arbitrary southern boundary comprises Kaufman, Van Zandt, Smith, Gregg, and Harrison counties. This area of twenty-six counties, covering approximately 22,000 square miles, had a population of 1,374,576 in 1950. Populous Dallas County represented 614,799 of this total. The census for the twenty-six counties showed 77.9% Anglo-American, 21.7% Negro, and .4% Latin-American in 1950. Total population for Texas' 254 counties in 1950 was 7,711,194, with 83.6% native white, 3.6% foreign-born white, and 12.7% Negro. Land area for the entire state is 263,513 square miles.

---


2Ibid.
The region designated as Northeast Texas is approximately 175 miles from east to west and 125 miles from north to south. Physiographically, Northeast Texas lies within the Gulf Coastal Plains, with subdivisions recognized as the blacklands, post oak belt, and pine belt.³

First Settlements. Long before Texas gained independence from Mexico in 1836 and attained statehood in 1845, sporadic settlements and migrations had begun in Northeast Texas. Authoritative information about these pioneer communities is scant, for early Texas history focused upon Stephen F. Austin's colonies in south-central Texas and Haden Edwards' Nacogdoches settlement in central East Texas. Confusion about the northern boundary of Texas and claims of other states to the area between the Sabine and Red rivers also account for the lack of complete records of the early population of Northeast Texas. Nevertheless, scattered sourcebooks provide bits of information about the home states of the early settlers and their economic, religious, and social activities—factors which played an important role in the evolution of their vocabulary. The best single volume written about the area is an unpublished doctoral dissertation at the University of Texas by Rex W. Strickland, entitled Anglo-American Activities in Northeastern Texas 1803-1845.

The earliest recorded white settlement in Northeast Texas is discussed in the following account by a nineteenth century Texas historian:

The first settlement above Natchitoches [Louisiana] was made at the mouth of the Boggy River on the east bank of Red River in 1750 by a trading-company under the direction of M. Francois Hervey, ³Ibid., p. 170.
who had a permit for that purpose from the governor of Louisiana. This point, near the lower boundary of Lamar county, is about 540 miles above Natchitoches by the course of the river. The company not prospering, Hervey removed, some two years after, forty miles lower down, to the ancient Caddo village on the Texas side of the river. Here he engaged in trade, being joined by Sgt. Beson, who went there with some ten or a dozen soldiers under his command. They built a fort which they named St. Louis de Carloretto, erected a flag-staff and mounted two small pieces of artillery. Several French families settled there and cultivated corn, tobacco, and garden vegetables. This was in Red River county. A creek in that county perpetuates the name of this worthy commandant. He was succeeded in the command by the elder Grappe and the latter by Sgt. Closo. The detachment and settlers continued there until about the year 1770 when Louisiana, having passed into the hands of Spain, no attention was paid to the settlers and their little colony ceased to thrive. In the meantime their children had been growing up without education or the advantage of society. To remedy this, although the country was fertile and pleasant and capable of becoming rich and populous, they broke up the place and removed to the vicinity of Natchitoches.4

After the withdrawal of the settlers mentioned above, Northeast Texas was left solely to the Caddo Indians and other roving tribes.

In the following century, five years before the Connecticut-born frontiersman and empresario, Moses Austin, visited San Antonio in 1820 to apply for a land grant from the Mexican governor, his fellow countrymen were already making their way into Northeast Texas. These immigrants came from Kentucky and Tennessee by way of Missouri and Arkansas.5 Among the first arrivals in this movement were George and Alex Wetmore, former sutlers with the United States Army during the War of 1812.6 Their

---

5Rupert N. Richardson, Texas, the Lone Star State (New York: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1943), p. 75.
trading post was established in June, 1815, on Red River in what is now Red River County, near an ancient buffalo crossing. This area became an important center of settlement in Northeast Texas and was known as Pecan Point, a peninsula formed by a loop of Red River and cut off at its base transversely by Pecan Bayou.\(^7\) The name was first authenticated in French archives at Natchitoches under the name of Pointe aux Peconques, site of a settlement of a Caddo Indian tribe.\(^8\)

The Wetmore brothers had been preceded at Pecan Point by a dozen or more white fugitives from justice who were resident there in the summer of 1811.\(^9\) A Lamar County historian designates Adam Lawrence, a Tennessean, who arrived in 1815, as the first white man to settle in the Pecan Point area.\(^10\)

One of the early settlers whose arrival has been recorded and who was to become a prominent leader in the area was Claiborne Wright. On March 6, 1816, his wife, four sons, two daughters, and a slave girl embarked with him at the mouth of the Clear Fork of the Cumberland River in Smith County, Tennessee. Their keel-boat, Pioneer, carried them down the Cumberland to its mouth, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, thence by the Chickasaw Bluffs (Memphis), Walnut Bluffs (Vicksburg), and Natchez to the mouth of the Red River and thence to Natchitoches.

\(^7\)Ibid.

\(^8\)Ibid.

\(^9\)Ibid.

Claiborne Wright and his family arrived at Pecan Point on September 5, 1816.¹¹

Western expansion began as settlers moved beyond Pecan Point and established a community at Jonesborough thirty miles up Red River. These settlements were linked with the outside world by a spur of Trammel's Trace laid out by horse thieves who needed a route to Nacogdoches to sell animals stolen in Missouri. Several contemporary reports indicate that Texas, as well as other frontiers, attracted many fugitives from the law who were seeking an asylum from some American state.¹²

The early inhabitants of the Red River settlements were perplexed by an anomalous legal status. They regarded themselves as citizens of the United States, and they were justified in this claim because of the ill-defined boundary line between Spanish Texas and the American territory of Arkansas. At the same time, had the area south of Red River actually been considered within the boundaries of the United States, the residents were encroaching upon the unsurveyed public domain.¹³ Although the Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819 fixed the northeast boundary of Texas at a line running from the intersection of the Sabine River and the thirty-second parallel of latitude north to the Red River, the boundary line was not surveyed until years later. Much of Northeast Texas lay within a portion of the Territory of Arkansas.


¹²Richardson, op. cit., p. 75.

¹³Strickland, op. cit., p. 86.
designated as Arkansas County until 1818, then existing as part of Hempstead County until April 1, 1820 when Governor James Miller approved the act creating Miller County. Although Miller County was reorganized in 1828, the name was to remain until 1838 when Arkansas relinquished all claims to the land within the present boundaries of Northeast Texas.  

In 1821 Stephen F. Austin opened the land granted to his late father, and several families left the Red River settlements to join the new colony. Their places were soon taken by other immigrants along Red River. Some colonists destined for Austin's land grant camped at the Red River settlements and decided to go no further. Another population increase came in 1825 when the families north of Red River were forced to leave their homes in the Indian Territory to make way for the Choctaws.

**Pioneer Place-Names.** Many Northeast Texas counties and towns bear the names of prominent immigrants who pioneered settlements during the decade preceding the 1836 revolution. Biographical information about these men is plentiful and helpful in establishing the background of many early leaders in Northeast Texas. One of these prominent pioneers was Collin McKinney, for whom Collin County and McKinney, its county seat, were named. Born in New Jersey, McKinney followed the frontier to Kentucky in 1823. He arrived in Texas in 1831 and made his initial home near the present city of Texarkana. In 1840 he moved

---

14 Ibid., p. 94.

15 Richardson, *op. cit.*, p. 77.
into the blackland area of what is now Collin County.\textsuperscript{16} John Elliott Hopkins was a Kentuckian who started to Texas with the intention of joining Austin's colony. When he reached the south bank of Red River near the present line between Bowie and Red River counties, he decided to stay long enough to grow a crop. He never reached Austin's colony. Instead, he moved to the prairie where his sister Isabella and her husband James Clark had established Clarksville in 1833.\textsuperscript{17} Among the men sent into the area by the United States government in 1820 to remove the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was James Titus. Titus County was named for his son in 1846. Rains County, and its county seat of Emory, honor Emory Rains, who came from Warren County, Tennessee, and crossed Red River in 1825.\textsuperscript{18} Several Texas heroes, including Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, and James Bowie, for whom Bowie County was named, visited Northeast Texas settlements before going south to play important roles in the Texas Revolution. Crockett and Bowie died in the battle of the Alamo; Houston defeated General Santa Anna at San Jacinto and became the first president of the Republic.\textsuperscript{19}

The majority of these early immigrants were farmers drawn to Northeast Texas by rich soil and abundant timber. With them came Indian

\textsuperscript{16}Z. T. Fulmore, The History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names (Austin: S. R. Fulmore Publishers, 1926), p. 52.

\textsuperscript{17}Ibid., p. 57.

\textsuperscript{18}Ibid.

traders such as Samuel Fulton and Robert Cravens, who built a trading house at the mouth of Sander's Creek in Lamar County in 1833.\(^{20}\) The era of Indian trade was brief, however.

The general route of expansion which preceded the revolution developed as settlers pushed southward from Bowie, Red River, and Lamar counties both into the timbered country of Hopkins, Wood, and Van Zandt and the prairies of Hunt, Collin, and Kaufman counties.\(^{21}\)

The Texas Revolution. Two important events—one political, the other economic—occurred in 1836. The first was the victory of General Sam Houston's army over General Santa Anna, ending the revolution on April 21—forty-seven days after the fall of the Alamo. The importance of the revolution to the settlements along Red River has been interpreted in the following conclusions drawn by Rex W. Strickland:

The revolution in north Texas was dual in its nature; it broke the nominal ties that the area had with Mexico, but its real achievement was the breaking of the bonds which hitherto had connected Texas south of Red River to the United States, or more properly, with the Territory of Arkansas. San Jacinto, strangely enough, secured the independence of north Texas, not from Mexico, but from the United States. Had the battle been lost, the Americans would almost certainly have held on to Miller County; San Jacinto won, the United States let the long disputed area of Northeast Texas slip by default into the Republic of Texas.\(^{22}\)

The latter event took place in Louisiana where Captain Henry Shreve succeeded in removing the raft that had obstructed navigation on Red River, thereby giving Northeast Texas a dozen steamboat landings

\(^{20}\)Richardson, op. cit., p. 187.

\(^{21}\)Ibid., p. 196.

\(^{22}\)Strickland, op. cit., p. 240.
The opening of navigation in Northeast Texas for cargo vessels made Jefferson the Texas port second only to Galveston in importance. Jefferson, the county seat of Marion County, which adjoins Louisiana, had a water connection with New Orleans through Big Cypress Bayou, Caddo Lake, Red River, and the Mississippi until the turn of the century when Big Cypress Bayou became unnavigable except when the water reached flood levels. After the railroad by-passed Jefferson, the port city, which had once exported 40,000 bales of cotton annually and prospered as a major trade center, declined from its population peak of some 30,000 to only 3,000 in 1950.

Still another important occurrence may be noted on December 22, 1836 when the first congress of the Republic of Texas passed a bill over President Sam Houston's veto and established land offices. The territory included in this act covered a belt along Red River approximately fifty miles in width from Texarkana to Wichita Falls. First known as the Red River district, the area was really a county and had a senator and three representatives in the first congress.

The Era of the Republic. Migration trends from the time Texas became a republic in 1836 until annexation to the United States in 1845 have been summarized in the following statements:

23 Richardson, op. cit., p. 196.

24 Ibid., p. 212.


26 Neville, op. cit., p. 13.
Poor crops in the United States, the panic of 1837, and the business stagnation that followed, combined to send a swarm of immigrants to Texas in 1837.

The Mexican invasion of 1842, however, checked it sharply. In its bid for immigrants the state had to compete with such virgin country as Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, where the peril of foreign invasion was unknown.

The decline of immigration in 1843, and the subsequent shutting off of a supply of cash that immigrants had been bringing created a condition of stagnation of business not unlike that known in the United States after the panic of 1837. By 1844 the fear of Mexican invasion had ceased and the revival of immigration proved a stimulus to the economy.

Trains of immigrants gathered at the ferry crossings and had to wait for hours while the children busied themselves counting the conveyances. Indeed some people feared that the liberal Texan policy of granting citizenship and suffrage to immigrants after six months' residence might permit the newcomers to control the elections.27

The specific direction of the expansion of Northeast Texas may be surmised from movements of pioneer families. Settlers entered Hunt County in 1839 from Red River County communities, and five years later Ben Anderson's store constituted the beginning of Greenville. In 1842, the Hopkins family made settlements in the county which bears its name. The first families of Kaufman County were Dr. William P. King and a company of forty Mississippianis, who did not use the river route but came by ox train and settled near the town of Kaufman in 1841.28

The advance of the frontier from the northeast reached the upper Trinity River in 1841 when John Neely Bryan, a Tennessean, built his isolated log cabin near the three forks of the Trinity. Bryan, who had .

27Richardson, op. cit., p. 87.
28Ibid., p. 196.
traveled through Arkansas and the Red River settlements, was soon joined by other immigrants in founding the community which was to become Dallas. Nearby at Farmer's Branch, headquarters were established for Peter's Colony, which for a while outgrew the three forks settlement.\textsuperscript{29}

\textbf{General Characteristics of Immigrants.} These early Northeast Texans (also called Texasians\textsuperscript{30} and Texians by mid-nineteenth century writers) had a great deal in common, although they came from a variety of southeastern American states. The only notable foreign community in Northeast Texas was LaReunion, a French colony founded in west Dallas County in June, 1855, but later disbanded after a severe blizzard destroyed crops.

As early as 1836, travel guides to Texas were being written and circulated throughout the United States. These impressions by outsiders, usually well educated and perceptive to local color, contain informal descriptions of frontier life and frequent remarks about language and customs found among the pioneers. Some writers even devised individual spelling systems for the representation of dialectal speech. Few Easterners who traveled through Texas and later published their reactions to the people they encountered failed to comment upon the Texans' quaint expressions, violent profanity, and aversion to reading. From these contemporary impressions may be gleaned an understanding of

\textsuperscript{29}Ibid.

the early pioneer character not available in chauvinistic county histories or in impersonal population statistics. It should be remembered, however, that these outsiders were attempting to attract the attention of book-buyers in other states and that they were quick to magnify the contrasts and sensational aspects of Texas life rather than its similarities to life in other sections of the country.

The following generalizations about the Texas frontiersman were made by the author of The History of Texas: or the Emigrant's, Farmer's, and Politician's Guide, published in 1836 by a firm in Cincinnati:

**Early Settlers.** The inhabitants in general are (or rather were) composed of a class who had been unfortunate in life; as it could hardly be supposed that the fortunate except in a few instances, would voluntarily make their choice of a country wherein they were to encounter such a number of difficulties as the first settlers had to contend with, who in a great measure were banished from the pleasures of life and from necessities.  

Perhaps a more valid observation about the kind of people who migrated to Texas appears in the summation of a mid-twentieth century historian:

People came to Texas for many and varied reasons, but the most important single element in encouraging them was the vast amount of public land which was made available to settlers on easy terms. ...Aside from the generous land policy, people came to Texas for the same reason that led them to any frontier; that is, they desired to better their fortunes. Persons who had failed in an older settlement came seeking a new start....In 1845, as well as in 1836, there were settlers in Texas from every American state, but most of the Americans came from the southern and southeastern states. This was a natural result of geographical conditions and also influenced, no doubt, by the difficulty of achieving a place in society in the plantation-owner aristocracy of the South.  

---

31Ibid., p. 177.

A New York writer, who traveled extensively in Texas in 1856, did not see the northeastern corner of the state, but he did record the following impressions of that area based on what he learned from "informed" citizens:

This portion of the State (Northeast Texas) is that which, for the last three or four years, has been attractive to emigration. We learned, very soon after entering Texas, to have a respect for it as receiving general conversation encomiums...

The region is characterized by its direct business relations, through Red River, with the Mississippi; by its capabilities for agricultural productions of more northern States; and by the active class of emigrants by which it has been settled. The nearer districts have been peopled from Tennessee and Kentucky, and from the northernmost portions of the gulf States, and by farmers and small planters who hold a few field hands, and frequently only household servants, not disdaining to give their personal labor to their lands. Large plantations, with their beggarly accompaniments of poor whites, are comparatively rare, and the country feels the progressive life of its energetic citizens.33

That the author had strong anti-slavery sentiment is reflected in the following statements:

Mr. Houndsdell of Lamar County...knows from experience that a white man can labor as well in cotton-growing, and do as much work in general, as the black man. Dr. Carey, on Sulphur Prairie (Hopkins County), says that slavery is almost unknown there, and the settlers are far more industrious than in the South, etc.

The principal planting counties are the easternmost--Harrison, the oldest, having more than one quarter of the slaves found in the twenty-eight counties of this part of the state.34

Recognition of Northeast Texas as a distinct region in the state is indicated in the following comments:

The vaguest tavern conversation assumes a natural antagonism and future divisions between Eastern and Western Texas. The limiting


34Ibid., pp. 421-22.
line is not drawn—the people of the East assuming the Trinity as their western boundary, while those of the West call all beyond the Colorado, Eastern Texas. This leaves between the Trinity and the Colorado, Central Texas, a convenient and probable disposition.

Northeastern Texas, or the region above the navigable heads of the gulf rivers, and having its principal commercial relations with Red River, is a fourth district, also distinct from the body of the State. The line of the proposed Pacific railroad along the thirty-second parallel, extending upon the map from the Brazos to Shreveport in Louisiana, may indicate its southern limit. 35

Sources of immigrants. Aside from generalizations such as those given above, the most revealing index to sources of present-day vocabulary of the region is a statistical study of the home-states from which the settlers came to Texas. The immigrants brought along with them not only customs, religion, household goods, and farming techniques they had acquired elsewhere but vocabulary and dialectal peculiarities as well. Such information concerning the state of origin of these early Texans is a part of the census records. Fortunately, tables of statistics have been prepared by Barnes F. Lathrop in his valuable study, Migration into East Texas 1835-1860. The tables which appear on the following page indicate by four-year periods the states in which families lived immediately before coming to East Texas. Some idea of the states of origin for Northeast Texas may be determined from the second group of tables for northern and upper eastern counties of East Texas, which correspond approximately to the region designated as Northeast Texas in this study. It is well to remember when considering these statistics that states listed as sources of immigration were not always the states

### TABLE I

Sources of migration into East Texas by four-year periods, 1836-1860, showing the last state of residence before the family came to Texas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>(1836-1860)</th>
<th>(1848-1852)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1836-1840)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1840-1844)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1844-1848)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1852-1856)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1856-1860)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### TABLE II

Sources of migration into four northern counties in East Texas (Grayson, Hopkins, Kaufman, Lamar) for the period 1836-1860, showing the last state of residence before the family came to Texas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of migration into five upper eastern counties in East Texas (Bowie, Cass, Marion, Panola, Upshur) for the period 1836-1860. Note: Panola County is not included in the area designated in this study as Northeast Texas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birthplaces of parents. (Data based on ascertained arrivals of families from the census of 1850 for nine East Texas counties, including Bowie, Grayson, Kaufman, and Smith.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Carolina</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Carolina</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

37Ibid., pp. 39, 43, 44.
in which the settlers were born. The home-state of the family immediately before its arrival in Texas is indicated even though many settlers had been born elsewhere and had perhaps lived temporarily in several states before eventually coming to Texas. Thus, if the census lists Alabama or Tennessee, for example, as the states of origin, the ultimate source of these immigrants may be Virginia, the Carolinas, or even areas outside the southeastern United States.

In analyzing the origins of immigrants in East Texas, Lathrop devised a "child ladder method" with adjustments by which the birthplace of children recorded in the federal census was used to determine the state in which the parents lived before their arrival in Texas. Lathrop's study was based on an intensive interpretation of census material for one-half of the East Texas counties. On the basis of the states in which the immigrants and their ancestors were born, Lathrop concluded that in respect to East Texas, "Virginia and the Carolinas were grandparent states; Georgia and Kentucky were, in Pickwickian biology, junior grandparent states; Tennessee and Alabama were parent states; Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana were elder sister states." 38

The relationship of East Texas to the larger expansion of the South is established in the following summation by Lathrop:

At the end of the American Revolution, the progenitors of the bulk of those who would settle East Texas lived in the piedmont of Virginia and the Carolinas. The movements of these Virginians and Carolinians, their children and their grandchildren, though fluid and overlapping, may yet be separated into three main streams. The upper stream ran westward, primarily from Virginia, secondarily

---

38 Ibid., pp. 47, 50.
from North Carolina and Maryland, to the Ohio River valley, first into Kentucky and Ohio, then onward to Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. People of this stream, usually second or third generation, became Texas settlers from Kentucky and Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois. Whether technically free state or technically slave state in place of removal, they were essentially upper Southern in origin. A middle stream, rising in North Carolina, with a large tributary from Virginia, and a small one from South Carolina, poured into Tennessee, and thence into Missouri and Arkansas. This middle stream spread north, toward the Ohio valley, mingling with the upper stream, and south, into Alabama, and Mississippi, mingling with a lower stream. Besides providing nearly all of the Texas settlers from Tennessee, and perhaps one-half of those from Missouri and Arkansas, the middle stream contributed to the arrivals from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Mississippi. A lower stream, having headwaters in Virginia, but gaining its real volume in North Carolina and South Carolina, flowed into Georgia and through Georgia to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In the settlement of East Texas, this lower stream was the dominant one, accounting for a little over one-half of the arriving families. The middle stream furnished a full one-third, the upper stream, hardly more than one-tenth. The typical East Texan derived from the back-country folk of the Carolinas, and the pivot of his westward progression had been either Tennessee or Alabama.39

The statements above which apply generally to East Texas may be interpreted more specifically for Northeast Texas with the aid of Table II. (See page 26.) The resulting conclusion is that Tennessee was the more important pivotal state for counties in the western half of Northeast Texas, while Alabama was the more important pivotal state for counties in the eastern half of the area. Thus, it may also be concluded on the basis of the ultimate states of origin, that the typical East Texan came from English and Scotch-Irish family stock.

**Post-Civil War Developments.** After the interruption of the Civil War and Reconstruction, full-scale migrations resumed. The coming of the railroad in the 1870's was an economic boon for Northeast Texas. The area was served by the Texas & Pacific Railway whose main line crossed the width

39 Ibid., pp. 50-51.
of the entire region with terminals in Shreveport and Fort Worth. Other lines of the T&P ran from Texarkana (Bowie County) to Sherman (Grayson County) parallel to Red River, and from Texarkana to Marshall (Harrison County) along the Arkansas and Louisiana state lines. At these terminal points, connections were made with other major railways.

In 1876 five other railroad companies were operating trains, which came as far into Northeast Texas as Dallas, Mineola, Denison, and Longview, giving the region a total of some five hundred miles of track. The entire state, which had no railways in 1851, was being served by 1,784 miles in of track by July 1, 1876.40

Lateral western migration continued in the decades after the Civil War, bringing new people from older eastern communities. In Northeast Texas, immigrants from the southeastern United States found approximately the same terrain, climate, and crops they had known before, but here they found unclaimed areas of virgin soil and greater opportunities for earning a living. Beyond Dallas County lay the unfamiliar arid prairies and ranching country; to the north of Red River was the Indian Territory. These factors made East Texas terminus of westward migration and contributed to the growth of the region.

Although cotton remained the most important money crop, one of the post-war economic trends was an increase in diversified agricultural activities. Farmers soon discovered the suitability of the soil and market for tobacco, stock raising, wheat, corn, fruit, vegetables, lumber products,

syrup, corn, swine, and cereals. Kelley's iron furnace and foundry near Jefferson thrived as a young industry producing wheels and agricultural implements. Not until seventy-five years later were the rich iron ore deposits of the region to be fully exploited.

During the last decades of the nineteenth century, other less obvious resources of the region were being recognized as potential market products. Even the ubiquitous, gnarled bois d'arc tree was commanding a high price because of its durability and extensive use in the construction of wagon wheels and fences.

**Twentieth Century Trends.** No major changes occurred in the population or economy of Northeast Texas until World War I brought industrialization, transformed farmer into soldier-traveler, emancipated women, and stimulated urbanization. The disastrous impact of the depression, however, sent many rural-reared city dwellers hurrying back to the farm where they could grow their own food. A typical depression recollection in the area is the overnight appreciation of the jack rabbit and cotton-tail rabbit as a meat delicacy.

In 1931 the discovery of the rich East Texas oil field in Gregg County gave the area its greatest concentration of wealth and attracted a cosmopolitan population of skilled oil workers and other employment seekers. A wave of immigrants from Oklahoma also came into Northeast Texas after the Dust Bowl sent thousands in search of greener, more prosperous homes.

---

41Ibid., pp. 42, 142.

42Ibid., p. 98.
Patterns of past migration were completely broken by the population upheaval of World War II. Northeast Texas had an unusually large share of defense plants, army camps, air bases, and aviation industries as a result of wartime mobilization.

By the end of the war, cotton farming had become an agricultural activity of lesser importance, and dairying was growing rapidly. Every small-town Chamber of Commerce was and is still competing for industry to keep its citizens from moving to rival communities or to the cities. Today, now that one cycle of urbanization has been completed, small towns within the metropolitan radius of a crowded city are enjoying a new role as residential centers for commuters. Other small towns isolated from population centers and unable to attract industry are suffering sharp losses in population. The situation of these communities was stated precisely and frankly by the old-timer who sighed, "I reckon you'd say our town doesn't have any income left except our old age pensions." In every county, small-town life as it was known before World War II is disappearing rapidly and is being replaced by centers of small industry or else by withering villages where the average age of the citizenry is well past sixty.

Future prosperity is seen for the region as dams and reservoirs are built. Already completed are Lake Texoma, Lake Texarkana, Lake Lavon, Iron Bridge Reservoir, and others, with still more under construction or being proposed as government projects. The development of a more plentiful water supply is expected to distribute industry more equally throughout Northeast Texas.
Religion. Northeast Texas could very well be the western buckle of the Southern Bible Belt, which many believe extends across the entire state. By religious preference and social practice, this area is dominated by fundamentalists and strong church-centered communities. Southern Baptists have by far the greatest membership and influence here; Methodists rank second numerically; Presbyterians, the Church of Christ, and Disciples of Christ each claim a significant portion of Protestant membership. Also active are the Assembly of God, the Church of the Nazarene, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Pentecostal Church, and other groups. Only rarely will a Roman Catholic, Episcopal, or Christian Science church be found in communities with a population of less than 10,000. Even fewer Lutheran, Unitarian, and Jewish congregations exist.

Some of the outward signs of church influence are the prohibition of the sale of liquor in all areas except such urban centers as Dallas (where only one precinct in the county is "wet"), Tyler, and Longview; and the not infrequent protests of church groups against public schools which permit social dancing. Gambling and the sale of mixed drinks are forbidden by state law, but the legality of beer and alcoholic drinks is a local option. Until a few years ago no form of tobacco could be purchased in one community of some 500 people where a particular denomination had a strong influence on this voluntary commercial ban.

Occasionally in small towns, the old Sunday "blue laws" are discussed as a way of forcing movies to close on Sunday. Smoking by women in public is still not socially acceptable in some towns. Two years ago, the minister of the largest church in Dallas and "the largest
white Protestant congregation in the world" preached a series of sermons denouncing the evolutionists.

A more positive side of religious fervor which may be recognized in the smaller towns is the relatively low crime record and lack of concern by citizens for keeping their possessions carefully guarded. Such a trusting nature could also be regarded as a non-urban rather than a religious trait, however. In the interviews conducted for this word atlas, the informants in small towns were typically good Samaritans, who held little suspicion of strangers and who extended hospitality willingly. Several informants talked at length about their church affiliation and made references to their religion, especially when asked for the by-words they use when they are angry. Other responses to lexical questions, which will be discussed later in this study, bear out the assumption that religion was and is still a strong force upon the Northeast Texan's vocabulary.

Education. Illiteracy figures from the 1950 census of population showed that the median school year completed by Texans over the age of twenty-five was 9.3. Of the 4,212,755 Texans in this age category, 4.3% had not attended school for any length of time, 10.5% had attended one to four years, 10% for five to six years, 8.7% for seven years, and 10.5% for eight years. Approximately 54% had attended for nine years or more. The basis for illiteracy in the census reports for 1940 and 1950 was the relationship between the grade of school completed and illiteracy as established by earlier data.

The definition of illiteracy followed by the federal census from 1870 through 1930 was whether a person ten years or older could read and
write, either English or some other language. On this basis, a detailed study of illiteracy was ordered by the Texas legislature in 1920, and the number of illiterates found in the state at that time was 17.8% of the population. The average illiteracy among the twenty-six counties of Northeast Texas was 5.2%, with the eastern counties of heavy Negro populations showing the highest rates. The information on the following page depicts detailed features of this illiteracy report.43

Twelve years of public education are now available to every Northeast Texan; church and private schools are few, and these are confined to the larger cities. At the beginning of the 1959-60 school year, not one of the 135 school districts in the area had integrated classrooms of white and Negro students, although court action was pending in several school districts.

An educational trend in recent years has been the consolidation of small schools where the rural student population is declining. A model consolidation program was arranged by Naples and Omaha, two small towns in Morris County with a population of less than 2,500 each. The Paul W. Pewitt school was built at the half-way point between the two communities, which are separated by a distance of four miles. Other cooperative school districts have followed another plan of consolidating all elementary grades in one town and high school grades in another.

Perhaps the greatest effect of the educational system upon the language of the region stems from the fact that a great majority of the

---

ILLITERACY RATES IN TEXAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Native White</th>
<th>Foreign-Born White</th>
<th>Negro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>95,006</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>51,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>90,591</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>67,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>80,643</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>112,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For persons ten years of age and over who can neither read nor write, or who can read but can not write. Persons who can read and write a foreign language but can not read and write English are not classed as illiterate.

teachers employed are native residents. The teaching profession brings few outsiders into the area, for with the exception of Dallas County and the oil-producing region, school districts pay only the state salary scale of $3200 for a beginning teacher holding a bachelor's degree. For higher wages, teachers must go to wealthy school districts along the Gulf Coast, in West Texas, or in metropolitan areas. These minimum salaries also account for the minority of male teachers; the profession is most attractive, however, to wives seeking employment to supplement the family income. Thus, the educational influence exerted upon North­east Texas students comes from native female teachers. The student is likely to hear the same vocabulary at home and at school, except for his teacher's learned words and textbook English.

Institutions of higher learning are easily accessible in this section of the state. In addition to small religious, business, and technical institutes, there are East Texas State College, Commerce; Paris Junior College; Texarkana (Junior) College; Tyler Junior College; Kilgore (Junior) College; Southern Methodist University, Dallas; The University of Dallas (Catholic); Austin College (Presbyterian), Sherman; East Texas Baptist College, Marshall; Jarvis Christian College (Negro Disciples of Christ), Harrison County; Wiley College (Negro), Marshall; and Bishop College (Negro), Dallas and Marshall.

Summary. Lexical peculiarities of any group of people may be understood more readily once the origins, history, economics, religion, education, and other characteristics of the population have been established. The following generalizations should been kept in mind throughout
the subsequent chapters of this vocabulary study: 1) Northeast Texas pioneers were a homogeneous group of English and Scotch-Irish stock; 2) virtually no foreign element is to be found in the region; 3) the economy has evolved from cotton and related crops to oil production, dairying, industry, and finance; 4) "fundamentalist" groups exert a strong religious influence upon both doctrine and practice; 5) the children are educated by women teachers who speak the students' own dialect.

On the following pages, population information has been compiled from The Texas Almanac 1956-57 and depicted in maps and tables. Definitions of terms used in the following tables are: 1) Latin-American includes Mexican citizens and Spanish-speaking U.S. citizens of Mexican descent; 2) urban population includes inhabitants of both incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 or more people and also the unincorporated suburban population adjacent to cities of 50,000 or more; 3) farm-rural population includes inhabitants of farms; 4) non-farm rural population includes inhabitants of not classed as urban or farm-rural. An estimated population for 1955 for some counties appears whenever available.

---

45The Texas Almanac 1956-57, p. 111.
TABLE III

BOWIE COUNTY

Created in 1840 and organized in 1841 from Red River County.

Population:
1950 census 61,966
Urban+.........48.4%
Non-farm rural..32.2%
Farm rural.....19.4%
Anglo-American.75.3%
Latin-American.. 0.2%
Negro..........24.5%
1955 estimate 71,000
Population gain
1940-50........72.0%

Sources of Income:
U.S. Army Arsenal
and Ordnance Depot
Lumber
Creosoted timbers
Dairying
Beef cattle
Cotton
Vegetables
Small manufacturers

Census Totals 1850-1940

1850  2,912  1880  10,967  1920  39,472
1860  5,052  1890  20,267  1930  48,563
1870  4,684  1900  26,676  1940  50,208
  1910  34,827

*See page 37 for definition of terms.
TABLE IV

CAMP COUNTY

Created and organized in 1874 from Upshur County.

Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Source of Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>8,740</td>
<td>Iron ore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feed crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5,317</td>
<td>Dairying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm</td>
<td>3,423</td>
<td>Beef cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>1,828</td>
<td>Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>Iron-steel plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-American</td>
<td>5,484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin-American</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1955 estimate 9,100

Population loss 1940-50......15.0%

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>5,391</td>
<td>5,931</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>6,624</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>9,146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS**

**TABLE V**

**CASS COUNTY**

Created and organized in 1846 from Bowie County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population:</th>
<th>Sources of Income:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950 census 26,732</td>
<td>Iron ore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban .............14.1%</td>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm rural ..40.8%</td>
<td>Sawmills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm rural .... 45.0%</td>
<td>Beef cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-American ...67.6%</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro ............32.4%</td>
<td>Iron-steel plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955 estimate 33,496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population loss 1940-50...20.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Census Totals 1840-1950**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>4,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>8,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>8,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>16,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>22,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>22,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>27,587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

TABLE VI

COLLIN COUNTY

Created and organized in 1846 from Fannin County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sources of Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>9,264</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>14,013</td>
<td>Onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>25,983</td>
<td>Dairying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>36,737</td>
<td>Textile mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>50,087</td>
<td>Clothing factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>49,021</td>
<td>Small industries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population:
- 1950 census: 41,692
- Urban: 25.3%
- Non-farm rural: 37.5%
- Farm rural: 37.2%
- Anglo-American: 90.3%
- Latin-American: 0.7%
- Negro: 9.0%

1955 estimate: 43,500

Population loss 1940-50: 11.6%

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>9,264</td>
<td>14,013</td>
<td>25,983</td>
<td>36,737</td>
<td>50,087</td>
<td>49,021</td>
<td>49,609</td>
<td>46,180</td>
<td>47,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE VII

DALLAS COUNTY

Created and organized in 1846 from Nacogdoches and Robertson counties.

Population:
- 1950 census: 614,799
- Urban: 89.8%
- Non-farm rural: 8.3%
- Farm rural: 1.9%
- Anglo-American: 83.1%
- Latin-American: 3.5%
- Negro: 13.4%
- 1955 estimate: 760,000

Population gain:
- 1940-50: 54.3%

Sources of Income:
- Finance
- Insurance
- Clothing factories
- Aviation industries
- Wholesale, retail trade
- Cement
- Manufacturing
- Farming
- Dairying

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>2,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>8,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>13,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>33,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>67,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>82,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>135,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>210,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>325,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>398,564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DELTA COUNTY

Created and organized in 1870. Originally part of Red River County; later part of Lamar and Hopkins counties.

Population:
- 1950 census: 8,964
- Urban: 0.0%
- Non-farm rural: 45.7%
- Farm rural: 54.3%
- Anglo-American: 89.6%
- Negro: 10.4%

Population loss:
- 1940-50: 30.3%

Sources of Income:
- Cotton
- Dairying
- Beef cattle
- Canneries

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Census</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>5,597</td>
<td>9,117</td>
<td>15,249</td>
<td>14,566</td>
<td>15,887</td>
<td>13,138</td>
<td>12,858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ELLIS COUNTY

Created in 1849 and organized in 1850 from Navarro County.

Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>5,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>7,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>21,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>31,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>50,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>53,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Income:

- Brick factories
- Cotton
- Beef cattle
- Dairying
- Poultry
- Small industries

Population loss 1940-50: 4.4%

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>5,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>7,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>21,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>31,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>50,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>53,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>55,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>53,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>47,733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FANNIN COUNTY

Created in 1837 and organized in 1838 from Red River County.

Population:
- 1950 census: 31,253
- Urban: 22.6%
- Non-farm rural: 32.8%
- Farm rural: 44.6%
- Anglo-American: 89.3%
- Latin-American: 0.2%
- Negro: 10.5%

Population loss 1940-50: 23.9%

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,788</td>
<td>9,217</td>
<td>13,207</td>
<td>25,501</td>
<td>38,709</td>
<td>41,793</td>
<td>44,901</td>
<td>48,186</td>
<td>41,163</td>
<td>41,064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Income:
- Cotton
- Beef cattle
- Poultry
- Cotton textiles
- Dairying
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

TABLE XI

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Created and organized in 1875 from Titus County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population:</th>
<th>Sources of Income:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950 census 6,257</td>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban..............6.0%</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm rural..39.3%</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm rural......54.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-American..93.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro...............6.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population loss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-50...........25.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAYSON COUNTY

Created and organized in 1846 from Fannin County.

Population:
- 1950 census: 70,467
- Urban: 53.4%
- Non-farm rural: 28.9%
- Farm rural: 17.7%
- Anglo-American: 90.9%
- Latin-American: 0.4%
- Negro: 8.7%
- 1955 estimate: 75,400

Population gain:
- 1940-50: 1.4%

Sources of Income:
- Farming
- Livestock
- Military installations
- Oil
- Small industries
- Poultry
- Recreation center (Lake Texoma)

Census Totals 1850–1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>8,184</td>
<td>14,387</td>
<td>38,108</td>
<td>52,211</td>
<td>63,761</td>
<td>65,996</td>
<td>74,165</td>
<td>65,843</td>
<td>69,499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GREGG COUNTY

Created and organized in 1873 from Rusk and Upshur counties.

Population:
- 1950 census: 61,258
- Urban: 62.0%
- Non-farm rural: 30.6%
- Farm rural: 7.2%
- Anglo-American: 75.5%
- Latin-American: 0.1%
- Negro: 24.4%
- 1955 estimate: 69,222
- Population gain: 5.6%

Sources of Income:
- Oil (East Texas field discovered 1931)
- Iron ore
- Machinery factories
- Oil field supplies
- Furniture factories

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>8,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>9,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>12,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>14,140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table XIV**

**HARRISON COUNTY**

Created in 1839 and organized in 1842 from Shelby County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sources of Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>11,822</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>15,001</td>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>13,241</td>
<td>Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>25,177</td>
<td>Brick, tile plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>28,324</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>31,876</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>37,243</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>50,900</td>
<td>Dairying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>estimate 55,000</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population:

- **1950 census**: 47,745
- **Urban**: 46.8%
- **Non-farm rural**: 22.6%
- **Farm rural**: 30.6%
- **Anglo-American**: 48.3%
- **Negro**: 51.7%
- **1955 estimate**: 55,000
- **Population loss**: 1940-50: 6.2%

Census Totals 1850-1940:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,822</td>
<td>15,001</td>
<td>13,241</td>
<td>25,177</td>
<td>28,324</td>
<td>31,876</td>
<td>37,243</td>
<td>43,565</td>
<td>48,937</td>
<td>50,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Hopkins County**

Created and organized in 1846 from Lamar and Nacogdoches counties.

**Population:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1950 census</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Non-farm rural</th>
<th>Farm rural</th>
<th>Anglo-American</th>
<th>Negro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>23,490</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources of Income:**

- Dairying
- Livestock
- Cotton
- Valve factory
- Small industries

**Population loss 1940-50:** 22.4%

**Census Totals 1850-1940**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,623</td>
<td>7,745</td>
<td>12,651</td>
<td>15,461</td>
<td>20,572</td>
<td>27,950</td>
<td>31,038</td>
<td>34,791</td>
<td>29,410</td>
<td>30,274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population:**

- Dairying
- Livestock
- Cotton
- Valve factory
- Small industries
Hunt County

Created and organized in 1846 from Nacogdoches and Fannin counties.

Population:
- 1950 census: 42,731
- Urban: 48.2%
- Non-farm rural: 22.4%
- Farm rural: 29.3%
- Anglo-American: 84.8%
- Latin-American: 0.5%
- Negro: 14.7%

Population loss:
- 1940-50: 12.4%

Sources of Income:
- Aviation instruments
- Cotton
- Dairying
- Flour mills
- Clothing factories
- Small industries

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>6,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>10,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>17,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>31,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>47,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>48,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>50,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>49,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>48,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KAUFMAN COUNTY

Created and organized in 1848 from Henderson County.

Population:
- 1950 census: 31,170
- Urban: 45.7%
- Non-farm rural: 19.5%
- Farm rural: 34.7%
- Anglo-American: 70.2%
- Latin-American: 1.3%
- Negro: 28.5%

Population loss
- 1940-50: 18.6%

Sources of Income:
- Farming
- Livestock
- Poultry
- State mental hospital
- Small industries

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>15,448</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>41,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3,939</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>21,598</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>40,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>6,895</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>33,376</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>38,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>34,323</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAMAR COUNTY

Created in 1840 and organized in 1841 from Red River County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sources of Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950 census 43,033</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban 50.3%</td>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm rural 18.0%</td>
<td>Dairying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm rural 31.7%</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-American 81.5%</td>
<td>Canneries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro 18.5%</td>
<td>Small industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population loss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-50 14.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>3,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>10,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>15,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>27,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>37,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>48,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>46,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>55,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>48,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>50,425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARION COUNTY

Created and organized in 1860 from Cass and Harrison counties.

Population

- 1950 census: 10,172
- Urban: 31.1%
- Non-farm rural: 25.1%
- Farm rural: 43.8%
- Anglo-American: 43.1%
- Latin-American: 0.1%
- Negro: 56.8%

Population loss
- 1940-50: 11.2%

Sources of Income:
- Farming
- Livestock
- Oil
- Forest products

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>3,977</td>
<td>8,562</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>10,862</td>
<td>10,754</td>
<td>10,472</td>
<td>10,886</td>
<td>10,371</td>
<td>11,457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MORRIS COUNTY

Created and organized in 1875 from Titus County.

Population:
- 1950 census: 9,433
- Urban: 00.0%
- Non-farm rural: 61.4%
- Farm rural: 38.6%
- Anglo-American: 66.9%
- Negro: 33.1%
- 1955 estimate: 11,500

Sources of Income:
- Iron-steel plant
- Iron ore
- Cotton
- Fruits
- Farming

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>5,032</td>
<td>6,580</td>
<td>8,220</td>
<td>10,429</td>
<td>10,289</td>
<td>10,028</td>
<td>8,810</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

TABLE XXI

RAINS COUNTY

Created and organized in 1870 from Hopkins, Wood, and Hunt counties.

Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Non-farm rural</th>
<th>Farm rural</th>
<th>Anglo-American</th>
<th>Latin-American</th>
<th>Negro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950 census</td>
<td>4,266</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.056</td>
<td>.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-50</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Income:

- Cotton
- Beef cattle
- Dairying
- Farming

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>3,909</td>
<td>6,127</td>
<td>6,778</td>
<td>8,099</td>
<td>7,114</td>
<td>7,334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RED RIVER COUNTY

Created in 1836 and organized in 1837, an original county.

Population:
1950 census 21,851
Urban............19.9%
Non-farm rural..31.1%
Farm rural......49.0%
Anglo-American..76.1%
Negro..........23.9%

Population loss
1940-50.........26.6%

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>3,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>8,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>10,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>17,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>21,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>29,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>28,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>35,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>30,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>29,769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROCKWALL COUNTY

Created and organized in 1873 from Kaufman County.

Population:

1950 census  6,156
Urban ............. 00.0%
Non-farm rural .... 52.4%
Farm rural .......... 47.6%
Anglo-American .... 72.4%
Latin-American ....  0.2%
Negro ............... 27.4%

Population loss
1940-50 ............ 12.7%

Sources of Income:

Cotton
Grain
Livestock
Aluminum processing
Clothing factory

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Non-farm Rural</th>
<th>Farm Rural</th>
<th>Anglo-American</th>
<th>Latin-American</th>
<th>Negro</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>2,984</td>
<td>5,972</td>
<td>8,531</td>
<td>8,072</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SMITH COUNTY

Created and organized in 1846 from Nacogdoches County.

Population:
- 1950 census: 75,701
- Urban: 52.2%
- Non-farm rural: 24.8%
- Farm rural: 23.1%
- Anglo-American: 70.0%
- Latin-American: 0.2%
- Negro: 29.8%
- 1955 estimate: 81,000
- Population gain: 1940-50: 8.1%

Sources of Income:
- Oil
- Gas
- Lignite
- Roses
- Dairying
- Lumber
- Oil field supplies
- Canneries
- General Electric plant

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>4,292</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>21,863</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>46,769</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>13,392</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>28,324</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>53,123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>16,432</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>37,370</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>69,090</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>41,746</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TITUS COUNTY

Created and organized in 1846 from Red River and Bowie counties.

Population:
- 1950 census 17,302
- Urban...........36.7%
- Non-farm rural..26.5%
- Farm rural.......36.8%
- Anglo-American..81.0%
- Latin-American..0.6%
- Negro............18.4%
- Population loss
  1940-50............10.0%

Sources of Income:
- Oil
- Oil refinery
- Farming
- Beef cattle
- Dairying
- Poultry
- Iron ore
- Lumber

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Census Total</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Census Total</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Census Total</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Census Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>3,636</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>5,859</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>18,128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>7,648</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>16,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>11,339</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>16,422</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE XXVI

UPSHUR COUNTRY

Created and organized in 1846 from Harrison and Nacogdoches counties.

Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1950 Census</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Non-farm Rural</th>
<th>Farm Rural</th>
<th>Anglo-American</th>
<th>Negro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>20,822</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population loss 1940-50........20.5%

Sources of Income:

- Oil
- Farming
- Iron ore
- Lignite
- Fruits
- Beef cattle
- Poultry
- Sweet potato processing

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>10,644</td>
<td>12,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>10,266</td>
<td>12,695</td>
<td>16,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>22,472</td>
<td>22,297</td>
<td>26,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>19,960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

TABLE XXVII

VAN ZANDT COUNTY

Created and organized in 1848 from Henderson County.

Population:
1950 census 22,593%
Urban............. 00.0%
Non-farm rural... 45.1%
Farm rural........ 54.9%
Anglo-American... 92.8%
Latin-American... 0.4%
Negro............... 6.8%

Population loss
1940-50............. 27.5%

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>6,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>12,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>16,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>25,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>25,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>30,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>22,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>31,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Income:
Farming
Livestock
Oil
Salt mining
Lignite
TABLE XXVIII

WOODBURY COUNTY

Created and organized in 1850 from Van Zandt County.

Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>21,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm rural</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm rural</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-American</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population loss 1940-50: 12.5%

Sources of Income:

- Oil
- Lumbering
- Gas
- Lignite
- Iron ore
- Farming
- Dairying
- Canneries
- Watermelons

Census Totals 1850-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,968</td>
<td>6,894</td>
<td>11,212</td>
<td>13,932</td>
<td>21,048</td>
<td>23,417</td>
<td>27,707</td>
<td>24,183</td>
<td>24,360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III

MAPS AND STATISTICAL SUMMARIES OF RESPONSES

On the maps which follow, responses to each of the 127 questions are portrayed by symbols placed at the geographical location of each informant's community. Broken lines drawn on some of the maps indicate the isoglosses, or word boundaries, within the region. Below each map are the symbols for the responses and the percentage of the two hundred informants who gave a particular answer. On each map the symbol "—" represents no response, the symbol "*" identifies other responses, and the symbols "●," "○," "★," "☆," "#," "✓," "□," and "★," in that order, indicate the eight most popular answers.

The following explanations are important for the correct interpretation of data:

1) No response ordinarily means that the informant did not reply, but occasionally it indicates the question was overlooked in the interview or that the answer was disqualified as an evident misunderstanding or for some other reason.

2) Other responses indicate that the informant gave some other term besides those listed in the left column or that he gave secondary responses; in either case his answer appears in the right column under the heading of other responses.
3) Age groups in the statistical tables are given by ten-year groups except in the first division where the youngest informant was fourteen; hence, "14+" indicates the age group from fourteen to twenty, "20+" represents the age group from twenty to thirty, etc. The symbol "+" appearing after percentages in the column for informants eighty to ninety years of age identifies the additional response of a single informant over ninety years of age. The responses of this informant, a ninety-two-year-old gentleman in Morris County, are included in the tabulations according to sex, education, and size of community.

4) Educational Group I means that the informants have never attended school or that they did not complete the elementary grades.

5) Educational Group II signifies that the informants completed elementary school.

6) Educational Group III indicates that the informants completed high school and, in a few cases, attended or completed college.

7) Communities in the rural group designate those with a population of less than 500.

8) Communities in the town group represent those with a population of from 500 to 10,000.

9) Communities in the city group include those with a population of more than 10,000, the current figure set by the Texas Almanac for designations.

10) In the discussions which follow the statistical tables, statements should be interpreted as valid for the interviews conducted among the two hundred informants for this word atlas and not as absolute con-
elusions about the vocabulary of all Northeast Texans. Comments about Kurath's study are made for the purpose of providing comparisons and contrasts and refer to Hans Kurath's *A Word Geography of the Eastern United States*, University of Michigan Press, 1949. For spellings of dialect vocabulary, the author has consulted the glossary of Kurath's *Word Geography* whenever applicable. Other guides to spelling which were consulted are Harold Wentworth's *American Dialect Dictionary*, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1944, and the *Dictionary of Americanisms* (2 volumes), edited by Mitford Mathews for the University of Chicago Press, 1951. A glossary of all responses and the number of the map on which each appears will be found in the final pages of this word atlas.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 1

TIME WHEN THE SUN COMES UP

- 44.0% sunup
- 37.5% sunrise
- 8.5% daylight
- 5.0% daybreak
- 3.0% dawn

+ 2.0% other responses

break of dawn
break of day
crack of day
early morning

Ole Hanner's coming over the hill.
### Table 1: Frequency of Use of Morning Terms by Age and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunup</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylight</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daybreak</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunup</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylight</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daybreak</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In overall distribution, the majority of informants use **sunup** or **sunrise**. **Sunup** occurs most frequently in the south-central portion of Northeast Texas in Rains, Wood, Van Zandt, and Smith counties, while **sunrise** appears most often in the Dallas metropolitan area. **Dawn** is used as a learned expression by city informants younger than 70. **Daybreak** is also confined chiefly to the city. **Men** show a preference for **sunup**; **women** favor **sunrise**.
AT SIX IN THE MORNING YESTERDAY, THE SUN

○ 59.0% rose
○ 13.5% came up
★ 13.0% come up
★ 7.5% rised
# 5.5% riz

+ 1.5% other responses
arose
come up in the east
raised
shined out
At six in the morning yesterday, the sun rose, according to more than half the informants. Rose as the preferred past tense verb is especially popular among women and persons of both sexes under 40. Riz, rised, and other responses are not recorded for persons under 40. Come up, riz, and rised occur primarily among the less educated groups of informants, among men, and in rural areas.
THE WEATHER HAS BEEN BAD, BUT NOW IT IS

bullet 30.0% clearing up + 13.0% other responses

circle 17.0% clearing off broken off

star 13.0% fairing off changed for the better

star 8.5% clearing coming fair

# 8.0% moderating

✓ 5.5% fairing up getting a break

# 5.0% fairing in the weather getting fair

letting up
For the verb concept of improvement in the weather, phrases containing clearing are far more common than those containing fairing. Clearing up is used by the majority of informants under 30, while moderating is not used by anyone under 40 or anyone from the city. Clearing off is rare in the city where clearing has its greatest popularity. Fairing, never used by the lowest educational group, is also a city phrase. Other
responses are given by one fourth of the informants in the lowest educational group.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 4

STORM WITH RAIN AND THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

- .5% no response  + 13.5% other responses
○ 50.5% thunder storm  disagreeable weather
○ 13.0% electrical storm  hurricane
★ 8.5% storm  lightning storm
☆ 8.0% electric storm  nor'easter
# 5.0% rain storm  terrible bluster
✓ 2.0% thunder cloud
A storm accompanied by thunder and lightning is identified by one half of the informants as a **thunder storm**, a term which is most popular among the young and least popular among the old. **Electric storm** is not recorded in the city, and its occurrence is rare among the highest educational group outside the city. Twice as many males as females give colorful **other responses**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunder storm</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>32.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electrical storm</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electric storm</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain storm</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunder storm</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electrical storm</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electric storm</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain storm</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 5

VERY HEAVY RAIN THAT DOESN'T LAST LONG

- 1.0% no response
+ 25.0% other responses

• 23.5% downpour
○ 23.0% shower
★ 14.5% cloudburst
☆ 6.0% gully washer
# 3.5% pourdow
✓ 1.5% come a flood
□ 1.0% raining cats and dogs
* 1.0% toad strangler

bottom fell out
chuck floater
clear-up shower
clod-buster
clod-melter
cotton-shower
deluge
flash flood
George Washington washout
goose-drownder
ground-soaker
he-rain
junk-mover
raining frogs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downpour</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shower</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudburst</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gully washer</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pourdown</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come a flood</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raining cats and dogs</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toad strangler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downpour</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shower</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudburst</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gully washer</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pourdown</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come a flood</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raining cats and dogs</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toad strangler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For a heavy rain of short duration—a common occurrence in spring and summer—downpour and shower are equally popular responses. Shower is used by more than twice as many females as males. Preference for pourdown is restricted primarily to informants over 60, especially those over 80. Toad strangler is not found outside Bowie and Red River counties. Other responses, least common among city women in the highest educational group, reflect regional interest in farming, i.e. cotton-shower, clod-buster, clod-melter.
THE WIND HAS BEEN BLOWING HARD, BUT NOW IT IS NOT BLOWING SO HARD. THE WIND HAS

- 2.0% no response
● 26.5% ceased
○ 14.5% died (down)
★ 14.0% laid
☆ 11.5% calmed
# 5.0% eased up
✓ 5.0% laid down
+ 21.5% other responses
abated
about stopped
diminished
eased off
gotten balmy
laid still
lulled
quieted
settled
slacked up
slowed up
subsided
For the verb concept of the termination of a strong wind, *ceased*—the most common response—is given by only a few informants under 40, while *died (down)* is rare among persons over 60. *Laid down* and *died (down)* are not found in the lowest educational group. *Eased up* is limited primarily to city males.
A STRONG COLD WIND FROM THE NORTH

- .5% no response
- 70.5% norther
- 8.5% blue norther
- 6.5% blizzard
- 4.5% north wind
- 3.5% northern
- 1.5% northerner
- 1.0% cold front

+ 3.5% other responses
- blizzard (old)
- norther (new)
- blue norther
- cool snap
- dry norther
- freeze
- fresh wind
- Texas blue norther
- Texas norther
- The wind's done got in the orchard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norther</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>84.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue norther</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blizzard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north wind</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold front</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northerner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norther</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue norther</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blizzard</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north wind</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold front</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northerner</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Norther has the highest frequency of responses in all categories as the term for a strong cold wind from the north. Of the less common
expressions, blue norther is not found in southeast counties, and blizzard is not recorded in the southwest corner of the region. No one over 30 uses cold front, a term most likely acquired from television weather reports. Only city males in the highest educational group answer with cold front. Blizzard and other responses occurring primarily in the lowest educational category are not heard in the city. The informant who said, "The wind's done got in the orchard," explained that an extremely cold north wind would cause him to modify this statement to, "The wind's done got in the peach orchard."
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 8

LONG PERIOD OF DRY WEATHER

- .5% no response + 2.5% other responses

● 82.5% drought
○ 13.5% dry spell
★ 1.0% dry weather

draft
hard drought
hot spell
It's so dry it's got cracks in the ground.

long dry spell

It's so dry it's got cracks in the ground.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drouth</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry spell</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry weather</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drouth</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry spell</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry weather</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dread of every Northeast Texas farmer is a long period of dry weather, not uncommon in the area. **Drouth**, usually pronounced with the final th sound, is used generally by the majority of the informants. The greatest concentration of informants using **dry spell** is in the blackland cotton farming region of Hunt, Fannin, Delta, and Lamar counties. **Dry spell** has the least occurrence among the lowest educational group. Most of the other responses came from the lesser educated. Instead of giving a direct answer, one cotton farmer commented sadly, "When it doesn't rain for a long time, I just say we aren't going to make anything," an indication of the economic chaos caused by drouth. Another comment heard was, "The field's so dry, it's got cracks in the ground." One informant calls a long period of rainy weather a wet drouth.
ANOTHER NAME FOR A SYCAMORE TREE

- 94.5% no response
- 3.0% cottonwood
- 1.0% birchwood
- 5% a long tall slick sycamore sapling
- 5% big leaf maple
- 5% buttonball
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>96.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cottonwood</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birchwood</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a long tall slick sycamore sapling</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big leaf maple</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttonball</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>Education I</th>
<th>Education II</th>
<th>Education III</th>
<th>Size of Community Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>92.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cottonwood</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birchwood</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a long tall slick sycamore sapling</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big leaf maple</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttonball</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Few Northeast Texans realize that other words exist for the sycamore tree. Kurath cites buttonball as a common occurrence in Connecticut and adjoining states. Only one Northeast Texan—a man who reads a great deal—offers buttonball as a synonym for sycamore. Cottonwood is suggested as an alternate name by six informants, four of whom live in the northeast corner of the region where the cottonwood does not grow. None of the other responses is found in the city.
ARTIFICIAL WATERING PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK

- ● 39.5% pool
- ○ 27.0% tank
- ★ 23.5% pond or stock pond
- ☆ 4.0% pool (old)
  tank (new)
- # 2.0% water hole

+ 4.0% other responses

earth tank
irrigation hole
lake
stock bank
watering hole
water trough
well
Of all the questions in this survey, this one which pertains to an artificial watering place for livestock produces the clearest isoglosses (word boundaries). In the western counties, tank is an almost unanimous response; in the central counties, pool is the most popular term; in the southeastern counties, pond or stock pond is most common. There are also indications that tank is gaining in popularity, for several farmers and dairymen remarked that they have been "corrected" for using
pool or pond and that the United States Department of Agriculture uses tank in its bulletins. Tank originally took on the meaning of an artificial watering place for livestock in West Texas where metal tanks were placed in the ground near windmills to hold water for cattle grazing in that arid region. Later, when holes were dug to hold water, tank was retained as the name for this small body of water. A few informants make the distinction by calling these earth or earthen tanks. To most of the informants in the central and eastern counties of Northeast Texas, tank applies only to metal tanks which contain water supplies. The informants who use pond usually reserve pool for referring to swimming pools. Some of the informants using pool regard pond as an indication that the watering place is natural rather than man-made.
A POISONOUS VINE THAT MAKES THE SKIN BREAK OUT

46.5% poison ivy
34.5% poison oak
11.0% poison ivy (1st choice)
poison oak (2nd choice)
5.5% poison oak (1st choice)
poison ivy (2nd choice)
1.0% poison ivory
.5% ground ivy
.5% poisonous ivy
.5% poison vine
The majority of informants refer to a poisonous vine that makes the skin break out as either poison ivy or poison oak, and some use
both expressions. Poison oak has a higher occurrence in the eastern part of the region where oak trees are more plentiful. Poison ivy is most popular among the younger informants, especially females, city dwellers, and the highest educational bracket. The highest percentage of informants using poison oak is among males and the lowest educational class. Poison ivory is a folk etymology limited almost entirely to non-city dwellers in the lowest educational division.
PLACE TO LET CARS OR TRAINS PASS THROUGH A FENCE

- 12.0% no response
+ 4.0% other responses

★ 29.5% gap
★ 23.0% gate
★ 19.5% cattleguard
gate cow-catcher
cattleguard
stock guard
stock gap
stock gap overpass
stock gap overpass
cow-catcher
crossing parkway
crossing parkway
crossing parkway
trestle
trestle
trestle
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gate</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattleguard</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock gap</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crossing</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattle gap</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stockguard</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trestle</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This question refers to a break in a fence by a road or a railroad track which allows cars and trains to pass but prevents crossing by livestock. Bars placed horizontally across a ditch, upright spikes on both sides of the train track, or other impediments to livestock are used without obstruction to cars and trains.

Gap, the most common response, has greatest occurrence among informants over 50, while gate has more frequent responses among informants under 40. Cattleguard is not recorded in the three northwest-most counties. Non-rural communities and women in the two highest educational brackets account for most of the no responses. Other responses come from females, chiefly those in the lowest educational group.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 13

PLACE TO WALK AT THE SIDE OF THE STREET

● 68.5% sidewalk
   (not especially concrete)

○ 26.5% sidewalk
   (must be concrete)

★ 1.5% walk

☆ 1.0% side of road

# 1.0% trail

✓ .5% concrete walk

□ .5% ground

* .5% path
To the majority of informants, sidewalk means either a paved or unpaved place to walk at the side of the road. Insistence that
sidewalks are always concrete comes primarily from residents of non-rural areas. All other responses come chiefly from rural males in the lowest educational division. Rare occurrence of sidewalk (must be concrete) in the central section of the region may be accounted for by the fact that there are few cities in this part of Northeast Texas and paved sidewalks are less common. Pavement, a synonym for sidewalk which is characteristic of eastern Pennsylvania, is not used by a single Northeast Texas informant in that sense.
ROOM IN THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE WHERE GUESTS ARE ENTERTAINED

- 73.0% living room + 1.0% other responses
- 8.5% parlor
- ★ 7.5% front room
- ☆ 5.0% living room (new)
  parlor (old)
- # 2.0% den
- ✓ 1.0% guest room
- □ 1.0% sitting room
- * 1.0% sitting room (old)
  living room (new)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front room</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest room</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting room (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front room</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room (new)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor (old)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest room</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting room</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room (new)</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting room (old)</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Living room is the most common name in Northeast Texas for the room of the house in which the family receives and entertains guests. Some of the older informants continue to use parlor or front room, the latter having fairly frequent occurrence in the Virginiyas and North Carolina, according to Kurath's study. In newer homes with dens and family rooms where the family and close friends gather to visit or watch television, these rooms are usually entered from the breezeway or garage, and the front entrance to the living room is used only by strangers or on formal occasions. This change in the home-building and entertainment habits accounts for the response of den by several informants.
MAP 15

SHELF OVER A FIREPLACE

● 77.0% mantle
○ 9.0% mantleboard
★ 8.0% mantlepiece
☆ 5.0% fireboard
# 1.0% shelf
Mantle is by far the most common name for the shelf over a fireplace, although older informants also speak of mantlepieces, mantleboards, and fireboards, the latter being a term recorded by Kurath in the western parts of Virginia and North Carolina. One half of the lowest educational group gives some response other than mantle. Mantleboard and fireboard are predominantly rural usages and are heard among the lowest educational group. Mantlepiece has a more general range of distribution.
TROUGHS TO TAKE THE WATER OFF THE ROOF

- 4.5% no response
+ 5.5% other responses

- 71.0% gutters
- 5.5% water troughs
drain lines
dreen pipes
guttering

- 3.5% eaves troughs
guttern

- 3.5% troughs

- 3.0% drains

- 1.5% cistern troughs

- 1.5% lead troughs

water catchers
valleys

water holders
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutters</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>80.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water troughs</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eaves troughs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troughs</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drain</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cistern troughs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead troughs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutters</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water troughs</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eaves troughs</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troughs</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drain</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cistern troughs</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead troughs</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In rural areas without a municipal water supply, metal troughs are placed around the roof of a house to catch water and direct its flow.
into a metal tank or cistern, an artificial well usually lined with bricks. Elsewhere, these metal troughs attached to the edge of the roof are frequently used to carry rain water to a drainage area. The general term for these troughs in Northeast Texas is *gutters*, especially among the well educated and in towns and cities. *Cistern troughs* and *eaves troughs* are terms limited to persons over 50 outside the city. Kurath found *eaves troughs* among the informants in New England and in North Carolina; *water troughs* occurred sporadically in North Carolina and in the Virginias. One of the miscellaneous responses in Northeast Texas is *valleys*, a term which usually refers to metal strips placed at points where portions of the roof form an angle. Water flows down these *valleys* to the *gutters*, but one informant extended the use of *valleys* to include the metal troughs around the roof.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 17

UNFINISHED SPACE BETWEEN THE CEILING AND THE TOP OF THE HOUSE

- 1.0% no response
- 67.5% attic
- 27.0% loft
- 2.0% gable
- 1.0% louvers
- 1.0% rafters
- .5% eaves
According to the table, the majority of informants respond with "attic" to indicate that they made no distinction between the word for the finished and unfinished areas above the ceiling. One fourth of the informants were careful to make the distinction that the unfinished space is a "loft." Many of the informants...
who choose attic are unwilling to accept loft because of the word's association with barns. Loft is rare in cities but most popular among the two lowest educational groups. Loft is also rare along the western edge and the extreme southeast corner of the region. Most of the other responses come from the highest educational group in non-rural areas.
PART OF THE HOUSE OUTSIDE FRONT AND BACK DOORS

- 84.0% front porch and back porch
- 6.0% porch (for both)
- 4.0% gallery (for both)
- 3.5% gallery and back porch
- 1.5% veranda (for both)
- .5% front stoop and back stoop
- .5% gallery and stoop
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>front porch &amp; back porch</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porch (for both)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery (for both)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery, back porch</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veranda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>front and back stoop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery and stoop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>front porch &amp; back porch</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porch (for both)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery (for both)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery, back porch</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veranda</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>front and back stoop</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery and stoop</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only a few oldtimers use terms other than front porch and back porch. Occasionally a non-city informant over 40 will speak of his gallery or veranda, usually distinguished from ordinary porches by the fact that they cover the entire width of the front of the house. Stoop, a New England term according to Kurath, is used by a few elderly people with the specification that it is a small porch, step, or platform, but
not large enough for swinging, rocking, and other activities enjoyed on a gallery or veranda. Piazza is not given as a natural vocabulary item by any of the informants, although several older informants were familiar with the word.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 19

ROOM FOR STORING UNUSED ARTICLES

- 5.0% no response + 13.0% other responses

• 27.5% junk room
• 24.5% storage room
★ 16.5% store room
☆ 9.0% closet
# 2.0% plunder room
✓ 1.5% catch-all
□ 1.0% space room

attic
back room
cupboard room
den
garbage room
McGee's closet
pantry
shed room
side room
spare bedroom
spare room
storage closet
trash room
utility room
The typical Northeast Texas designation for the room in the house reserved for keeping unused articles is junk room; informants who do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junk room</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage room</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store room</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closet</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plunder room</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch-all</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space room</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junk room</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage room</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store room</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closet</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plunder room</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch-all</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space room</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
not have such rooms in their homes and do not recall them from childhood give it the unimaginative name of store room or storage room. Junk room is rare along the western row of counties, while storage room is not recorded in Bowie and Red River counties. Plunder room, sometimes used instead of store room in North Carolina, is found almost exclusively in the southwest corner of Northeast Texas. Closet has a high frequency in the city where many informants are unfamiliar with entire rooms devoted to storage. Two other terms found in occasional usage by Kurath—lumber room in Virginia and in some parts of North Carolina, and trumpery room around Albemarle Sound in North Carolina—do not occur in these interviews.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 20

PIECE OF FURNITURE CONTAINING ONE DRAWER ON TOP OF ANOTHER

- 1.5% no response  + 5.0% other responses
● 38.0% chest of drawers  cedar chest
○ 29.5% chester drawers  chiffonier
☆ 11.0% dresser  commode
★ 6.5% bureau  dresser drawers
# 3.5% highboy  standboy
✓ 3.0% chest  wardrobe
□ 1.0% chifrobe
* 1.0% wardrobe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest of drawers</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chester drawers</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dresser</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highboy</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiffrobe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wardrobe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest of drawers</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chester drawers</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dresser</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bureau</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highboy</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiffrobe</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wardrobe</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The familiar piece of bedroom furniture containing a series of wide drawers is identified most often as chest of drawers (with various pro-
nunciations of the of) or chester drawers. The latter is slightly more prevalent in the 14-30 age group. One fourth of the city informants, most of them men in the lowest educational group, call this piece of furniture a dresser. Two informants in the 60-70 age group use chiffrobe, a term which usually designates a tall piece of furniture with a closet on one side and drawers on the other. Chest is confined for the most part to women in the southeast corner of the region. Chest of drawers has its greatest popularity among the highest education bracket.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 21

WINDOW COVERING ON ROLLERS

- 3.0% no response

- (68.5% shades

- (17.0% window shades

- 6.0% blinds

- 3.5% curtains

- 2.0% drapes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shades</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>68.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window shades</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinds</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtains</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drapes</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drapes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more than 85% of the informants, window coverings on spring rollers are shades or window shades, but blinds has some currency along the western edge of the region, and curtains and drapes represent a few scattered responses, chiefly among younger informants. Kurath lists blinds as a response alternating with roller shades in West Virginia and the western portions of Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania; and curtains as a response occurring regularly in the eastern parts of North Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and occurring extensively in New England.
LONG PIECE OF FURNITURE TO SIT ON OR LIE ON

- 0.5% no response
- 45.0% couch
- 28.5% divan
- 10.0% sofa
- 7.0% lounge
- 4.0% settee
- 2.5% davenport
- 1.5% davenet
- 1.0% studio couch


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couch</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>32.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divan</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sofa</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lounge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davenport</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davenet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studio couch</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couch</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divan</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sofa</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lounge</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settee</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davenport</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davenet</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studio couch</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This question concerning a long piece of furniture to sit on or lie on refers specifically to what was commonly known as a lounge or a
couch, often armless and backless with a sloping elevation at one end for the head. This piece of furniture was popular before World War I, and names previously used for it have come to be applied as the general terms for most types of multiple-seat living room furniture. Only three of the informants have this particular piece of furniture, designed for sitting or lying, in their homes. Couch now has the greatest general distribution of all names for multiple-seat living room furniture, regardless of the particular design. Eight informants, seven of them above 60, say settee. Divan is used by more than twice as many women as men; and settee, rarely used by persons in the highest educational group, occurs in only one of the five states bordering Red River. Several informants have a variety of terms they use depending upon the type of their particular piece of furniture; it is generally agreed that studio couch designates something that unfolds to make a bed.
CLOTH FOR DRYING DISHES

- 1.0% no response + 2.0% other responses

- 41.5% cup towel  dry cloth
- 20.5% dish towel  dry rag
- 13.0% dish cloth  drying towel
- 9.0% dish rag  tea cloth
- 5.5% drying cloth
- 5.5% drying rag
- 1.5% tea towel
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup towel</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish towel</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish cloth</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish rag</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drying cloth</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drying rag</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea towel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup towel</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish towel</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish cloth</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish rag</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drying cloth</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drying rag</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea towel</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Northeast Texas, the most common term for a cloth used for drying dishes is **cup towel**, particularly among non-city women and in
the two highest educational divisions. Dish cloth is heard among more
city men than any other group; dish towel is found chiefly in the city
and among informants under 50. Drying rag is restricted entirely to
usage outside the city. Sixteen men and one woman--practically all of
whom live outside the city--answer with dish rag. All of the other
responses are found in rural communities.
CLOTH USED FOR WASHING FACE OR BATHING

- 3.0% no response
+ 3.0% other responses

○ 51.5% wash rag
○ 19.0% wash cloth
★ 13.0% bath rag
☆ 9.0% bath cloth
# 1.5% hand cloth

face cloth
hand towel
soap cloth
The cloth used for washing the face or bathing is called a wash rag by more than one half of the informants. Wash cloth occurs frequently among the non-city group and among women. Bath rag and bath cloth have no significant distribution in any single category. Hand cloth is used only by non-city men, most of whom are in the lowest educational group; all of the other responses come from men. Two informants
are careful to explain that when bathing they apply soap with their hands rather than with cloths; one gentleman said he uses old socks for this purpose.
HEAVY IRON PAN USED FOR FRYING

- 1.0% no response  +  2.0% other responses

● 81.5% skillet  

○ 11.5% frying pan  

★ 1.0% cast iron skillet  

☆ 1.0% fry pan  

# 1.0% fry skillet  

✓ 1.0% spider
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skillet</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>76.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frying pan</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast iron skillet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry pan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry skillet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skillet</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frying pan</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast iron skillet</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry pan</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry skillet</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To 81.5% of the informants, a heavy iron pan used for frying is a **skillet**. This term distinguishes it from a lighter steel pan which is known generally as a **frying pan**. Skillet has its lowest currency among the age group over 70 and in the lowest educational group; these same
informants, especially the men, are responsible for most of the frying pan answers. Two informants continue to use spider, a name which originally designated the heavy iron pan set in the fireplace on a black wrought iron stand with spider-like legs. In addition to frying pan, Kurath found spider in the eastern areas of North Carolina and Virginia, and skillet in the western regions of these states. All of the other responses in Northeast Texas come from non-city dwellers.
DEVICE TO TURN WATER ON IN THE HOUSE

- 1.5% no response
- 89.5% faucet
- 4.5% hydrant
- 3.0% tap
- 1.5% spigot
AGE
14+ 20+ 30+ 40+ 50+ 60+ 70+ 80+
no response 2.2 2.6 2.7
faucet 93.5 100.0 85.7 93.3 93.3 87.2 86.5 80.0+
hydrant 2.2 14.3 5.4 20.0
tap 6.7 6.7 5.1 5.4
spigot 2.2 5.1

SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY
Male Female I II III Rural Town City
no response 1.8 1.1 5.3 .8 1.9 3.7
faucet 88.1 91.2 78.9 91.2 92.2 95.4 88.0 81.5
hydrant 4.6 4.4 15.8 2.9 1.6 4.6 4.6 3.7
tap 2.8 3.3 5.9 3.1 3.7 7.4
spigot 2.8 2.3 1.9 3.7

The device for turning on water inside the house is almost always called a faucet (with varying pronunciations) in Northeast Texas. Hydrant has its currency primarily among the lowest education bracket, especially among informants over 80. Tap is not given by anyone under 40, and spigot is a term peculiar to non-rural men in Dallas and Collin counties. In Kurath's study spigot appears only rarely in North Carolina and the Virginias.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 27

DEVICE TO TURN WATER ON OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

- 1.5% no response
- 48.5% hydrant
- 48.0% faucet
- 1.0% spigot
- .5% tap
- # .5% valve
Informants are divided equally in their synonyms for the device used to turn on water outside the house. **Hydrant** is most frequently recorded in the city, while **faucet** is more common in rural areas and towns, particularly where the only outside water facility is the faucet on the metal tank which furnishes the water supply. **Faucet** is the unanimous choice of informants in Lamar County.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 28

PAPER CONTAINER FOR GROCERIES

- .5% no response
+ 1.0% other responses
• 73.5% (paper) sack
○ 18.0% paper bag
★ 4.0% poke (old)
sack (new)
☆ 2.0% poke
# 1.0% grocery bag
Sack or paper sack is by far the most popular name for the paper container groceries are carried home in. Paper bag is least popular among informants under 40. Only persons over 60 use poke, a term reported by Kurath as relatively common in the western part of North Carolina and in the Virginias.
OIL BURNED IN LAMPS

- .5% no response
- 59.0% coal coal
- 25.0% kerosene
- 9.0% coal oil (1st choice)
  kerosene (2nd choice)
- 3.5% kerosene (1st choice)
  coal oil (2nd choice)
- 2.0% kerosene oil
- 1.0% lamp oil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal oil</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>12.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal oil (1st choice)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene (2nd choice)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene (1st choice)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal oil (2nd choice)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene oil</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamp oil</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal oil</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal oil (1st choice)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene (2nd choice)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene (1st choice)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coal oil (2nd choice)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene oil</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamp oil</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most natural response for fuel formerly burned in home lamps is **coal oil**. Among many city males, there is a tendency to say **kerosene**; the rare use of **kerosene oil** is limited to non-city informants over 60 in the two lowest educational groups. Besides **kerosene**, Kurath found **coal oil** in northeastern Virginia and eastern Pennsylvania, but **lamp oil** as the alternate term in West Virginia, North Carolina, and south-
western Virginia. As a child, the author knew coal oil not only as a fuel for lamps but also as a treatment for minor wounds and a remedy for coughs when mixed with sugar.
BEDDING SPREAD ON THE FLOOR WHEN YOU HAVE TOO MUCH COMPANY

- 3.0% no response  +  5.0% other responses

- 82.5% pallet

- 4.0% Baptist or Methodist pallet

- 4.0% made-down bed

- 1.5% mattress

Bed on the floor
Bed roll
Bunk
downey-bed
make-down-a-bed
make-down-bed
quilts
trunnel bed
When too much company comes, the children usually sleep on improvised bedding spread on the floor and regularly called a pallet by Northeast Texans. Informants who recall the use of pallets for the children at summertime evangelistic services (usually held outdoors) still refer to the home variety as Baptist or Methodist pallets. Made-down bed and mattress are non-city expressions of oldtimers. Kurath discovered pallet to be the unanimous choice in Virginia and North Carolina.
VEHICLE USED TO PUSH BABY IN

- 2.0% no response

⊙ 64.0% buggy

○ 24.0% carriage

★ 6.5% stroller

☆ 2.0% go-cart

# 1.0% cart

✓ .5% perambulator
For 64% of the informants, a vehicle used to push the baby in is a buggy; for 24% of them, it is a carriage. A few informants above 60 call it a go-cart, and several below 60, none of whom is in the lowest educational division, say it is a stroller. Kurath's study shows baby carriage to be standard in Virginia and North Carolina, and buggy to be current only in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.
FANCY DAYTIME COVER FOR THE BED

- 34.5% bedspread
- 24.5% counterpin (old)
- 10.0% counterpane (old)
- 9.5% countypin (old)
- 5.0% coverlet (old)
- 3.5% spread
- 3.0% counterpin
- 2.5% counterpin (old)

+ 7.5% other responses

bed cover
canopy
comfort
coverlid (old)
(bedspread (new)
coverpin
quilt
sheet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bedspread</td>
<td></td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpane (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpane (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countypin (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countypin (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverlet (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverlet (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>TOWN</th>
<th>CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedspread</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpane (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpane (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countypin (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countypin (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverlet (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverlet (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterpin (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The present-day term for a fancy daytime cover for the bed is bedsprea'd or simply spread, but informants over 30 recall counterpin and counterpane as older terms. Informants over 50 also remember countypein and coverlet as names used when they were young. Only bedsprea'd and spread are known to the majority of city dwellers. Counterpin is rare along the western row of counties, and the few occurrences of coverlet are concentrated in Harrison County. Among rural folk in the eastern counties, sheets—sometimes embroidered with designs—were formerly used as fancy bed covers.
WOOD USED TO START A FIRE

- 1.5% no response

° 76.5% kindling

○ 7.5% kindling wood

★ 2.5% pine knots

☆ 2.5% splinters

# 2.0% rich pine

✓ 1.5% pine splinters

□ 1.0% lightern

* 1.0% pine

+ 4.0% other responses

chips

fat pine

fire wood

lighter splinters

pine kindling

shavings
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindling</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindling wood</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine knots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinters</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich pine</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine splinters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Education I</th>
<th>Education II</th>
<th>Education III</th>
<th>Size of Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindling</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindling wood</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine knots</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinters</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich pine</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine splinters</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightern</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kindling or kindling wood is used by 84% of the informants to designate wood used to start a fire. In the pine producing counties of the eastern half of the region, pine, rich pine, knots, and pine splinters are answers given by some of the informants over 60. Half of the Smith County informants say pine knots. Lightern is restricted to usage by rural men in Cass County. Lightwood, a frequent response cited by Kurath in the eastern halves of North Carolina and Virginia, is not heard.
PART OF THE DAY JUST BEFORE SUPPER TIME

- .5% no response
- 67.0% evening
- 27.0% afternoon
- 2.5% dusk
- 1.5% late afternoon
- .5% both, depending upon when supper is served
- .5% late in the evening
- .5% twilight
The part of the day just before supper time is regularly called **evening** by a majority of the informants, who designate **evening** as the period between **afternoon** and **night**, as opposed by others who regard **afternoon** as the time before supper, and **evening** and **night** as the...
period following supper. Still another group uses evening only as a learned term for the hours after darkness. Dusk is also a learned response, limited to a few non-rural informants in the highest educational group. Twilight is used by one woman.
THE TIME IS FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE ELEVEN

- 2.0% no response
- 2.0% other responses
- 36.5% fifteen minutes (un)til
- 28.0% quarter till
- 18.5% ten forty-five
- 5.0% fifteen minutes before
- 4.0% quarter to
- 2.5% quarter of
- 1.5% fifteen minutes of

fifteen before
quarter before
quarter until
fifteen minutes before
quarter to
quarter of
fifteen minutes of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen minutes (unt)il</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>28.0+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter till</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten forty-five</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen minutes before</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter to</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter of</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen minutes of</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen minutes (unt)il</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter till</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten forty-five</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen minutes before</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter to</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter of</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen minutes of</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the time is fifteen minutes until eleven, most of the informants say fifteen minutes (unt)il, quarter till, or ten forty-five, the latter
expression being the most frequent response in the city. Quarter of
is not heard from informants under 40, and quarter to is restricted
to the highest educational division. Among the younger informants,
the exact time in minutes rather than an estimate—quarter till,
half past, etc.—is more prevalent; perhaps this is evidence of the
exactness demanded by twentieth century time schedules.
A WEEK FROM NEXT SUNDAY

- 1.5% no response

+ 4.0% other responses

★ 68.5% Sunday week

● 8.5% a week from next Sunday

☆ 7.5% next Sunday week

☆☆ 7.0% Sunday after next

# 3.0% a week from Sunday

a week from Sunday week

Lord’s day after next

Sunday week after next

this coming Sunday
Northeast Texans have a variety of ways to express a week from next Sunday, but the most frequent choice is Sunday week. Among the remaining phrases, Sunday after next is most popular with the 14-20 age group, next Sunday week is used most often by rural males, and a week from Sunday is popular in the city among members of the two highest education groups. Next Sunday is not considered adequate by any of the
informants to indicate that the day in question is two Sundays away.

Members of certain religious sects use Lord's day rather than Sunday.
A WEEK FROM LAST SUNDAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊙</td>
<td>Sunday before last</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○</td>
<td>Sunday a week ago</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★</td>
<td>Sunday's a week ago</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☆</td>
<td>a week ago Sunday</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>last Sunday week</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√</td>
<td>a week ago last Sunday</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>last Sunday</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other responses:

- 17.0% a week ago come Sunday
- a week from last Sunday
- Lord's day before last Sunday
- Sunday before last Sunday
- Sunday was one week ago
- Two weeks from last Sunday
- Week before last Sunday
The three most frequently used phrases to specify a week from last Sunday are Sunday before last, Sunday a week ago, or Sunday's a week ago.
(the 's representing either as or was in rapid speech). The last of these responses is concentrated in the northeast corner of the region and in communities outside the cities. Last Sunday week occurs most often among rural males in the two lower educational categories.

Lord's day is substituted for Sunday by members of certain church groups.
A HOUSE WHICH IS SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT STILL IN VIEW IS ____.

- 1.0% no response  + 1.0% other responses
○ 53.5% over yonder  down there
○ 41.0% over there   up there
★ 1.5% down yonder    way over yonder
☆ 1.0% both without distinction
  (over there or over yonder)
# 1.0% in sight of here
When a house is some distance away but still in view, the informants say it is over yonder or over there. Several persons who choose over there reason that over yonder should be reserved for objects out of sight; many who say over yonder indicate that over there is used for objects not so far away.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 39

FENCE MADE OF WOODEN RAILS

- 5.0% no response
+ 4.5% other responses
○ 80.5% rail fence
○ 3.0% wooden fence
tag 2.5% fence
☆ 2.5% stake and rider
☆ 2.5% stake and rider
# 1.0% crooked fence
≤ 1.0% paling fence
crooked rail fence
log rail fence
post and rail fence
serpentine fence
split rail fence
worm fence
This question requiring a synonym for a fence made of wooden rails brought no responses from 15% of the city dwellers but an answer from every rural informant. Overall, the most common response is rail fence; a few informants under 50 in the highest education group suggest wooden
fence. Five informants, all over 60, call this fence a stake and rider. Kurath's study shows frequent occurrences of worm fence (heard only twice in Northeast Texas) as an alternate response for rail fence in West Virginia but only rare usage of worm fence in Virginia and North Carolina.
FENCE MADE OF SLATS STANDING UPRIGHT

- 8.0% no response
- 54.5% picket fence
- 26.5% paling fence
- 2.5% fence
- 2.0% slat fence
- 2.0% wooden fence
- 1.5% board fence

+ 2.5% other responses
  pale fence
  panel fence
  plank fence
  railing fence
Only informants below 30 and in the highest educational group have no name for a fence made of slats standing upright. The most common term for this yard or garden fence is **picket fence**, a name alternating with paling fence throughout the Virginias and North Carolina, according to Kurath's survey. **Paling fence** is practically unknown among informants.
under 30 in Northeast Texas. Several informants define pickets as narrow, pointed slats joined together with wire and palings as broader slats—sometimes rounded at the top—which are nailed individually to the framework of the fence. Another common distinction is that a paling fence is the homemade variety and that a picket fence is purchased or constructed by skilled carpenters.
FENCE MADE FROM WIRE WITH SPIKES ON IT

- 1.0% no response
- 61.0% bob wire
- 29.0% barb wire
- 5.5% barbed wire
- 2.5% bob war
- 1.0% bobbed wire
The spiked wire ordinarily used for pasture fences is pronounced **bob wire** by 61% of the informants. **Barb wire** has a slightly higher frequency among rural informants and in the lowest educational division but is rare in Upshur, Camp, and Marion counties and not found in Harrison County. **Wire** is sometimes pronounced **war** outside the city, especially by the lowest educational group and by informants over 40.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 42

SMALL ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE WHERE COWS ARE KEPT

- .5% no response + 6.5% other responses

○ 53.5% cow pen
○ 32.0% cow lot
☆ 4.0% pasture
☆ 2.5% corral
# 1.0% barn lot
corral lot

cow barn
cow shed
cow patch
milk lot
stomp lot
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow pen</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>60.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow lot</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasture</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corral</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barn lot</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow pen</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow lot</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasture</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corral</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barn lot</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cow pen is much more common than cow lot as the referent for an enclosure (smaller than a pasture) where cows are kept. Cow lot is especially rare in the city. One informant in Collin County calls this enclosure a stomp lot because it is where the cows wait impatiently at milking time. Cow pen is the standard term in Virginia and the Carolinas, but rare occurrences of milk lot or cow lot were noted by Kurath in these states.
SMALL ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE WHERE HORSES ARE KEPT

- 3.0% no response
  + 4.5% other responses

● 70.0% horse lot
  ➤ back lot

○ 13.5% corral
  ➤ cow shed

★ 5.5% horse pen
  ➤ feeding lot

☆ 1.5% horse stall
  ➤ horse stomp lot

# 1.0% barn yard
  ➤ night pasture

✓ 1.0% cow pen
  ➤ run-around

stable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse lot</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corral</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse pen</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse stall</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barn yard</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow pen</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse lot</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corral</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse pen</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse stall</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barn yard</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow pen</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horse lot—rather than horse pen—is the general appellation for the small enclosure outside where horses are kept. Farmers who own only a few horses and keep them with the cows are likely to say cow pen and cow shed in answer to this question, for they have no separate facilities for horses. A popular response in the city and among the
two highest educational groups is corral, most probably derived from
the influence of television and western movies. **No response comes**
primarily from city females in the highest educational division.

**Horse stall** is obviously the misconception of three informants under
30.
SMALL ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE WHERE SWINE ARE KEPT

- .5% no response
- 50.5% hog pen
- 40.5% pig pen
- 6.5% hog lot
- .5% barn yard
- .5% hog house
- .5% hog pasture
- .5% pig sty
Informants are in 90% agreement that a small enclosure outside where swine are kept is called a "pen", but they are divided about calling the animal a "hog" or a "pig". A slight preference for "hog" is given by non-city men and the two lowest educational categories, while city
females and the two highest educational classes favor pig. Pig sty is used by only one informant—a town woman in the highest educational group.
FLAT PIECE OF STONE FOR SHARPENING KNIVES

- 5.0% no response
  - 36.0% whet rock
  - 25.5% whit rock
  - 8.5% whet stone
  - 7.0% grind rock or stone
  - # 3.5% whit stone
  - ✓ 2.0% wet rock
  - □ 1.5% stone
  + 11.0% other responses

- corborundum
- flint (4.0%)
- grinding rock
- hone (3.0%)
- knife sharpener
- sand rock
- whitting rock
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet rock</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whit rock</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet stone</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.0+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grind rock</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grind stone</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whit stone</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet rock</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet rock</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whit rock</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet stone</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grind rock</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grind stone</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whit stone</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet rock</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whet or whit are the most common names for the flat piece of stone on which knives are sharpened. Whit rock has its greatest frequency outside the city. Wet rock is found only in the non-rural communities in the southwest corner and is most likely folk etymology, for the rock is often spat upon during the process of sharpening a knife. The informants who gave wet rock were asked to spell their answer to ascertain that it was a different word and not merely a phonological variation of whet rock. Grind rock and grind stone—usually defined as large wheels mounted on a wooden frame and turned by hand or by a foot pedal—are used chiefly by informants over 50. City females lead with no response.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 46

WOODEN RACK FOR SAWING PLANKS

- 2.5% no response
  • 62.5% saw horse
  ○ 20.5% horse
  ★ 1.5% jacks
  ☆ 1.5% wood racks
  # 1.5% work horse
  ✓ 1.0% saw buck
+ 9.0% other responses
  jack horses
  ridey horse
  saw bench
  saw jack
  saw rick
  saw trestle
  scaffold
  trestle bench
  wooden horse
According to the majority of responses, the carpenter supports planks while he is sawing with a saw horse or simply a horse, the latter term increasing in use among informants over 30. Wood racks, jacks, work
horse, saw buck, and other responses are restricted to persons over 50. By common definition, a wood rack refers to a support for logs rather than processed lumber, but a few informants above 70 apply this term to both sawing apparatus. Most of the no responses come from city dwellers; the highest percentage of other responses is given by men outside the city in the lowest educational division. Saw horse was the regular term in Kurath's study, but saw bench was found in eastern North Carolina and Virginia; saw buck was rare in western North Carolina but quite common in Pennsylvania; rack was infrequent and restricted to the north bank of the Ohio River; jack was found occasionally in Pennsylvania.
THE AMOUNT OF WOOD YOU CAN CARRY IN BOTH ARMS

- 4.0% no response
+ 2.5% other responses
● 50.5% armload
○ 25.5% armful
g 10.0% load
☆ 4.5% turn
# 1.0% all I can carry
✓ 1.0% big armful
□ 1.0% two armsful
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armload</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armful</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all I can carry</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big armful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two armsful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>I II III</td>
<td>Rural Town City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.7 4.4 2.6</td>
<td>5.5 3.1 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armload</td>
<td>45.9 56.0 28.9</td>
<td>64.7 53.1 49.2 50.0 55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armful</td>
<td>31.2 18.7 31.6</td>
<td>23.5 24.2 24.6 25.9 25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load</td>
<td>4.6 16.5 2.6</td>
<td>5.9 10.9 12.3 9.3 7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn</td>
<td>7.3 1.1 18.4</td>
<td>2.9 .8 4.6 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all I can carry</td>
<td>.9 1.1</td>
<td>1.6 1.5 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big armful</td>
<td>1.8 5.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two armsful</td>
<td>1.8 2.9</td>
<td>1.5 .9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.7 2.2</td>
<td>10.5 3.9 2.8 7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No special term exists in Northeast Texas for the amount of wood a person can carry in both arms. The expression, turn of wood, recorded extensively by Kurath in the eastern halves of Virginia and North Caro-
lina is used by only nine informants, eight of them in the northeast corner of Northeast Texas. All of these informants giving turn are non-city residents above 60, and the majority of them are men in the lowest educational segment. Armload, armful, and load--the three most popular answers--have general distribution among all categories.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 48

BAR TO WHICH ONE HORSE IS HITCHED TO A WAGON

- 17.5% no response
+ 2.5% other responses
● 75.0% singletree
○ 4.0% shaft
★ 1.0% shaffs
 hitch post
 one tong
 tongue
 whiffletree
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singletree</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaft</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaffs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singletree</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaft</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaffs</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bar to which the traces of one horse are fastened is called a **singletree** (often pronounced *sangletree*) by 75% of the informants. Females whose knowledge of wagon harness is questionable account for **shaft** and **shaffs** as responses. No response decreases with age and is centered around non-rural females of the highest educational group. Kurath found **singletree** to be standard in North Carolina, the Virginias, and Pennsylvania. Only one Northeast Texan answered with **whiffletree** (recorded in New England by Kurath), and no one answered with **swingle-tree** (reported by Kurath in North Carolina and the Virginias).
BAR TO WHICH TWO HORSES ARE HITCHED TO A WAGON

- 20.5% no response
○ 69.5% doubletree
○ 5.5% tongue
★ 1.0% shaft
* 3.5% other responses

breast yoke
singletrees
trace
two tongs
whiffletree
whippletree
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doubletree</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaft</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doubletree</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaft</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The traces of two horses are attached to bars known to 69.5% of the informants as a doubletree, which, like singletree, is a name used more widely among the older age groups. Informants from 14-20 account for more than half of the no responses; non-rural females and the highest educational category also figure prominently in the percentage of no responses. As with singletree, city women not familiar with farm equipment gave tongue and shaft as answers not to be taken seriously as standard synonyms.
WASTE FOOD FED TO SWINE

- **90.0%** slop
- **5.5%** scraps
- **1.5%** garbage
- **1.0%** left-overs

+ **2.0%** other responses

- hog slop
- household slop
- pure dee old slop
Waste food fed to swine has a highly unpleasant connotation to all of the informants, but the universal response for this concept is slop. Garbage, scraps, and left-overs are occasionally heard as euphemistic synonyms. A possible distinction between slop and garbage and left-overs is that slop contains water added to food scraps. Slop is also regularly used as a verb, as in "It's time to go slop the hogs." Kurath found slop used as the standard term in the midland and southern regions of the Eastern United States; swill, heard frequently along the North Carolina and Virginia coasts and extensively in New England, is not encountered in Northeast Texas.
LARGE SACK MADE OF BURLAP

- 1.0% no response
• 87.5% tow sack
○ 4.0% croker sack
★ 3.5% gunny sack
☆ 1.5% burlap bag
# 1.0% feed sack
✓ .5% groger sack
□ .5% gunner sack
☆ .5% potato sack

other responses
croger sack
gundy sack
A large sack made of burlap is usually called a tow sack in North­east Texas. Because this word is rarely written, few informants give tow as the spelling; instead, various analogies are made with toe, which is the spelling suggested in most instances. Tow sack has its least frequency among informants over 60; above this age informants occasion­ally offer gunny sack, burlap bag, croker sack, and feed sack as synonyms.
Croker sack has its greatest concentration in the southeastern counties. Wentworth's American Dialect Dictionary cites the use of croker sack in the Gulf States, South Carolina, and West Virginia and states that its form was originally crocus sack. Kurath records instances of tow sack in North Carolina, of croker sack in South Carolina and southeastern Virginia, and of gunny sack in West Virginia.
OUTDOOR TOILET

- 2.0% no response + 7.5% other responses

● 34.0% privy
○ 30.0% (outdoor) toilet
★ 15.5% outhouse
★ 6.5% closet
# 2.5% johnny
☐ 2.0% john

(the) Chic Sales
basement
dingbat
goat house
hoodlum house
johnny house
Jones house
little white house
on the hill
Miss Jones
one-holer
outside bathroom
outside closet
outside restroom
privet
stick toilet
surface closet
(continued)
Before the widespread luxury of indoor plumbing, outdoor toilets were standard facilities in Northeast Texas and were known by a variety of circumlocutions, many of them amusing attempts at euphemism. The
overall popularity of privy is attributed to the fact that one half of the informants over 60 use this term. Privy is less frequent among the highest educational group and in the city. Among younger informants, toilet and outhouse are the most common synonyms. Outhouse is the most popular of all expressions recorded in the city. Only informants over 40 give closet as an answer, which is least common among men, the highest educational division, and city dwellers. Other responses have greatest usage among men and in the 50-60 age group. The informant who gives Chic Sales as his answer recalls this vaudeville entertainer who was known for his "outhouse jokes."

When a Titus County farmer gave basement as the usual term used by his family, further questioning revealed the following explanation: His son had been corrected by the first grade teacher when he asked if he might go to the toilet. "You must say basement," the teacher scolded. Now the child has convinced his entire family that the path behind the house leads to the basement.

Synonyms for privy given by Kurath are johnny in western Virginia and garden house along the coast of Virginia and in the northeast corner of North Carolina.

Other responses (continued): two-holer, water closet
BLACK AND WHITE ANIMAL THAT MAKES A BAD ODOR

- .5% no response + 1.5% other responses

● 50.5% skunk
civic cat

○ 33.0% polecat
putty cat

★ 7.5% skunk (1st choice)
    polecat (2nd choice)
stink cat

☆ 5.5% polecat (1st choice)
    skunk (2nd choice)
stinker

# 1.5% civet cat
### Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polecat</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk (1st choice)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polecat (2nd choice)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polecat (1st choice)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civet cat</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sex Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polecat</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk (1st choice)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polecat (2nd choice)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polecat (1st choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civet cat</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skunk and polecat are used interchangeably as names for the black animal which has a white stripe and is notorious for its unpleasant odor. The frequency of skunk diminishes in ratio to the increase of the informant's age, while the reverse is true for polecat. Skunk is most
popular among women, in the highest educational category, and in non-rural communities; the opposite trend may be noted for polecat. Civet cat is generally defined as a small cat-like animal with spotted yellowish fur and dreaded because of the musklike scent it excretes; nevertheless, three informants in adjoining counties in the western half of the region give this name in answer to the question which specifies that the animal is black and white.

In Kurath's study, only polecat is recorded in North Carolina and all of Virginia except a small area in the east, but both polecat and skunk are found throughout the Midland area of the Eastern United States.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 5

DRIEST LAND ANIMAL THAT HOPS AND IS SUPPOSED TO CAUSE WARTS

- .5% no response
- 52.5% toadfrog
- 33.5% frog
- ★ 11.0% toad
- ☆ 1.0% horny-frog
- # .5% horned frog
- ✓ .5% horny-toad
- □ .5% toady-frog
According to widespread superstition, warts are caused by handling a dry land animal that hops, which is called a toadfrog by the majority of Northeast Texans. Another folk belief is that if a person kills one of these animals his cow will go dry. Toad is another name for the animal, but it does not occur among the least educated and is rare.
outside the city. The use of frog occurs chiefly in rural communities and towns and grows in prevalence as the educational level decreases. No significant conclusions may be drawn from distributions according to age or geography.
CALL TO CHICKENS TO COME GET THE FEED

- 8.0% no response

- 56.0% chick-chick-chick (beat on something)

- 17.0% chickie-chickie-chickie chick-chick-chicken

- 2.0% chick-chick-chickle come get it

- 1.0% chickoo-chickoo come on babies

- 1.0% here chickens here biddies

- 1.0% here chick-chick

- 1.0% kanu-kanu-kanu (whistle)
Calls to chickens at feeding time indicate a high degree of individualism in voice pitch and number of times the word is repeated in the call. The responses recorded here do not show such distinctions, however. No response occurs most often among men and in the city. By far the most common announcement of feeding time is chick-chick-chick. Outside the city and among the lowest educational levels, chickie-chickie gains in
frequency of usage. Other responses include whistling and beating the feed container against a fence post. Some of the no responses come from informants who explain that their presence in the poultry yard is sufficient to attract the chickens. Kurath found biddie in North Carolina and coo-chee or coo-chick(ie) in eastern Virginia as standard calls.
CALL TO TURKEYS TO COME GET THE FEED

- 63.5% no response
- 9.0% gobble-gobble
- 6.5% turk-turk
- 4.5% turkey-turkey
- 3.5% pee-pee-pee
- 1.5% here turkey
- 1.0% yok-yok

+ 10.5% other responses
- biddie-biddie (called with chickens)
- chick-chick
- come on boys
- (hit on something)
- onk-onk-onk
- peep-peep-peep
- (sucks on bone from turkey wing)
- turkalurk-turkalurk (whistle)
The majority of informants have no calls for turkeys at feeding time, for few poultrymen raise turkeys exclusively, and they are fed with the chickens. Answers recorded in this survey as turkey calls represent onomatopoeia, derivations of the word turkey, or transferrence of calls used for chickens. **Gobble-gobble** has its highest occurrence in the city
and in the highest educational group. Turk-turk and yok-yok are essentially rural; pee-pee-pee is restricted to informants over 50. Other responses increase in usage among smaller communities and among the lower educational levels. No response is more frequent in the eastern half of the region; turk-turk is limited to the western counties. Here turkey is restricted to informants under 30, the highest educational category, and non-rural communities.
CALF WITHOUT A MOTHER

- 18.0% no response  + 7.5% other responses
○ 49.5% orphan  baby orphan calf
○ 12.0% dogie  bucket calf
☆ 4.5% calf  calf without a mama
☆ 4.5% motherless calf  misfit
# 4.0% maverick
In Northeast Texas, no universal term for designating a calf without a mother has the significance of dogie, maverick, and other ranching jargon in the West. No response is recorded for twice as many women as men but least rarely in rural communities and on the lowest educational level. For one half of the informants, orphan is the only term known. Dogie and maverick occur primarily in the highest educational group and
are most likely acquired from reading and Western movies. Maverick is confined to the western half of the region. Other responses come chiefly from the city; one of these is bucket calf, meaning that the calf must be fed from a bucket.
MALE HORSE

- 3.5% no response

• 61.5% stud

○ 21.5% stallion

★ 10.0% horse

☆ 2.0% stud-horse

# 1.0% he-horse

+ .5% other responses

boy horse
gentleman horse
male horse
A male horse is called a **stud** in ordinary usage by 61.5% of the informants, but a closer examination of the various categories reveals that this name is one typically used by males and in the lowest educational group. **Stallion** is the second most popular name, and it is twice as common among women as men. **Stud-horse** and **he-horse** are not heard in the city or among informants over 70. Among the age groups under 60, **horse** has significant usage among females and in the two highest
educational divisions. No responses come primarily from women and are confined to the two highest educational brackets.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 59

MALE HORSE (EUPHEMISM)

- 35.5% no response
- 39.0% stallion
- 19.5% horse
★ 1.5% male horse
★ 1.0% gentleman horse
# 1.0% stable horse
✓ 1.0% stock horse

+ 1.5% other responses

boy horse
poncho
Two-thirds of the informants maintain euphemistic names for the male horse and frown upon the use of *stud* in the presence of the opposite sex or in polite society. The most common euphemism is *stallion*, a term which occurs most often among males, on the lowest
educational level, and among informants over 40. Stable horse, stock horse, gentleman horse, and male horse are limited chiefly to informants over 60. No response is almost unanimous in Camp, Upshur, and Gregg counties, three adjoining counties in the southeastern part of the region.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 60

MALE COW

- .5% no response
- 97.5% bull
- 1.0% surly
- .5% bullie
- .5% yearling

other responses
manny horse
In ordinary usage, only 2.5% of the informants have any qualms about saying that a male cow is a bull. Among informants under 40, the use of bull is unanimous. Four informants, three of them non-city females over 40, substitute surly, bullie, or yearling, for they were forbidden in childhood ever to say bull, and they still avoid that word.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 61

MALE COW (EUPHEMISM)

- 59.5% no response  + 3.5% other responses
○ 13.0% (male) cow  boy cow
○ 7.5% surly  daddy cow
e 6.5% steer  Ferdinand
e 4.5% yearling  stock cow
# 2.5% gentleman cow
✓ 2.0% cow
□ 1.0% he-cow
For 59.5% of the informants, a polite synonym for the male cow is unknown, but euphemisms appear regularly in the age groups above 60.
Male cow has its greatest usage among men and in the middle educational group but does not occur among informants under 30. Surly is not used by anyone under 40 and is predominantly a rural expression and one with concentration in the two lowest educational groups. Other responses have primary distribution in the least educated division and among informants over 50.
A WORTHLESS DOG

- 7.5% no response + 15.5% other responses

- 21.0% hound
- 19.0% cur
- 14.0% no-account dog
- 10.0% stray dog
- 5.5% no-good dog
- 4.5% mongrel
- 2.0% worthless dog
- 1.0% worthless cur

biscuit catcher
biscuit eater
bitch (son of a bitch)
feist
good-for-nothing
hound dog
mutt
pooch
pot hound
soup hound
straggler
The most typical expressions for a worthless dog, especially in non-rural communities and among the better educated informants, are "hound"
and cur. For the least educated, informants over 60, and rural communities, no-account dog is a more common designation. Most of the other responses come from men and from areas other than the city. Several informants who have no response remark there is no such thing as a worthless dog.
A BIRD THAT PECKS HOLES IN TREES

- 58.5% woodpecker
- 34.0% peckerwood
- 2.5% woodchuck
- 2.0% sap-sucker
- # 1.0% redhead

+ 2.0% other responses

- Lord God
- yellow hammer
- woodknocker
A bird that pecks holes in trees is regularly called a woodpecker, but among the least educated, in rural communities, and in age groups over 60, peckerwood claims a greater percentage of responses. Geographically, peckerwood occurs more often in the eastern half of the region. Redhead, woodchuck, sap-sucker, and other responses also come chiefly from the eastern counties and from informants over 60. Kurath found peckerwood with regularity in the Virginia Piedmont and in the mountains of North Carolina.
INSECT WITH A DOUBLE SET OF TRANSPARENT WINGS, SEEN FLYING OVER WATER

- 8.5% no response
- 4.0% other responses

● 60.5% snake doctor

○ 12.0% dragon fly

★ 5.5% skiter hawk

☆ 5.0% mosquito hawk

# 3.0% horse doctor

✓ 1.5% devil's horse
All but seventeen of the informants have a name for the insect with a double set of transparent wings, seen flying over water. For the majority of Northeast Texans, this insect is a snake doctor, but in the southeastern counties, mosquito hawk and skiter hawk gain in regularity.
Snake doctor has its least occurrence in the city; mosquito hawk and skiter hawk are found primarily in the age groups above 40 and among the least educated. Dragon fly is a name learned from books and biology courses; it is rarest in the rural communities and is not known by the least educated. Horse doctor is most likely folk analogy; devil's horse is not heard outside the 60-80 age group. Cities and the two lowest educational divisions are responsible for most of the other responses.

An attempt was made to establish a distinction between snake doctor and mosquito hawk or skiter hawk, but informants have conflicting ideas about which is darker in color and larger. It is concluded that in most instances all three names apply to the various species of the dragon fly.
HOPPING INSECT THAT DESTROYS CROPS

- .5% no response
- 96.0% grasshopper
- 1.5% flea-hoppers
- ★ 1.0% hoppers
- ☆ .5% boll weevil
- # .5% locust
Only eight informants fail to identify a hopping insect that destroys crops as a *grasshopper*. Three informants over 70 call the insect a *flea-hopper*, a crop destroyer that is much smaller than a *grasshopper*. *Hoppers* is recorded only in the age group over 80 and in the lowest educational categories. *Boll weevil* is most likely a misconception, and *locust* is the learned response of a high school student. *Hoppergrass*, heard in the Piedmont of Virginia in Kurath's survey, is not recorded in Northeast Texas.
FLYING BUG THAT GLOWS AT NIGHT

- 1.0% no response
+ .5% other responses

○ 91.0% lightning bug
candle bug

○ 3.5% firefly
glow fly

☆ 1.5% firebug

★ 1.5% firefly (1st choice)
lightning bug (2nd choice)

# 1.0% lighten bug
Catching the flying bugs that glow at night is a favorite summertime
game for children in Northeast Texas. **Lightning bug** is the name used by
91.3% of the informants. **Firefly** and **firebug** are given as occasional
responses but not on the lowest educational level. Three informants use
**firefly** and **lightning bug** interchangeably, and two informants, both in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightning bug</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firefly</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firebug</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firefly (1st choice)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightning bug (2nd choice)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>I II III</td>
<td>Rural Town City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.8 1.6 1.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightning bug</td>
<td>92.7 89.0 94.7 97.1 88.3 92.3 91.7 85.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firefly</td>
<td>2.8 4.4 2.9 4.7 3.1 2.8 7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firebug</td>
<td>1.8 1.1 2.3 1.5 .9 3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firefly (1st choice)</td>
<td>.9 2.2 2.2</td>
<td>2.6 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightning bug (2nd choice)</td>
<td>2.2 2.6</td>
<td>.8 1.5 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the lowest educational bracket, say lighten bug. Kurath records fire-
bug (probably a combination of lightning bug and firefly) in Pennsylvania
from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny rivers.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 67

WORM USED FOR FISH BAIT

- 2.0% no response
+ 11.0% other responses

○ 37.5% earthworm

□ 14.0% grub-worm

★ 13.0% red worm

☆ 12.5% worm

# 6.5% earthworm or grub-worm

✓ 2.0% red wigglers

□ 1.5% wiggle worm

angle worm
catapua
eel worm
Georgia wiggler
low bellies
night crawler
sand worm
Worms used for fish bait come from a variety of species and bear an assortment of names. Earthworm occurs most often in overall distribution; worm has increasing usage among younger informants but is not
recorded in the lowest educational category. The greatest concentration of red worm is among men, on the two lowest educational levels, and outside the city. Red wiggler does not occur in the city or in the two lowest educational divisions. Grub-worm refers to the short, fat, worm-like larva of an insect, especially of a bettle, which is commonly found under decaying logs. Other responses decrease among the older informants and are centered around the most highly educated group and the most populous communities.

As synonyms for earthworm, Kurath lists red worm in the eastern part of North Carolina, eel worm along the coasts of North Carolina and New Jersey, and angle worm in New England.
SMALL SCARLET INSECT THAT BORES INTO THE SKIN

- 61.0% chigger
- 27.5% redbug
- 6.0% chigger (1st choice)
  redbug (2nd choice)
- 5.5% redbug (1st choice)
  chigger (2nd choice)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chigger</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redbug</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chigger (1st choice)</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redbug (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chigger</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redbug</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chigger (1st choice)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redbug (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A line drawn from the southwest corner to the northeast corner represents an approximate division between the use of chigger and redbug as names for the small scarlet insect that bores into the skin. Among informants who use both terms, it will be noted that chigger is more common as the favored name in the northwest, while redbug is used more often as a first choice in the southeast. Chigger is given slight favor in the city and among the highest educational group, but the opposite is true for redbug. No other name besides chigger and redbug is offered as a synonym, although several informants first thought the question referred to a tick or a seed tick.
One informant, who reads extensively and is concerned with exact meanings, specifies that the insect is a chigger in the grass because it is transparent, but that it becomes a redbug after it gets on a person's skin and begins to suck blood.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 69

FRESH CORN SERVED ATTACHED TO THE COB

- 1.5% no response  + 1.0% other responses

○ 39.5% corn on the cob

○ 34.5% roasnear, rossenears, roasstuhnears, etc.

★ 22.5% roasting ears

☆ 1.0% ear corn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn on the cob</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roasnears, rossenears, roastuhnears, etc.</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>36.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roasting ears</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn on the cob</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roasnears, rossenears, roastuhnears, etc.</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roasting ears</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear corn</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fresh corn served on the cob is generally known as **corn on the cob** or **roasting ears**, the latter taking a variety of forms in pronunciation. **Corn on the cob** is favored by the majority of informants in age groups under 50, and its use increases with education and size of community. **Roasnears** and other variations of **roasting ears** claim the majority of informants from 60-80 and in the two lowest educational divisions. Some informants make the distinction that **roasting ears** are gathered in
the field or bought at the market but after they are cooked, they are referred to as corn on the cob and served as part of a meal. This definition has no degree of consistency, however. Kurath found roasting ears to be the predominant name in all Eastern States west and south of New Jersey.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 70

HARD CENTER OF A PEACH

- 86.0% seed
- 8.0% kernel
- 3.0% pit
- 1.0% core
- 1.0% stone
- .5% eye
- .5% pip
### AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Kernel</th>
<th>Pit</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Pip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14+</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>88.0+</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Size of Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Rural, Town, City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Kernel</th>
<th>Pit</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Pip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SIZE OF COMMUNITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Community</th>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Kernel</th>
<th>Pit</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Pip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The hard center of a peach is regularly called a seed, but a number of other names occur occasionally. **Kernel** is heard from sixteen informants from every part of the region except the northeast corner. To the informants who say seed, a kernel is usually thought of as the meat within the peach seed. **Pit** is a non-rural term found only among the highest educational bracket. **Core** comes from two informants under 30 and is most likely an extension of the name used for the center of an apple or a pear.
HARD CENTER OF A CHERRY

- 3.0% no response

● 67.5% seed

○ 19.5% pit

★ 6.5% stone

☆ 2.0% kernel

# .5% core

✓ .5% pip

□ .5% pith
As in the case of peaches, seed is the name given most often to the hard center of a cherry. Pit, a word unknown to the least educated and rare in rural communities, is used by 19.5% of the informants, many of whom indicate they learned it from labels on cans of cherries. Pit is
not recorded in Hopkins and three adjoining counties in the central part of the region. Stone, kernel, and core come from approximately the same groups which gave these words as synonyms for peach seed.
FOOD EATEN BETWEEN MEALS

- 2.0% no response
+ 4.0% other responses
○ 86.0% snack
○ 4.0% lunch
★ 3.0% nicknack
☆ 1.0% bite
between-meal lunch
between-meal snack
fatten food
nibblings
sandwich
Food eaten between meals is regularly called a snack, but some of the non-city males over 40 refer to it as a lunch, explaining that in their childhood, they never used lunch in reference to the noon-time meal but rather as the name for a light meal eaten any time during the day. The use of bite is restricted to the age group from 70-80, but nicknack has broad distribution as an occasional response. No response comes chiefly from informants who have no special term but who always name the food to be eaten as a snack.
In Kurath's survey, *snack* was found to be the standard term in Virginia and North Carolina; *lunch* was not noted in the Eastern United States.
MILK THAT HAS SOURED AND THICKENED

- 1.5% no response
+ 1.5% other responses
82.0% clabber(ed) milk
clobbered milk
11.5% buttermilk
curdled milk
3.5% sour(ed) milk
curds
whey
Milk that has soured and thickened is known as clabber(ed) milk to 82% of the informants. In the age group under 30, the use of clabber drops sharply, and buttermilk gains in usage among city folk and is twice as popular among men as women. Sour(ed) milk is not recorded among the least educated but is most prevalent in the city. Other responses are not found in the rural communities.

According to Kurath, clabber is standard in Virginia and North Carolina, where rare occurrences of bonny-clabber or bonny-clapper have also been recorded.
MILK THAT IS BEGINNING TO SOUR

- 7.0% no response
+ 14.0% other responses

- 49.0% blinky
- 16.0% blue-john
- 5.5% sour milk
- ☆ 3.0% blinky (1st choice)
  blue-john (2nd choice)
- # 2.0% blue-john (1st choice)
  blinky (2nd choice)
- ✓ 2.0% clabber
- □ 1.5% blink

bitter milk
blinked milk
blink-milk
blinky-john
blue-johnny
curdling milk
soured milk
souring sweet milk
tainted milk
The milk is turning.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinky</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-john</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sour milk</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinky (1st choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-john (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-john (1st choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinky (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clabber</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinky</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-john</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sour milk</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinky (1st choice)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-john (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-john (1st choice)</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinky (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clabber</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An important isogloss running across the southeastern corner of the region separates the use of blinky and blue-john as names for milk that is beginning to sour. In the days before improvements in refrigeration and dairy processing, milk would often become blinky or turn into blue-john after a few days.

Almost one half of the informants give blinky as the only synonym they know; this term is least common in the city. Blue-john occurs regularly among informants over 40 but is rare in the city. Two informants in Upshur County say blinky-john, a possible indication that they live astride the isogloss separating blinky and blue-john. Among the informants who use blinky as the name for milk that is beginning to turn sour but is still potable, blue-john specifies skimmed milk that takes on a blue color because of the absence of cream. Informants who use blue-john regularly to indicate turning milk have some other name for skimmed milk. Other responses are primarily those of city dwellers and are often suspected to be guesses and misconceptions.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 75

CARBONATED BEVERAGE IN A BOTTLE
- 1.0% no response
  ● 31.0% cold drink
  ○ 28.0% soda pop
  ★ 15.5% Coke or Coca Cola
  ★ 9.0% soda water
  # 5.0% pop
  ✓ 4.5% soft drink
  □ 2.0% bottle drink
+ 4.0% other responses
  belly-wash
  circus water
  cola
  nickel drinks
  soda
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold drink</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda pop</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>48.0+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke or Coca Cola</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda water</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft drink</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle drink</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke or Coca Cola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carbonated beverages in a bottle are more likely to be called cold drinks or soda pop than any other name. Cold drink decreases as informants...
grow older; the opposite is true in the case of soda pop, a name which is heard most often in rural communities and in the lowest educational class. Younger informants frequently apply the trade name Coke or Coca Cola to all carbonated beverages. Bottle drink is limited to men over 50; soft drink does not occur below the 30-40 age group. Other responses are essentially expressions of the lowest educational group. Soda water is not found in the city and is rare along the western edge of the region.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 76

---

CHICKEN BONE THAT CHILDREN PLAY A GAME WITH

- .5% no response  + 1.0% other responses
- 82.5% pulley-bone  lucky bone
- 12.0% wishbone  wishing bone
- ★ 2.0% pulley-bone (1st choice)
  wishbone (2nd choice)
- ☆ 2.0% wishbone (1st choice)
  pulley-bone (2nd choice)
The names for the V-shaped clavicle of a fowl that children play a game with constitute an interesting pattern of geographical distribution. Pulley-bone is the only term ordinarily used by 82.1% of the informants, but wishbone occurs infrequently in every section except in nine adjoining counties in the north-central part of Northeast Texas.
The bone is pulled apart in a game played by two children who make a wish as they pull; the wish of the child who gets the longer half of the bone is supposed to come true. Kurath finds pulley-bone, pull-bone, and pulling-bone alternating with wishbone in the Carolinas and the Virginias, and the scattered use of lucky-bone in Virginia.
THICK SOUP, USUALLY CONTAINING OKRA

- 17.5% no response
- 38.5% gumbo
+ 9.5% other responses
goulash

- 16.5% vegetable soup
- lum golly

- 8.0% stew
- Mulligan stew

- 5.5% soup
- okra stew

- 3.5% okra soup
- pot licker

- 3.5% okra soup
- puree

- 1.0% jumbo
- slang jang

- 1.0% jumbo
- slumgullion

vegetable gumbo
A thick soup, usually containing okra, is universally known as gumbo, a name derived from Kongo ngombo meaning "okra." In geographical distribution, gumbo is found more often in the southeastern counties adjacent to Louisiana where that particular kind of soup has great popularity. Another distribution factor noted for gumbo is that its usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumbo</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetable soup</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stew</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumbo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra soup</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumbo</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetable soup</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stew</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumbo</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra soup</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
increases with education and with the size of the community. All other responses except jumbo are believed to be guesses rather than standard vocabulary for this particular type of soup; jumbo comes from two informants over 60 who probably mispronounce gumbo by associating it with a more familiar word. Goulash, slumgullion, slang jang, pot licker, and lum golly can be applied to any soup or dish containing vegetables (usually left-overs) rather than to a specific kind of okra soup.
FOOD MADE FROM HOGS' INTESTINES--CUT UP AND FRIED

- 14.0% no response
+ 1.0% other responses

• 80.0% chittlins (chitterlings) casings
○ 2.0% chicklins gittlins
★ 1.0% chicklets tripe
☆ 1.0% chittlets
# 1.0% cracklins
No question brought a more animated reaction from the informants than this one requesting a term for food made from the small intestines of a pig, cut up and fried. Informants who dislike this dish make gruesome faces, while others break into smiles and describe their enthusiasm for this food. Most of the twenty-eight informants who have no answer are generally appalled at the thought of eating hogs' intestines. Almost all of the answers represent some variation of chitterlings, but
the tri-syllable pronunciation is never heard. Cracklins indicates confusion with rendered pork fat known by this name and used in making cracklin cornbread.

Kurath comments that chittlins are eaten by the simple folk in the South, but in Northeast Texas all classes of people eat them. Chitllins in fancy frozen packages may even be purchased in Dallas super markets. One Lamar County politician won favor with voters by giving a community chittlin supper during his 1958 campaign.
PEOPLE WHO ARE RELATED TO YOU

- 1.5% no response
- 72.0% kinfolks
- 19.5% relatives
- 4.5% folks
- 1.0% family
- # .5% kin-people
- ✓ .5% my people
- □ .5% relations
People who are related to an informant are regularly called kinfolks, but relatives also has wide distribution except in the lowest educational group where its occurrence is rare. Folks is recorded in every age group above 50 and is most typically a rural expression. Of all the miscellaneous responses, none is heard in the city.
A PERSON'S MOTHER AND FATHER

- 1.5% no response
+ 2.5% other responses

○ 60.5% parents
○ 27.0% folks
★ 5.5% mother and father
☆ 2.0% mother and daddy
# 1.0% maw and paw

family
mama and daddy
mother and dad
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parents</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>68.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folks</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother and daddy</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother and father</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw and paw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>I II III</td>
<td>Rural Town City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9 2.2</td>
<td>2.3 1.5 .9 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parents</td>
<td>52.3 70.3</td>
<td>57.9 61.8 60.9 49.2 70.4 48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folks</td>
<td>32.1 20.9</td>
<td>23.7 23.5 28.9 30.2 21.3 40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother and daddy</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother and father</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw and paw</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A person's mother and father are called his parents by 60.5% of the informants, but folks has significant currency in rural communities and in cities. Mother and father has distribution similar to folks and has its rarest occurrence in towns. The remaining responses come primarily from informants over 50 and entirely from outside the city.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 81

SHE (RAISED, REARED, BROUGHT UP, ETC.) THREE CHILDREN

- 1.5% no response  + 1.0% other responses

● 61.5% raised  
○ 28.0% reared  
★ 8.0% brought up  
brung up
raised up
rared (reared)
According to the majority of informants, a mother raised her children. The use of raised decreases in the older age groups and is replaced by reared and brought up. It may also be observed that raised has a slightly lower rate of usage among the least educated and in rural communities, while the opposite is evident for reared and brought up. Other responses are found only among men.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 82

USUAL TERM OF AFFECTION FOR GRANDMOTHER

- 3.5% no response
+ 10.5% other responses

○ 44.5% grandmaw
○ 16.5% grandmother
★ 14.5% granny
☆ 3.0% mama
# 3.0% mam-maw
✓ 2.0% big mama
□ 1.5% maw-maw
☆ 1.0% mom

babicka (Czech)
(by name)
gran
mammy
mimi
nanny
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmaw</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>20.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granny</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mam-maw</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big mama</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw-maw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmaw</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granny</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mam-maw</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big mama</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw-maw</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The most common term of affection for grandmother in Northeast Texas is *grandmaw*, especially in areas outside the city. *Grandmother* is rare in the southeastern counties but is most common in rural areas elsewhere. *Mom* and *mama* appear only in the highest educational division and among informants under 30. Other responses occur among twice as many women as men and increase in ratio to the educational level and size of community.
USUAL TERM OF AFFECTION FOR GRANDFATHER

- 5.0% no response
- 12.5% other responses
- 48.5% grandpaw
- 49.5% big daddy
- 10.0% grandfather
- 10.0% dad-dad
- 9.0% grand daddy
- 9.0% dadecek (Czech)
- 7.5% granddad
- 7.5% grand
- # 4.5% papa
- # 4.5% pappy
- ✓ 1.5% pap-paw
- ✓ pop
- □ 1.5% paw-paw
- □ pop-paw
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandpaw</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>8.0+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand daddy</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granddad</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papa</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pap-paw</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paw-paw</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>1+9.2</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Griffiths are called by a score of affectionate names, the most popular of which is grandpaw. The frequency of grandpaw diminishes as
the informants grow younger and as community size grows larger. Grandfather has its greatest popularity in rural areas and among informants over 40, while grand daddy is favored by the least educated and by informants under 50. Informants under 30 and in the city constitute the two categories from which the greatest number of other responses is derived.
USUAL TERM OF AFFECTION FOR MOTHER

- 1.5% no response  + 2.5% other responses
- 43.5% mama
- 34.0% mother
- 10.5% maw
- 6.0% mom
- 2.0% mammy
### AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammy</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammy</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although *mama* shows the greatest percentage of usage as the usual name for a person's mother, results show that *mother* is used by the majority of informants under 30. Twelve males, most of them from the city and under 30, say *mom*. *Maw* is concentrated in the age groups over 60 and among the least educated. *Mammy* occurs almost entirely in rural...
areas; other responses exist primarily in the city. Geographically, maw is rare in the southwestern corner, and mom does not appear in the southeastern corner. Mother is not found in Red River County in this survey. Madre is the response of a high school student studying Spanish.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 85

USUAL TERM OF AFFECTION FOR FATHER

- 2.0% no response
+ 1.5% other responses
- 32.5% daddy
- 31.5% papa
- 14.5% dad
- 7.5% paw
# 5.0% father
✓ 3.0% pappy
□ 2.5% pop

old man
pops
Daddy and papa claim almost equal overall popularity as terms of affection for father, but distribution reveals that the use of daddy...
drops in age groups over 50 and in the lower educational categories, but papa gains in responses among older informants, on the lower educational levels, and outside the city. Papa does not occur in Lamar, Delta, and Titus counties in the north-central part of the region. Another interesting result is that daddy is twice as popular among women than men. Of the remaining responses, dad and pop are ordinarily found among younger informants, among men, and in the city; whereas pappy and paw are not heard in age groups under 40.
HOW DOES THE HUSBAND REFER TO HIS WIFE?

- 30.0% no response
+ 17.5% other responses

● 16.0% old lady
○ 15.5% the wife
★ 5.5% old woman
☆ 5.0% better half
# 5.0% mother
✓ 3.0% the missus
□ 1.5% (by name)
* 1.0% spouse

babe
doodlebug
mama
my gal
my helpmate
my mate
my squaw
pullet
sweetheart
sugar
the boss
the old battleax
the madame
the old girl
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old lady</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the wife</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old woman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>better half</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the missus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(by name)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old lady</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the wife</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old woman</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>better half</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the missus</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spouse</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(by name)</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A husband refers to his wife by a variety of terms—both humorous and affectionate—of which the old lady and the wife are most common. In the age groups under 40, no response is often given, either because the informant does not know an answer or because he does not approve of any name other than my wife. The greatest number of no responses come from the best educated group and from non-rural communities. It is to be expected that more women give no response, for many of these names are used only among men and are never heard by the wives. Old woman and spouse are not used in the city or by anyone under 50. Other responses show a greater frequency among the lowest educational group and in rural communities.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 87

HOW DOES THE WIFE REFER TO HER HUSBAND

- 28.0% no response  + 14.0% other responses

• 21.0% old man  better half
○ 16.0% my husband  dad
★ 10.5% (by name)  honey pie
☆ 9.5% daddy  papa
# 1.0% hubby  paw
pop
sugar
the boss
the breadwinner
A husband is known as the old man more often than by any other name.

The old man grows in popularity as the age of the informant increases, as the size of the community decreases, and as the years of education diminish. No response is given by more men than women, and resentment for or unfamiliarity with such names increases with education and size of community. Daddy is an appellation with concentration among the least educated, outside the city, and in the age groups over 60.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 88

CHILD OF AN UNWED MOTHER

- 12.0% no response
+ 8.5% other responses

● 39.0% bastard
○ 21.0% illegitimate
★ 6.5% bastard (1st choice)
            woods colt (2nd choice)
☆ 3.5% born out of wedlock
# 3.5% fatherless child
✓ 3.5% woods colt
□ 1.5% orphan
★ 1.0% baby in the bushes

accident
child in the bushes
child of a ruined girl
child out of wedlock
doesn't have a lawful daddy
extra-curricular child
love baby
love child
natural child
outside child
passion child
son of a bitch
stray
unfortunate
wild colt
woods kid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastard</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>48.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegitimate</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastard (1st choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woods colt (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born out of wedlock</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatherless child</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woods colt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orphan</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby in the bushes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastard</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegitimate</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastard (1st choice)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woods colt (2nd choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born out of wedlock</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatherless child</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woods colt</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orphan</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby in the bushes</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many informants were shocked and some were even offended when they were asked what they call the child of an unwed mother. On twenty-four of the questionnaires, no response is recorded, for in some cases the informants commented, "That is something I leave unsaid," and in other instances students and teachers who conducted the interviews did not wish to ask the question. No response is recorded primarily in the highest educational group and in non-rural communities. Bastard is heard most often among men, in the two lowest educational divisions, and outside the city. Many of the informants who offer illegitimate as their usual term have trouble pronouncing the word; this difficulty is interpreted as an indication that their response is artificial. Woods colt is still used by men over 60 and is limited almost entirely to the counties in the central part of the region. Fatherless child and orphan do not occur in age groups over 30.

Other responses have greatest concentration in rural communities. One lady, who has no name for the child itself, refers to the mother as "a ruint girl who shore took the rag off the bush." Another indirect reference to the child's illegitimacy is, "There's a nigger in the wood-pile somewhere." An elderly informant in Wood County gives bastard as her response but adds that the true meaning of the word is found only in the Bible, which states that a bastard is "an unsaved person."

Kurath found that woods colt has widespread usage in North Carolina, western Virginia, and West Virginia.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 89

WOMAN WHO HELPS AT CHILDBIRTH

- 9.0% no response + 1.0% other responses

● 66.0% midwife

○ 12.5% nurse

☆ 4.5% granny

★ 2.5% middlewoman

# 2.5% midmother

✓ 2.0% godmother

midwoman
nursemaid
practical nurse
The use of midwives to assist at childbirth is not infrequent even today in Northeast Texas. The author was given a cigar in December, 1959, by a Bowie County father who boasted he avoided doctor expenses by calling in a Negro midwife to make the delivery by herself. Midwife is the standard name for these women, but some of the informants over 60
continue to call them *granny, godmother, midmother, granny-woman,* and other names. Some informants insist that all *grannies* and *granny-women* are Negroes. *Nurse* is an infrequently used synonym distributed equally among all categories except among the least educated and in rural communities where its use decreases. *No responses* decline as the age of the informant increases. *Granny-woman* is limited almost entirely to four adjoining counties in the northeast; *granny* is not found along the western row of counties. Kurath found only *midwife* in New England but *granny* or *granny-woman* in areas south of Pennsylvania.
WHEN A MAN CALLS REGULARLY UPON A WOMAN, HE IS ________ HER

- 1.0% no response
- 31.0% going with her
- 26.0% courting
- 22.0% dating
- 13.0% sparking
# 1.5% wooing
✓ 1.0% waiting on her

+ 4.5% other responses

batting at her

going regular with her

going to court

going to see his lady friend

hustling

stepping out with her
Three expressions—courting, dating, and going with—are standard designations for the stage of courtship during which a man calls regularly upon a woman. The frequency of courting drops in occurrence among informants under 30, while dating and going with her increase steadily
among informants under 60. **Courting** is not recorded in Van Zandt, Camp, Collin, Franklin, Rockwall, and Titus counties. **Going with her** does not occur in the second educational group. **Sparking**, a word not used by any informants under 40 or along the eastern edge of the region, is most popular among the least educated and in rural areas. **Wooing, waiting on her, and other responses** do not occur in the city.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 91

KISSING

- 2.0% no response + 1.5% other responses
★ 85.5% kissing mugging
⊙ 8.0% smooching necking
☆ 2.0% bussing smacking
☆ 1.0% courting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kissing</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooching</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bussing</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courting</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kissing</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooching</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bussing</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courting</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only a few informants fail to use kissing as the standard term. Smooching is sometimes heard among informants below 70, chiefly in the city but never in the lowest educational group; bussing is still used by four informants over 70, all of whom live outside the city. Every informant uses kissing at some time or another, but many also have a few other expressions with various connotations, i.e., necking, smacking, etc.
NOISY BURLESQUE SERENADE AFTER A WEDDING

- 29.5% no response

+ 4.5% other responses

55.5% chivaree

6.5% serenade

4.0% reception

chivalree

fix up the car

jubilee

orgy

shindig

shivering

wedding party

A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 92
More than one half of the informants under 30 have no name for the noisy burlesque serenade after a wedding, but in the age groups over 30, chivaree (chari-vari) occurs regularly. No response gradually increases with higher education, in larger communities, and in the southern half of the region. Serenade is an answer given chiefly by the least educated, while other responses become more frequent with increasing education and community size.

The reason for the disappearance of chivaree and other names is that this custom has been abandoned. Nowadays, wedding guests "fix up the car," but old-time serenades and noise-making have been discontinued.
Several informants tell of chivaree pranks, and one gentleman recalls the time a stick of dynamite was set off outside the honeymoon cottage and the sheriff came to arrest all the "chivaree-ers." Kurath establishes chivaree as the synonym for serenade in West Virginia, Tennessee, and New Hampshire.
BOY'S WEAPON MADE OF RUBBER STRIPS ON A FORKED STICK

- 1.5% no response    + 1.5% other responses
- 68.0% nigger-shooter
- 19.5% sling-shot
- 6.0% (nigger) flipper
- 2.5% nigger-killer
- 1.0% bean-shooter
A favorite boyhood weapon in Northeast Texas is constructed by attaching two rubber strips to a forked stick. The majority of the informants call this weapon a nigger-shooter. An alternate name, especially among those who do not wish to refer to Negroes in a derogatory manner, is sling-shot, although most of the informants realize that the Biblical sling-shot used by David to slay Goliath was not the same
weapon. Sling-shot has its greatest occurrence in the age groups over 60 and in rural communities. An unusual geographical distribution may be seen for (nigger) flipper, a name which appears to be used almost universally in Red River County but which is known in only three other counties. Another name with narrow boundaries is nigger-killer, which is heard only in Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, and Camp counties—all adjoining counties. Nigger-killer never occurs in the city or in the highest educational group. All of the other responses are limited to the 50-70 age group and to the city.
GREETING EARLY ON CHRISTMAS MORNING

- 6.5% no response

+ .5% other responses

■ 49.5% Christmas gift

Christmas present

○ 43.5% Merry Christmas

Happy Christmas
Among the older informants, *Christmas gift* is the usual greeting heard early on Christmas morning. *Christmas gift* has increasing popularity as the level of education and size of community decline, but the opposite pattern occurs for *Merry Christmas*. Geographically, *Christmas gift* is most popular in the northeastern counties. Kurath found *Christmas gift* as a standard greeting alternating with *Merry Christmas* in all Eastern States west and south of New Jersey.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 95

BONUS OR GIFT GIVEN WITH PURCHASE OR WHEN BILL IS PAID

- 43.0% no response

- 13.0% set-'em-up
discount
green stamps
handout
kick-back
lagniappe
plan
premium
set-up
something on the owner
thank-you gift
tip
to boot

# 4.0% present

★ 8.0% bonus
☆ 6.0% gift
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set- 'em-up</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonus</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set- 'em-up</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonus</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northeast Texans have no expression comparable to Spanish *pilon* or Louisiana-French *lagniappe* (a word derived from Spanish *[lagnia]*, meaning "something additional") as a name for the bonus or tip given by a merchant with a purchase or when a bill is paid. *Lagniappe* is used by only one informant, a lady who lives in Jefferson near the Louisiana line; *pilon* is known only by a lady in Morris County who attended high school for
one year in San Antonio. No response is given by 43% of the informants, many of whom had never received such a bonus from a merchant. With one exception, all of the responses given appear to be literal synonyms in answer to the question; only set-'em-up is interpreted by the author as a regional expression, for it is not uncommon to hear a merchant asking a customer if he can set-'em-up, meaning that he would like to buy him a carbonated beverage, a cigar, etc. Many informants are eager to answer green stamps; they collect these stamps issued by merchants and exchange them for premiums.
LOCAL PREACHER--PART TIME AND NOT ORDAINED

- 19.5% no response
+ 28.0% other responses

- 15.5% jackleg preacher
- 14.0% brother so-and-so
- 12.0% preacher
- 6.0% layman
# 2.5% local preacher
✓ 1.5% parson
☐ 1.0% licensed preacher

Bible banger
chicken preacher
circuit preacher
corn field preacher
deacon
evangelist
filler-in
gospel preacher
lay preacher
little top water
preacher
minister
missionary
part time preacher
pastor
reverend
substitute preacher
(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jackleg preacher</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother so-and-so</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preacher</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layman</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local preacher</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parson</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licensed preacher</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jackleg preacher</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother so-and-so</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preacher</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layman</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local preacher</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parson</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licensed preacher</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names for local preachers who are unordained and serve only part-time depend to some extent upon the informant's church affiliation.
The Baptists call such men local preachers, but the Methodists call them licensed preachers. No response from 19.5% of the informants indicates disapproval of any nickname for a minister or unfamiliarity with such names. The inference of jackleg preacher is that he is self-educated, and the name occurs most often in the four counties in the northeastern corner of the region and primarily outside the city. The use of brother so-and-so decreases among older informants and is most common among the highest educational category. Other responses, which increase in frequency as the educational level and size of community decline, represent the largest division of answers. Among these other responses, corn field preacher refers either to men who preach on Sunday and farm during the week or to the tales of men who had religious experiences and decided to become preachers while plowing in the field. Chicken preacher denotes the myth about preachers' fondness shown for chicken when they dine with members of the congregation.

Other responses (continued): supply preacher, two-bit preacher
SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS

- 1.0% no response

• 65.0% you-all or y'all (plural only)

○ 32.0% you-all or y'all (singular and plural)

★ 1.5% you-folks (plural)

★★ 0.5% all of you (plural)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-all or y'all (plural only)</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-all or y'all (singular and plural)</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>48.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-folks (plural)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all of you (plural)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-all or y'all (plural only)</td>
<td></td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-all or y'all (singular and plural)</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-folks (plural)</td>
<td></td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all of you (plural)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct questioning was employed in determining the use of second person pronouns. Informants were asked, "Do you ever say you-all or y'all when addressing and referring to only one person?" More reliable results could have been obtained had the author been able to observe the informants' actual use of second person pronouns in unguarded speech, but an opportunity for such observation was not afforded. Answers to this direct question show that 32% of the informants "claim" to use you-all or y'all as a singular form, but many informants feel there is
something "incorrect" about this usage. These informants fall primarily into the two lowest educational groups and into the two less populous community divisions. Only informants over 50 say that they use you-folks or all of you rather than y'all and you-all as plural forms. Most of the informants justify the use of you-all or y'all when addressing one person as being a plural form, because they are referring to the person's entire family, although they are talking to him alone.
A PERSON WHO IS TOO CAREFUL WITH HIS MONEY IS ______.

- 1.0% no response
- 30.0% stingy
- 22.5% (a) tightwad
- 17.5% miserly
- 14.0% tight
- # 5.5% (a) pennypincher
- ✓ 3.0% chinchy
- □ 1.5% close

+ 5.0% other responses
- cheap skate
- hoarder
- Scrooge
- skinflint
- stingy gut
- to stingy to eat enough
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
<th>5.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stingy</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) tightwad</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miserly</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tight</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) pennypincher</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chinchy</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stingy</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) tightwad</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miserly</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tight</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) pennypincher</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chinchy</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both adjectives and nouns are used in referring to a person who is too careful with his money. The most common response is **stingy**, with
its greatest concentration on the lowest educational level and in non-city communities. None of the remaining responses has any peculiar distribution.
A PERSON WHO IS NOT CAREFUL ABOUT THE WAY HE DRESSES LOOKS

- 2.0% no response  + 5.0% other responses

● 59.5% slouchy
 ○ 20.0% sloppy
 ★ 7.0% tacky
 ★ 4.0% shabby
 # 1.5% sloven
 ✓ 1.0% a slouch

bummy
disordered
like a hobo
like a tramp
shoddy
slobbish
unkempt
unneat
For the majority of informants, _slouchy_ is the term applied to a person who is not careful about the way he dresses. _Slouchy_ is used least in the city and among informants under 30. _Sloppy_ claims a major portion of responses in the age groups below 30 and in non-rural communi-
ties but is not recorded on the lowest educational level. Tacky has significant usage among the least educated and in the eastern half of the region. Wentworth's *American Dialect Dictionary* cites instances of tacky used in this sense in Tennessee, Arkansas, West Virginia, western Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas; but he also records tacky in the "South" with the meaning of "bright, smart, and sharp"—a meaning not encountered in Northeast Texas. Shabby is limited to the age groups over 50 in Northeast Texas.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 100

WHEN YOU LOSE YOUR TEMPER YOU BECOME

- 1.5% no response
+ 8.5% other responses

○ 66.5% mad
○ 15.5% angry
★ 3.0% riled (roiled)
☆ 2.0% blow my top
# 2.0% het up
✓ 1.0% shook up

aggravated
all upset and mad
disturbed
hot under the collar
mad as a hornet
peeved
riled up
steamed
stirred
teed off
unnerved
upset
vexed
The majority of informants "get mad" when they lose their temper; but 15.5% say they are angry, a word which has its greatest popularity among men, on the lowest educational level, and outside the city. Riled (roiled) and blow my top do not occur in age groups under 30 or in the
city; on the other hand, het up is not used in the city or by anyone under 70. One fourth of the other responses come from the city.
A LAZY, UNAMBITIOUS PERSON IN THE COMMUNITY

- 3.0% no response  + 21.5% other responses

- 21.0% no-account  
- 16.0% lazy  
- 11.0% trifling  
★ 9.5% onery  
# 7.5% good-for-nothing  
✓ 4.5% sorry  
□ 3.5% ornery  
☆ 2.5% shiftless

about half way lazy bum  
care-for-nothing  
dead beat  
hard down lazy  
indolent  
irresponsible  
lazy as a pup  
lazy as hell  
lazybum  
lazy wop  
loafer  
n'er do well  
no good  
scalawag  
sorry bastard
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-account</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trifling</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onery</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good-for-nothing</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornery</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiftless</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-account</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trifling</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onery</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good-for-nothing</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornery</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiftless</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Northeast Texans have a variety of expressions for a lazy, unambitious person in the community. The most popular term, no-account, is especially prevalent among the highest educational division and in non-rural areas. Only non-city informants over 70 use sorry; non-city males and the two lowest educational groups are responsible for most of the occurrences of trifling. No response, ornery, and good-for-nothing are typically non-rural expressions found among the two highest educational groups. Shiftless and onery are typically non-city synonyms heard among the two lowest educational divisions.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

A WOMAN WHOSE HUSBAND IS DEAD

- 1.0% no response
- 3.0% other responses
• 78.5% widow
• 13.5% widder
★ 2.5% widow woman
★ 1.5% widow lady

grass widow
sod widow
unmarried widow
widder lady
A woman whose husband is dead is regularly called a widow, sometimes pronounced widder, especially by males in the two lowest educational categories. Widow woman and widow lady are most common among informants over 40 and outside the city. So widow and grass widow, recorded as other responses, usually refer to divorcees rather than to women whose husbands are deceased, and it is doubtful that these terms represent typical Northeast Texas usage.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 103

NICKNAMES FOR ITALIAN PEOPLE

- 64.0% no response
+ 6.5% other responses

○ 16.0% dagos
○ 13.5% wops

banana peddlers
blue bellies
foreigners
nickel nose
pizza eaters
poppie squalie
spaghetti eaters
spicks
The majority of informants have no nicknames for Italians, who, like all foreign groups, are rare in Northeast Texas. No responses are given unanimously in Rockwall and Van Zandt counties and occur with a slightly higher frequency among the least educated group and outside the city than in other categories. Dago, a standard nickname having its origin in the Spanish name Diego, meaning "James," is rather heavily concentrated in the Dallas area and in Bowie County; its least usage is found among the lowest educational group. Wop has its highest frequency in the city and among the two highest educational categories. According to Mitford Mathews' Dictionary of Americanisms, wop comes from guappo, a word of greeting used by Neapolitans; H. L. Mencken and others say the etymology is uncertain.
The colorful expressions listed as other responses are used most by men, in rural areas in the central counties, and by informants 30-50. One man, who associates with Italian salvage buyers from the East, calls them blue bellies, an extension of the Southern name for all Yankees which alludes to the blue Union uniforms of the Civil War.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 104

NICKNAMES FOR IRISH PEOPLE

- 80.5% no response
+ 3.5% other responses

* 7.5% Irishmen(s)
O 5.5% Pat and Mike
★ 2.0% Mick
☆ 1.0% Celts

- grass skirt boy
- Mulligan
- Northerners
- Patty
- red-blooded Irishmen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irishmen(s)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat and Mike</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mick</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celts</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.78.0</td>
<td>.83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irishmen(s)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat and Mike</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mick</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celts</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names for Irish people are even rarer than those for Italians. Irishmen(s), the name given most often, should be interpreted as more of a guess answer than a nickname for the Irish. Celts, a response limited to non-rural men in the highest educational group, is most likely a learned guess. Pat and Mike is a more valid answer limited to informants over 50 who recall old-time vaudeville jokes about this mythical Irish pair. Grass skirt boy occurs as an other response and is most likely a mixed confusion of Scots with their kilts and Hawaiian girls with their grass hula skirts.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 105

NICKNAMES FOR JEWISH PEOPLE

- 57.0% no response
- 32.0% Jews
- 1.5% Christ killers
- 1.0% kikes
- 1.0% wops

+ 7.5% other responses
  - Abie
  - banana nose
  - black peddlers
  - Dutchmans
  - Hebe
  - Hebrews
  - Israelites
  - pork choppers
  - Sheenie
  - Yiddish
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>68.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ killers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kikes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ killers</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kikes</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wops</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fact that 32% of the informants give Jew as a nickname for Jewish people indicates that many Northeast Texans would never call a Jew a Jew in his presence. Instead Jewish is used as a euphemistic name. Kikes, wops, and Christ killers come almost entirely from men. Wops, a regular nickname for Italians, is extended as a name for Jews or any foreign group. In American Speech, March, 1926, J. H. A. Lacher explains that kike was suggested by the fact that the names of many of the early Eastern Jewish immigrants ended in -ki or -ky and that German Jews called
them kikis, a word which gradually changed to kike. This version is cited by H. L. Mencken in *The American Language*, p. 296, and by Mitford Mathews in *The Dictionary of Americanisms*. Mencken also states, "Webster's *New International Dictionary* (1934) hints that the word may have some relations to keek, a term used in the clothing trade to designate one employed to spy out the designs of rival manufacturers. Keek is an ancient English verb, now confined to Northern dialects, signifying to peep. Its past tense form appears in Chaucer's Miller's Tale (c.1386) as kiked."

Other responses come chiefly from men and are twice as common in rural communities than elsewhere.
NICKNAMES FOR ACADIAN FRENCH OR LOUISIANA FRENCH

- 39.5% no response
+ 3.5% other responses
dagos
41.0% Cajuns
7.5% Creole
4.0% coonie
2.5% Frenchmen
2.0% coon ass
Frenchie
rebone
wops
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>60.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajuns</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coonie</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frenchmen</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coon ass</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajuns</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coonie</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frenchmen</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coon ass</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Familiarity with nicknames for the Acadian French of Louisiana depends upon the proximity of the informant's home to Louisiana. In the northwestern counties, Cajun becomes less frequent, and Creole gains in popularity. To Louisianians, the term Creole has broad and confused meanings, but it is never used in reference to the Acadian French.

Ordinarily, a Creole in Louisiana is a person of mixed blood, especially
a white person descended from French or Spanish ancestors; sometimes the word is extended to include persons of mixed Negro blood. Coonie and coon ass are common nicknames for Cajuns in Louisiana which are heard occasionally in Northeast Texas in the southeastern counties near the Louisiana line. Half of the informants in the lowest educational bracket give no response to this question; Cajun is least common in rural areas.

Among the other responses, redbone is a term used by Louisianans to specify descendants of white fathers and Negro mothers who intermarried with Indians. Wops and dagos, nicknames used regularly for Italians, take on meanings extended to include any group of foreign extraction.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 107

NICKNAMES FOR MEXICAN PEOPLE

- 24.5% no response
- 25.0% greasers
- 13.5% Mexicans
- 13.5% wetbacks
- 6.0% pepper bellies
- 6.0% spicks
+ 11.5% other responses

braceros
chili chokers
chili pickers
gringos
hombres
hot (pepper) belly
Mex
peons
Spaniards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>16.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greasers</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexicans</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetbacks</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepper bellies</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spicks</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>I II III</td>
<td>Rural Town City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>20.2 29.7</td>
<td>23.7 32.4 22.7 27.7 25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greasers</td>
<td>33.0 15.4</td>
<td>36.8 26.5 21.1 24.6 27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexicans</td>
<td>9.2 18.7</td>
<td>21.1 11.8 11.7 13.8 15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetbacks</td>
<td>8.3 19.8</td>
<td>10.5 5.9 16.4 15.4 13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepper bellies</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spicks</td>
<td>8.3 3.3</td>
<td>8.8 7.0 3.1 3.7 22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In giving their nicknames for Mexican people, Northeast Texans reveal an attitude similar to that held for Jews. Few informants would call a Mexican a Mexican in his presence, even if he were a citizen of Mexico; instead, they would address him as a Spanish person. The author recalls the experience of an exchange student from Mexico City who attended East Texas State College and was puzzled because people
avoided calling her a Mexican. The reason for this hesitancy is that Mexican often has a derogatory connotation to Northeast Texans and is applied to migrant farm workers from Mexico or the Rio Grande Valley brought into the region annually for cotton and onion harvests.

No responses are most common in the 30-50 age groups, least frequent in the city, and uniformly distributed otherwise. One fourth of the informants use greaser, a term rising in prevalence in the age groups over 50 but dropping slightly with increased education. Greaser is twice as popular among men than women and far less common in the city than in rural communities and towns. This term, which could apply to either greasy food or a greasy complexion, is not recorded in Red River County.

Wetback, a name originally referring to Mexicans who waded or swam across the Rio Grande illegally, has general distribution. The better educated city informants account for most occurrences of spick, a word said to have come from "Spicka die English," the Spanish-American pronunciation of "Speak the English." (See Webster's New International Dictionary, 1953, and H. L. Mencken, The American Language, p. 296.)

Pepper bellies, used predominantly in the city, and other responses such as chili chokers, hot belly, and chili pickers, are based on a knowledge of the Mexican's fondness for hot, spicy foods. Gringo, a nickname usually applied to citizens of the United States by Spanish-speaking people, is reversed in meaning by one informant and used as a nickname for Mexicans. One suggested etymology of gringo is that "Green Grow the Lilacs" was a popular marching song of American soldiers and
Mexicans derived a nickname from the oral interpretation of the first two words of the song and applied it to the Americans. Another explanation given in standard dictionaries is that the word denotes "gibberish" and is a corruption of griego meaning "Greek." (See Webster's New International Dictionary, 1953.) Two nicknames heard in Northeast Texas come directly from Spanish: hombre means "man"; bracero means "day-laborer."

It should be noted that many informants comment that these nicknames apply only to "low class" Mexicans and not to all of them.
YOUR EVERYDAY WORD FOR BLACK PEOPLE

- 3.0% no response
- 54.5% nigger
- 32.0% Negro
- 7.0% colored
- 2.5% negger
- 1.0% darkies
For more than half of the informants, the everyday word for a black person is *nigger*. Morris County is the only county in which this term is not recorded. *Nigger* is used most often by men, in non-city communities, and by a slightly higher percentage of members of the lowest educational division. *Negro* (with various pronunciations) is found among twice as many women as men. *Negro* is not heard in Titus, Cass, Upshur, Rains, and Lamar counties and is rare throughout the southeastern half of the region. *Colored* is a non-rural expression. Several informants
say emphatically, "I call them niggers, 'cause that's what they really are."
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 109

YOUR MOST POLITE WORD FOR BLACK PEOPLE

- 2.5% no response
+ 1.5% other responses

○ 78.5% colored, colored person, colored folks
darkies

○ 15.0% Negro

★ 1.5% nigra

★ 1.0% nigger

Ethiopians

auntie, uncle
(for older Negroes)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colored, colored person, colored folks</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigra</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Male | Female | I | II | III | Rural | Town | City |
| no response | 3.7 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 1.9 |
| colored, colored person, colored folks | 73.5 | 84.7 | 86.8 | 91.2 | 72.6 | 83.1 | 77.9 | 70.3 |
| Negro | 17.4 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 19.5 | 9.2 | 16.7 | 22.2 |
| nigra | 2.8 | | 2.3 | | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| nigger | .9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | | .9 | 3.7 |
| other responses | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.0 | | .9 |

The word considered most polite when referring to black people or when talking to a member of that race is generally colored (as in colored people and colored folks). For 15% of the informants, most of them in non-rural areas and in the highest educational group, Negro is considered the form preferred by members of that race, provided care is taken to pronounce the word to avoid nigger. Two non-rural informants in the two lowest educational groups say that nigger is the only word
they ever use. Among the other responses, auntie and uncle are given as terms of respect for elderly Negroes.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 110

TEASING AND DEROGATORY NAMES FOR NEGROES

- 19.5% no response
+ 18.5% other responses

- 27.5% niggers
- 12.5% coons
- 10.0% darkies
- 7.0% burrheads
# 2.0% black bastards
✓ 2.0% jigs
☐ 1.0% jiggerboos

Africans
Alabama night fighters
baboons
black African sons
of bitches
black bucks
black drops
black clouds
black gungas
blackies
black jacks
black niggers
black rascals
blacks
black skunks
black trash
chocolate bars
(continued)
Teasing and derogatory names for Negroes are not given by 20% of the informants, who undoubtedly know of such names but prefer not to give them. The least number of no responses is found in the city.
Niggers is the name given by a significant number of informants in the city and in the highest educational group. Burrheads is found only in the age groups over 30 and chiefly among men but entirely outside the city. Coons has no peculiar distribution pattern, but darkies is not heard in the city. Black bastards is not used by women or in rural communities. Other responses account for a variety of expressions almost universally alluding to the color black or to African connotations.

Interviews were conducted during a period of tense relations between the white and Negro races as a result of legal suits pending for the integration of public schools and the beginning of sit-in strikes at department store lunch counters. This situation has perhaps magnified both extremes of respect and contempt for the Negro, attitudes which may be deduced from the number of no responses and highly derogatory terms.

Other responses (continued): chocolate drops, clouds, colored rascals, Ethiopians, 'gator bait, jungle bunnies, kinky heads, mare niggers (for women), sambo, shades, snow balls, snow cones, spades, tar heels, thick heads, night creepers.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

MAP 111

A POOR WHITE FROM THE BACK COUNTRY

- 10.5% no response
+ 25.0% other responses

● 17.0% hillbilly
○ 12.5% poor white trash
★ 12.5% white trash
☆ 8.5% backwoodsman, backwoodsey
# 8.0% hick
✓ 3.5% trash
□ 1.5% hoosiers
* 1.0% poor person

boone dockers
country folk
country hunk
country ike
crackers
creekers
from across White Oak
from the sticks
humble
low class
needy
pathetic people
paupers
poor people
poor white trash from
the forks of the creek
rednecks

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hillbilly</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor white trash</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white trash</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backwoodsman, backwoodsey</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hick</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoosiers</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor person</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Female</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Town</td>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| no response  | 11.0  | 9.9  | 15.8 | 5.9  | 10.2 | 15.4 | 7.4  | 11.1 |
| hillbilly    | 14.7  | 19.8 | 2.6  | 14.7 | 21.9 | 15.4 | 17.6 | 18.5 |
| poor white trash | 9.2  | 16.5 | 10.5 | 8.8  | 14.1 | 6.2  | 16.7 | 11.1 |
| white trash  | 11.9  | 13.2 | 7.9  | 11.8 | 14.1 | 7.7  | 12.0 | 25.9 |
| backwoodsman, backwoodsey | 12.8 | 3.3  | 10.5 | 20.6 | 4.7  | 12.3 | 8.3  |      |
| hick         | 8.3   | 7.7  | 5.3  |      | 10.9 | 1.5  | 12.0 | 7.4  |
| trash        | 2.8   | 4.4  | 5.3  | 5.9  | 2.8  | 6.2  | 1.9  | 3.7  |
| hoosiers     | 2.8   | 2.6  | 1.6  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.9  |      |      |
| poor person  | 2.2   | 2.6  | 2.9  |      |      |      | 3.1  |      |
| other responses | 26.6 | 23.1 | 36.8 | 29.4 | 20.3 | 30.8 | 22.2 | 22.2 |
The wide range of responses to this question reflects a number of attitudes toward a poor white person from the back country. The majority holds them in contempt or ridicules them, while a few informants regard them as unfortunates. One fourth of the informants give a response containing the word trash: poor white trash occurs most frequently, especially among informants over 50 and in non-rural areas; white trash is heard often in the city; trash is limited to informants over 60. An expression of unusually high frequency among men and all non-city informants over 80 is backwoodsman or backwoodsey. Hillbilly is least common among the age groups below 50 and the lowest educational bracket; hick is scarcely heard in rural communities. Two rural women, both over 60, use poor person; and three men outside the city say hoosiers. Other responses come from a cross section of one fourth of the informants.

Other responses (continued): scum, sorry out right, tramp, trashy, unlearned.
FIRST PERSON PRONOUN IN "IT WASN'T _____

- 91.0% It wasn't me.
- 9.0% It wasn't I.
Despite the traditional opposition of public school English teachers, 91% of the Northeast Texas informants say "It wasn't me," not "It wasn't I." Several informants comment that they realize they have used the objective form incorrectly but that they feel awkward about using I in this sentence position. "It wasn't I" has its most significant concentration in the city.
OTHER NAMES FOR THE JAIL

- 28.5% no response  + 17.0% other responses

• 20.5% calaboose  big house
○ 12.0% jug  bug house
★ 8.0% high five  can
☆ 4.5% cooler  crossbar hotel
# 4.5% jail house  high fi
✓ 2.5% clink  hot house
☐ 2.5% pokey  lockup

prison  pogey
prison house  steel wall hotel
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calaboose</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jug</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high five</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooler</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jail house</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clink</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokey</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>16.0+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calaboose</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jug</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high five</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooler</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jail house</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clink</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokey</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other name for the jail is known by 28.5% of the informants, a group in which there are twice as many women as men. Calaboose is
heard least among the lowest educational group and in the city. A common distinction made by many informants is that *calaboose, lockup, cooler*, etc. refer to the building where prisoners are detained overnight in a small town before being transferred to the jail at the county court house. *High five* (sometimes called *high fi* by folk analogy) originally referred to the jail on the fifth floor of a county court house, but the term has been extended to include the jail on any of the upper floors of a municipal building.

Other responses reflect a great deal of humor and occur most often among men, members of the least educated group, and informants outside the city. No one over 40 uses *clink*; no one under 40 uses *cooler*. *Jug* does not occur in the southwestern counties; *high five* is not heard in the southeastern counties.
TO GO FROM ONE CORNER OF A FIELD TO ANOTHER IS TO WALK ________.

- 2.0% no response  + 5.0% other responses
  - 47.5% catty cornered  angle across
  - 19.5% anti-godlin    angle-godlin
  - 12.5% cut across     anti-walkus
  - 5.0% catty wompus    go diagnus
  - # 3.0% anti-goglin   make a near cut
  - ✓ 3.0% to angle across
  - □ 2.5% diagonally
Almost one half of all the informants say they walk **catty-cornered** when they go from one corner of a field to another, but a variety of
other expressions is also heard. *Catty-cornered* has general distribution but occurs least often among the lowest educational groups and in rural communities. The response heard most frequently among the least educated and the older informants outside the city is *anti-godlin*. *Anti-goglin* is heard less frequently, with its greatest occurrence in the city. The use of *diagonally* is limited to men, primarily in the lowest educational group. *Catty-wompus* is most prevalent among the 40-60 age group. Not one of the *no responses* comes from the least educated category or from the city; other responses, usually variations and compounds of the more common expressions, are limited primarily to non-city men and the group with the least schooling.
HE (CLIMBED, CLIM, CLUM, ETC.) UP A TREE YESTERDAY.

- 1.5% no response
- 79.0% climbed
- 17.5% clum
- 2.0% clim
According to 78.5% of the informants, "The boy climbed the tree yesterday." Use of climbed as the past tense verb for this concept declines among the age groups over 60, among the least educated group, and in less urban communities. Clum has its widest usage among non-city men in the lowest educational division. Clim is restricted to non-city informants over 60.
HE (SWEAT, SWEATED, PERSPIRED, PRESPIRED, ETC.) HARD YESTERDAY.

- 1.0% no response
- 44.5% sweated
- 24.5% sweat
- 16.0% prespired
- 11.5% perspired
- 1.5% sweat (for men)
- 1.5% prespired (for women)

+ 1.0% other responses

got hot

sweated like a nigger preacher at election
Almost one half of the informants use the standard past tense verb form in the sentence, "He sweated hard yesterday." Sweat is slightly more prevalent among the lowest educational group than among any other, and this term increases in frequency among informants over 60. Metathesis in the pronunciation of the initial syllable of perspired produces
prespired, which is heard more often than the standard form. Prespired is typically a non-city pronunciation found with greater frequency among informants over 50. Perspired is more common among women than men, among the better educated groups, and in the city. Three non-city informants make the distinction that sweat is the past tense verb applying to men but prespired is the form referring (euphemistically) to women. Other responses are confined to rural communities.
WHO IS SUPPOSED TO "GET" LITTLE CHILDREN WHO AREN'T GOOD?

- 4.0% no response
- 45.0% booger man
- 21.0% bad man
- 12.0% devil
- 4.0% goblins
- 3.0% boogie man
- ✓ 1.5% boogie bear
- □ 1.5% Scratch
- ★ 1.0% Satan

+ 7.0% other responses
  - black man
  - bloody bones
  - old bad man
  - orphan's home
  - policeman
  - raw hide and bloody bones
  - the Lord
  - witch
### AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogerman</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad man</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblins</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogieman</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogibear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scratch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogerman</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad man</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblins</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogieman</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boogibear</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scratch</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satan</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other responses</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The names of a variety of creatures are known as threats to little children who are not good, but many informants explain that modern child psychology has taught them not to resort to fright as a stimulus for good behavior. Most of the no responses, therefore, do not indicate that the informant has no answer but that he disapproves of the practice and refuses to give the terms which he opposes. A majority of responses contain booger or boogie as part of the name; by far the most common is booger man, especially among the women. Bad man increases in usage among the informants over 50 and in the less urban and least educated categories. No one under 60 says Scratch—another name for the devil—which is used exclusively by non-city men, chiefly those in the lowest educational division. Boogie bear is confined to the 14-20 age group; goblins appears to be a learned term given by men and in non-rural communities. The majority of other responses occurs among the least educated, especially those over 50. One woman threatens her children with the orphan's home; another tells the youngsters the policeman will get them if they are not good. Occasionally an informant will give the name of an ill-tempered or eccentric citizen in the community as the person children should fear. Names of such citizens have not been recorded, however.
WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE IN A HAUNTED HOUSE?

- 1.0% no response
- 62.5% ghost
- 20.0% haints or hants
- 8.5% spooks
- 2.5% boogers
- 2.5% haunts
- 2.5% spirits

+ .5% other responses

banshees
goblins
witches
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghost</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>43.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haints or hants</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spooks</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boogers</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haunts</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghost</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haints or hants</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spooks</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boogers</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haunts</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirits</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to common superstition, **ghosts** are supposed to inhabit abandoned houses. **Ghost** occurs most often among women and in the higher educational groups. For many informants, **ghost** is the pronunciation serving both singular and plural forms. **Hant** or **haint** increases in usage with the age groups above 40 and is typically heard among the least educated.
and in rural communities. It is significant that haints or hants has greater occurrence than ghost in the lowest educational category, while haunts is never heard from this group. Under other responses, banshees (a Gaelic female spirit warning of death) is a secondary answer given by one informant who reads extensively. Counties bordering on Red River are responsible for all but one occurrence of spirits.
THIRTY MINUTES AFTER SEVEN

- .5% no response
- 80.5% seven-thirty
- 13.0% half past
- 2.5% half after
- 2.0% thirty minutes after
- 1.5% thirty minutes past
When the time is thirty minutes after seven, 80.5% of the informants say it is seven-thirty. This expression is the unanimous choice of the 20-40 age group, but beyond the 50-60 age division, other responses gain in popularity. Half past is found with some regularity in age groups above 40 and in the two lowest educational brackets. Half after, thirty minutes after, and thirty minutes past are also more prevalent among informants over 50 and in communities other than the city.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 120

PLOT OF GROUND WHERE VEGETABLES ARE GROWN

- 1.0% no response

○ 97.0% garden

○ 1.0% vegetable patch

★ .5% farm garden

★ .5% vegetable garden
The plot of ground where vegetables are grown is regularly a garden. The only variant terms are vegetable garden, vegetable patch, and farm garden, names which occur only in towns and in the two highest educational groups. Not one informant mentioned a truck garden or a truck farm.
PLOT OF GROUND WHERE COTTON IS GROWN

- 1.0% no response
- 79.0% field or cotton field
- 19.5% cotton patch
- .5% farm
According to 79% of the informants, a plot of ground where cotton is grown is a cotton field or simply a field. Cotton patch is heard in every county except Collin, Rockwall, Red River, and Gregg, many times with the distinction that a cotton patch is only a part of a larger field in which other crops are grown. Cotton patch has a significant concentration of responses in Fannin and Delta counties--two major cotton-producing areas--among women in the two highest educational categories. Farm occurs only once as a name for this plot of ground and comes from a lady over 80 and in the lowest educational group who lives in a town in southeast Dallas County.
ARE TURTLES AND TERRAPINS DISTINGUISHED?

- 2.5% no response

● 91.0% yes

○ 4.5% no

★ 2.0% unsure
### AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>88.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsure</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEX EDUCATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>83.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsure</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 91% of the informants, the distinction between a turtle and a terrapin is that the former lives in water and the latter is chiefly a dry land animal with a high helmet-shaped shell, frequently seen crawling across a highway. Only 4.5% of the informants make no distinction between the two, and only 2% think there is a difference but are unsure about what it is.

This standard Northeast Texas identification of a terrapin as a land animal differs from the following definition found in A Dictionary of Americanisms, edited by Mitford Mathews: "Terrapin is the diminutive form of torope or turupe of the Virginia and Delaware dialects of the Algonquian edible turtles living in fresh or brackish water; loosely any land or fresh-water turtle."
In *Turtles of the United States and Canada* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1939), Clifford H. Pope comments that the use of the words *turtle*, *terrapin*, and *tortoise* are in a state of "exasperating confusion." He explains that in the United States the tendency is to think of fresh-water species with a market value as *terrapins*, *chelonians* as *turtles*, and strictly land forms with stump-shaped hind limbs as *tortoises*. Northeast Texans do not follow this national tendency but employ the word *terrapin* to identify the creature known in other parts of the United States and to zoologists by the common name of *box turtle*.

Dr. George H. Lowery Jr., Boyd professor of zoology at Louisiana State University, suggests that confusion in the names may come from the fact that the generic name for the box turtle is *terrapene*, first used by the zoologist Merrem in 1820, while the common name for the edible water turtle is *diamond back terrapin* and the generic name is *malaclemys terrapin*, a term used by Schoepff in 1793.

A random survey among university students and professors from Missouri, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Indiana, California, and Georgia failed to discover any distinction between turtles and terrapins similar to that made by Northeast Texans.
A CHICKEN PUT ON EGGS TO HATCH THEM

- 1.0% no response  + 2.5% other responses

- 86.5% settin(g) hen
- 3.5% sittin(g) hen
★ 3.0% setter
☆ 1.5% hen
# 1.0% old hen a settin(g)
✓ 1.0% settin(g) chicken

broody hen
mother hen
the hen's gone broody
The chicken which stays atop eggs and causes them to hatch is universally known as a **settling hen**. Responses of **settling hen**, heard only among the highest educational group and outside the city, should be regarded as artificial and based on a desire to use "correct" grammar...
instead of native vocabulary. Although *hen* is almost always used to refer to the mature female of the species, two informants in non-rural areas give *settling chicken* as their answer. Among other responses, the term *broody* occurs in the responses of a native of Morris County whose father and paternal grandparents came from Tennessee, whose mother came from Alabama, and whose maternal grandparents came from Virginia.
ROUND NUTS IN A SOFT SHELL THAT YOU ROAST AND SALT

- 72.5% peanuts
- 15.0% goobers
- ★ 11.5% peanuts (new)
  goobers (old)
- ☆ .5% ground peas
- # .5% ground peas (old)
  peanuts (new)
The standard name for round nuts in a soft shell that are roasted and salted is **peanuts**, but 15% of the informants say **goobers** and another 11.5%, most of them over 60 and in the city, specify that **goober** is an older term which has been replaced by **peanuts**. Etymologically, **goobers** comes from Kongo *nguba* meaning "kidney, peanut." Only male informants over 70 give **ground peas** as a synonym, and these men live outside the city and are in the lowest educational group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14+</td>
<td>20+</td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>50+</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>70+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goobers</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts (new)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goobers (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground peas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground peas (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>I II III</td>
<td>Rural Town City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>65.8  67.6 75.8 75.4 93.1 63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goobers</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.2  11.8 16.4 12.3 13.9 25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts (new)</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>15.8 20.6 7.8 10.8 12.0 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goobers (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground peas</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts (new)</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground peas (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOWN WHERE THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS LOCATED

- 98.0% county seat
- 0.5% county capital
- 0.5% county site
- 0.5% court house
- 0.5% Dallas (no other term known)
The town where the county government is located is almost always referred to as the county seat. All of the variant responses come from rural communities. County site is used by a gentleman over 30 who moved to Rockwall County from Tennessee when he was a child. According to Wentworth's American Dialect Dictionary, county site is an expression found in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. Usually, informants say they are going to the court house or they give the name of the town rather than saying they are going to the county seat.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
MAP 126

BLOCK OF LAND IN THE MIDDLE OF TOWN, OFTEN SITE OF A PUBLIC BUILDING

- 1.0% no response
+ 2.0% other responses
• 57.5% square
○ 19.0% court house square
★ 10.0% town square
☆ 5.0% plaza
# 2.5% public square
✓ 1.0% city square
□ 1.0% county square
* 1.0% main square

court house lawn
market square
park
post office square
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>14+</th>
<th>20+</th>
<th>30+</th>
<th>40+</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>70+</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>court house square</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town square</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaza</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public square</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city square</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county square</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main square</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no response</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>64.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>court house square</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town square</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaza</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public square</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city square</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county square</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main square</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other responses</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The business districts in the majority of county seats and in many other towns are built around a block of land regularly known as the \textit{square}. If this block of land is the site of the court house or post office, it is often referred to as the \textit{court house square} or \textit{post office square}. \textit{Town square} and \textit{city square} usually designate a park or garden, often with monuments. In some towns where the \textit{square} is a public parking area and farmers sell their produce there, \textit{market square} is often used.

The use of \textit{plaza} is usually restricted to communities in south-central and southwest Texas where Spanish influence is evident. \textit{Plaza} occurs in Northeast Texas only in Lamar and adjoining counties, because the square in the center of the Paris business district is universally known as the \textit{plaza} and contains an Italian-made three-tiered fountain topped by a marble Triton, a gift from the Culbertson family. Within a fifty-mile radius of Paris, citizens in other communities sometimes refer to their \textit{town square} as \textit{plazas} through imitation and often through a desire for elegance.

Among the other responses, \textit{court house lawn} is a name used by some of the oldtimers who like to congregate on benches on the court house grounds to whittle and chew tobacco. Within their circle, these benches are known as \textit{dead pecker benches}, a vulgar reference to the sexual impotence of these elderly gentlemen.
MILD EXPRESSION OF DISGUST

- 7.5% no response
○ 7.5% darn (it)
○ 7.0% dad gum (it)
★ 7.0% dog gone (it)
☆ 6.5% durn (it)
# 3.5% gosh
✓ 1.5% (grunts, whistles, counting, singing, etc.)

+ 59.0% other responses

aw, the devil
baloney
bull corn
by George
confound it
consarn it
dad blame (it)
dad blame the luck
dad burned
dad stink it
damnation
damn (it)
dang
ding bust it
dog-on
dog take it
fiddle
(continued)
Expressions of mild disgust constitute the greatest variety of responses of any of the 127 questions. The question was stated as, "What do you say when you mash your finger or when you get disgusted but don't want to cuss?" Most of the informants who gave no response feel that
any exclamation violates their religious principles; this attitude was especially true among some members of the Baptist church and the Church of Christ. Many of the informants giving other responses do not seem to know where to draw the line between the use of by-words and "cussing." Of the more popular expressions, durn is felt to be stronger than darn and is not used by any of the informants over 70 or by anyone in the lowest educational group. Dog gone is typically an expression used by men and in the rural communities. Non-verbal responses include whistling, grunting, stomping, singing, and counting and are limited to non-city informants between the ages of 50-70. Other responses have general age and geographical distribution but are slightly more prevalent among females and among the less educated groups.

Other responses (continued):

| fizzle   | great day in the morning | oh my gracious  |
| fooey    | heavens and earth        | oh my goodness  |
| foot     | heck                    | oh shoot        |
| gee whiz | heck-fire               | pshaw           |
| God a'mighty | hell's bells          | rats            |
| God bless America | holy cow   | rot             |
| gol durn | I declare               | rotten on it    |
| good gracious alive | I'll swear | shucks          |
| good grief | John the Baptist      | son of a bitch  |
| good night | lordy mercy         | the dickens     |
| gosh a'mighty | my God          | thunder and lightning |
| gosh dog  | oh, bless me          | whoopee         |
|           | oh cornbread          |                 |
|           | oh lordy              |                 |
PHONETIC SYMBOLS

The phonetic symbols used here are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet. The following table is adapted from page ix of Stanley’s The Speech of East Texas.

Consonants

| p | peep                  | t | toot                  |
| b | bib                   | d | did                   |
| t | toot                  | d | did                   |
| k | cook                  | g | gag                   |
| ? | the glottal stop      | j | j       |
| j | j       |
| g | gag                   |
| ? | the glottal stop      |
| f | fife                  | v | Valve                |
| s | s            |
| z | zones                 | s | s            |
| j | mission               |
| j | mission               |

Vowels

| i | beet                  | e | chaotic              |
| i | bit, easy             | e | chaotic              |
| e | chaotic               | a | bat                  |
| a | ask, barn, as tradition- | a | bat                  |
| a | ask, barn, as tradition- |
| o | law, horse            | o | obey, pillow          |
| u | pull                  | u | pool                 |
| A | custom, above         | A | custom, above         |

Diphthongs

| a | ice, ride             | e | custom, above, sofa |
| e | custom, above, sofa   | a | bird, further, as    |
| a | custom, above, sofa   | i | bird, further, as    |
| i | bird, further, as     |
| a | custom, above, sofa   | i | bird, further, as    |
| e | custom, above, sofa   | a | bird, further, as    |
| a | custom, above, sofa   |

All these variants occur.
Various other diphthongal combinations occur as noted in the following chapter.

Length, Stress, Modifiers

: placed after a sound indicates that the sound is long, as in father |'fa:ðər|. It is not used except when a sound is definitely lengthened.

' indicates a full or main stress on the following syllable, as in about |ə'baut|.

. indicates a secondary or half stress on the following syllable, as in bookshelf |'buk,ʃɛlf|.

↑ indicates a raised tongue.

↓ indicates a lowered tongue.

, under a symbol, indicates a syllabic consonant.

r² Superior symbols are used to indicate a light pronunciation of the sound indicated by the symbol.

| Vertical marks enclose phonetic transcriptions.

> above a symbol, indicates nasality.
CHAPTER IV

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF NORTHEAST TEXAS PRONUNCIATION

Although this Word Atlas of Northeast Texas is intended primarily as a vocabulary study,¹ some attention was given to pronunciation as the lexical material was collected. Phonetic notes were taken on the informants' pronunciation, and tape recordings were made of several informants reading their answers to the questionnaire. No attempt has been made to present an exhaustive study of Northeast Texas speech or to provide a narrow transcription of data; instead, the purpose of this chapter is to present several distinctive features of Northeast Texas pronunciation.

The foremost study of pronunciation for this section of Texas is Oma Stanley's The Speech of East Texas,² a doctoral dissertation supervised by George Philip Krapp and completed at Columbia University in 1936. Dr. Stanley, a native of Smith County, Texas, and presently a professor of English at North Texas State College, conducted field work over a period of five summers in fifteen East Texas counties, eight of which lie within the boundaries of Northeast Texas as defined for this word atlas. These counties are Smith, Wood, Van Zandt, Gregg, Morris, Hunt, Titus, and Harrison.

¹Phonological discussions do not appear in Hans Kurath's A Word Geography of the Eastern United States or in Alva Leroy Davis' Word Atlas of the Great Lakes Region.

Stanley's study contains a detailed phonological discussion of East Texas speech and the transcription of phonograph records made by ten native informants, who read "Grip the Rat" and a longer original passage containing words and phrases which effectively pinpoint regional characteristics. His method of presenting the chapter on stressed vowel sounds of East Texas speech is to take up each sound as it appears in the pronunciation key given in Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition. He is careful to note that Webster's dictionary is used as a standard for classifying stressed vowels merely because it supplies a convenient means of arranging the material and not because the pronunciations given in this key are the only standard.

Stanley's thesis is that the speech of Northeast Texas is "a division of the 'Hill Type' of southern speech, a type which is current in southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, the hill country of Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, northern Louisiana, and elsewhere." He distinguishes the hill type of speech from the plantation type of the Old South--of the lowland and coastal plains--although he finds survivals of the plantation type of speech in East Texas but only among a very small number of the white population.

A more recent study dealing with one section of East Texas is Arthur Z. M. Norman's A Southeast Texas Dialect Study, a University of Texas dissertation directed by Atwood and summarized in Orbis. Another

---

3Ibid., p. 1.
valuable source of phonological material—even though it does not deal specifically with Texas—is C. M. Wise's *Applied Phonetics*. Other pertinent studies are listed in the bibliography of this word atlas.

The following discussion of Northeast Texas pronunciation presents stressed vowel sounds in the same arrangement followed by Stanley for the convenience of readers who may wish to make a comparison with his study. For the most part, the author's findings agree with those of Stanley; cases of divergent conclusions have been noted.

Whenever possible, words given as examples of Northeast Texas pronunciation have been taken directly from responses to the questionnaire; many other examples were heard during the interviews. Still another source of phonological data is a series of tape recordings made by seven native informants, who read "Grip the Rat" and Stanley's original passage. Symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet have been used in transcriptions; for a key to these symbols, see the two pages immediately preceding this chapter.

Discussions have been limited in most cases to those features of Northeast Texas speech which deviate from commonly accepted "standard" pronunciation. Because complete studies of the phonology of American English based on linguistic principles are not yet available, Kenyon and Knott's *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English* will be used as a

---


point of departure. Northeast Texas pronunciations were checked against the "standard" non-regional transcriptions according to Kenyon and Knott. Many times northeast Texas pronunciations corresponded to those given by Kenyon and Knott as "Southern"--a regional division that has lost much of its significance in the light of the redefinitions of dialect areas according to Kurath's *Word Geography of the Eastern United States*.

The use of Kenyon and Knott's non-regional pronunciations must not be interpreted as the author's acceptance of such pronunciations as correct or standard for American English but only as a functional basis for comparison to show how Northeast Texas pronunciation differs from phonetic transcriptions in a reputable pronouncing dictionary. The author is keenly aware that a more valid comparison could be made with the phonological findings of Hans Kurath and Raven I. McDavid, Jr. in their volume, *The Pronunciation of English in the Eastern United States*, which is nearing publication.

Once a greater corpus of information about American English has been collected, no doubt many of the "deviations" from Kenyon and Knott's dictionary pronunciations listed in the following pages will eventually be recognized as "standard" regional pronunciations for Northeast Texas. It is hoped that the phonological observations made in this chapter will make some contribution to the overall knowledge of regional speech in the United States.

In Chapter V of this study, a comparison of distinctive features of Northeast Texas speech is made with brief summaries of phonological and lexical characteristics of various dialect areas which were compiled by McDavid from existing studies by Kurath, Atwood, Davis, and others.
Stressed Vowel Sounds

1. |i|

|i| \(\approx\) |i\epsilon| or |i:ε| especially before |l|, as in seal, veal, real, field, eel, meal.

Negro is universally |n\epsilon\gamma\epsilon| rather than |'ni:\gamma\epsilon(\upsilon)|, a learned pronunciation. Nigger |n\epsilon\gamma\epsilon| is heard more often than Negro and is a less polite name.

2. |i|

|i| \(\approx\) |i\epsilon| or |i:ε| preceding |l| and front stops and
nasals |p, b, t, d, m, n|, as in been, brim, tip, rib, bid, sit, bill, milk, pin, trim.

|i| \(\approx\) |\tilde{\epsilon}| preceding |\eta|, as in sling, kinky, thing, drink, think. Such pronunciations are characteristic of the
less educated speakers. Stanley transcribes the vowel of blink, drink, sling, etc. as |\epsilon| or |\tilde{\epsilon}|. He states that |i| before
nk, ng, is usually pronounced |\epsilon| |\tilde{\epsilon}|.\(^9\)

|i| \(\approx\) |\epsilon| occasionally among the less educated in jig
and nigger.

\(^8\)The symbol \(\approx\) means "occurs as." |i| \(\approx\) |i\epsilon| or |i:ε| should be read as, "|i| in pronunciations given as standard
non-regional by Kenyon and Knott occurs as |i\epsilon| or |i:ε|
(lengthened |i|) in Northeast Texas speech.

\(^9\)Stanley, op. cit., p. 9.
|i| ↔ |ə| occasionally among the less educated in reared, mere.

|e| or |ʊ| occasionally among the less educated and older speakers, as in whip.

|i| plus |r| ↔ |ɜ| universally in syrup |səp| or |sɛp|.

3. |e| Note: Kenyon and Knott use the phonetic symbol |e|, rather than |ei|, as the vowel of rate.

Short, pure |e| occurs only in unstressed positions in the speech of Northeast Texans just as it does in other regions of the United States. In stressed positions, the diphthong |eː| or |eə| is heard. Wise suggests that |e| is spelled in American English with the letter a only, as in nativity |ne'tivətɪ| and chaotic |ke'atɪk|. Such a pattern may be observed in Northeast Texas speech.

|e| preceding |l| (according to Kenyon and Knott) |eː| or |eː| preceding |l|, as in fail, jail, sail, bail, male.

See |ei|.

4. |ɛ|

|ɛ| ↔ |ɪ| universally before nasals in all native speech, as in pen, ten, men, hen, sense, tremble, French, drench, bend, meant. Tin and ten are pronounced identically. Phlegm is always |flɪm|.

---

\[ \varepsilon \sim \text|i| \text{ or } \tilde{\varepsilon} \text{ before } \text{t, d}, \text{ as in get, instead, whet, again; before } \text{l} \text{ sometimes, as in melt.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \sim \varepsilon \text{ consistently before } \text{l, b, d} \text{ and other consonants, as in well, bed, led, web, red, said, fed.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \sim \text{ before } \text{g, n, d3, f}, \text{ as in beg, egg, leg, edge, measure, especially among the less educated.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \sim \text{ as in bench, thresh, wrench. Stanley transcribes the vowels of bench, drench, etc. as } \tilde{\varepsilon} \text{ or } \tilde{\varepsilon} \text{ in deviate pronunciations.}^{11} \]

\[ \varepsilon \sim \text{ universally, as in terrapin, yellow, kerosene, wrestle.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \sim \text{ among the less educated, as in trestle, terrible.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \sim \text{ among the less educated and especially among older people in deaf.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \text{ plus } \text{r} \text{ or } \text{i} \text{ plus } \text{r} \text{ occasionally in cherry.} \]

\[ \varepsilon \text{ plus } \text{r} \text{ or } \text{s} \text{ always in squirrel and sometimes in very, terrible, burying, cherry.} \]

5. \( \text{a} \)

\[ \text{a} \sim \text{a} \text{ preceding nasals and front stops, universally, as in ham, pan, bad, cab, cap, Sam, cat. A more accurate transcription, perhaps, would be } \text{a}^3 \text{, with the superscript } \text{a}^3 \text{ representing an off glide less prominent than } \text{a}. \]

\[ \text{a} \sim \text{a} \text{ frequently among the less educated in lack.} \]

---

\(^{11}\text{Stanley, op. cit., p. 12.} \)
\[\text{\(\text{a} \xrightarrow{\text{c}} \text{\(\tilde{e}\)}\)}\] universally before a variety of consonants, as in bag, bank, can't (also \(\text{\(\tilde{k}\text{\(e\)}\)}\)), gap, sap, aunt (also \(\text{\(\tilde{e}\text{\(i\)}\)}\)), calf, man, pass, sash, salve, half, past, answer, glance.

\[\text{\(\text{a} \xrightarrow{\text{c}} \text{\(\varepsilon\)}\)}\] in radish (see folk etymology), catch, care (also \(\text{\(\tilde{k}\text{\(i\)}\)}\)).

\[\text{\(\text{a} \text{plus } \text{r} \xrightarrow{\text{c}} \text{\(\varepsilon\)}\)}\] universally, as in spare, bear, care, wear.

6. \[\text{\(\text{a}\)}\]

\[\text{\(\text{a}\)}\] does not occur in stressed syllables in Northeast Texas speech except as the first component of \(\text{\(\text{ai}\)}\) and \(\text{\(\text{au}\)}\) and as a variant of \(\text{\(\text{ai}\)}\), as in I'm \(\text{\(\text{a}\text{\(m\)}\)}\), fine \(\text{\(\text{f\text{\(a\)}\text{\(n\)}\)}\), time \(\text{\(\text{t\text{\(a\)}\text{\(m\)}\)}\).}

See \(\text{\(\text{ai}\)}\), \(\text{\(\text{au}\)}\).

7. \[\text{\(\text{a}\)}\]

\[\text{\(\text{a}\)}\] never occurs in Northeast Texas speech in the broad a words of British and Eastern American speech; i.e., the vowel of glass, bath, path is always \(\text{\(\varepsilon\)}\), \(\text{\(\varepsilon\text{\(i\)}\)}\), or \(\text{\(\varepsilon\text{\(e\)}\)}\).

\[\text{\(\text{a} \text{plus } \text{r} \xrightarrow{\text{c}} \text{\(\text{ar}\)}\) or \(\text{\(\text{ar}\)}\), \(\text{\(\text{ar}\)}\) or \(\text{\(\text{ar}\)}\), as in war, car, tar, garden, farm, park, sort. A comparison of the Northeast Texan's pronunciation of these words will show contrast to other regional pronunciations which are usually \(\text{\(\text{a}\)}\) and \(\text{\(\text{a}\)}\), and the vowel sound will be recognized as one which is higher than \(\text{\(\text{a}\)}\) but lower than \(\text{\(\text{a}\)}\), most probably \(\text{\(\text{a}\text{\(\tilde{e}\)}\)}\). Stanley uses
|a| or |u| in the transcription of such words as bar, car, war, dark, etc.\(^\text{12}\)

|a| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | among the less educated, as in calmed, yonder (also |j\text{\textbackslash a\text{\textbackslash n\text{\textbackslash d\text{\textbackslash e}}}|), are.

|a| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | among the less educated and older people, as in what, yonder, bomb.

|a| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | frequently in want. Want and won't are often pronounced identically.

|a| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | regularly in soldier (|s\text{\textbackslash a\text{\textbackslash d\text{\textbackslash e}}|, according to Kenyon and Knott.)

8. |e| |o|

In Northeast Texas speech, there is a great deal of variety in the pronunciation of words in which Kenyon and Knott indicate a vowel |e| or one that may vary |e|, |a|, |o|, such as foreign, moth, corrigible, etc. There is also a variety of lengthening and off glides, as indicated below.\(^\text{13}\)

|e| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | universally, as in ball, wall, tall, walk, and other words in which |e| precedes |l|.

|e| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | in haunt (also |h\text{\textbackslash a\text{\textbackslash n\text{\textbackslash t}}|) among the less educated.

|e| \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} \text{\textbackslash e} | in daughter, pauper among the less educated.

Frog, log, hog, dog, and other -og words are almost always always pronounced with |e| rather than |a| by natives of North-

\(^\text{12}\)Ibid., p. 18.

\(^\text{13}\)Ibid., pp. 19-20.
east Texas. *Fog* and *foggy* are sometimes pronounced with \(\text{o}\), however. *Faucet* is universally \(\text{fasit}\).

Stanley records \(\text{sæːft}\) and \(\text{sæːfːt}\) as pronunciations of *soft* by some older people who have not had formal education, but such a pronunciation was not heard in this survey of northeast Texas.

\[\text{\text{o} \rightarrow \text{ou}}\] frequently in *want*.

9. \(\text{o}\) **Note**: Kenyon and Knott use the phonetic symbol \(\text{o}\), rather than \(\text{ou}\), as the vowel of *go*.

\(\text{o}\), like \(\text{e}\), occurs only in unstressed positions and as the first element of \(\text{ou}\). Wise finds \(\text{o}\) as the initial vowel of *obey* and *opinion* and as the final vowel of *window*.15

\[\text{\text{o} \rightarrow \text{o}}\] in *no*.

\(\text{o}\) plus \(\text{r} \rightarrow \text{oə}\) consistently, as in *bore*, *core*, *door*.

10. \(\text{u}\)

\[\text{\text{u} \rightarrow \text{u}}\] or \(\text{uːə}\) universally, as in *pull*, *bull*, *full*, *push*.

\[\text{\text{u} \rightarrow \text{u}\text{̣}}\] *(unrounded \(\text{u}\))*, as in *took*, *put*, *shook*, *soot*.

\[\text{\text{u} \rightarrow \text{ʌ}}\] among the less educated, as in *took*, *put*, *shook*, *soot*.

---


|u|  $\rightarrow$ |ou| frequently in woman.

|u| plus |r|  $\rightarrow$ |uə| frequently, as in poor, sure, rural.

Words spelled with double o are usually pronounced with |u|, as in coop, Cooper, hoof, hoop, but root |rut|.

11. |u|

Route (both noun and verb) is always |rɔut| or |ræ:ut| in native speech.

See |ju| for a discussion of palatalization before |u|.

12. |a|

|a|  $\rightarrow$ |æ| or |æ:ə| in stressed positions, as in bunk, junk, sunk, gulley.

|a|  $\rightarrow$ |ɛ| among older speakers and the less educated, as in brush, shut, just.

|a|  $\rightarrow$ |ɔ| in hungry among the less educated.

|a|  $\rightarrow$ |i| in cover among the less educated.

|a|  $\rightarrow$ |ɑ| sporadically in constable. Stanley says this latter pronunciation of constable is heard among all speakers, but |kæn−| was heard regularly as the first syllable of constable in this survey among the less educated.

13. |ɔ|

In the speech of most Northeast Texans, |ɔ| has a distinct retroflex r quality as in other sections of American English.

---

16Stanley, op. cit., p. 27.
Many natives of the Jefferson-Marshall area in the southeast corner of the region have so-called "r-less" speech and belong to the plantation type rather than to the hill type of Southern speech.

\[s\] \(\rightarrow\) [εr] frequently in hurricane [ˈhɪrəkən] or [ˈkɛrə, kɛrn] (also [ˈkɛrəkən]).

14. |ei| Note: Kenyon and Knott do not list |ei| as a diphthong but use |e| for the vowel of rate.

\[e\] \(\rightarrow\) [ɐi] or [ɛi] as in way, range, range.

\[e\] \(\rightarrow\) [ɛə] regularly, as in sale, male, pale, rail, ale.

\[e\] \(\rightarrow\) [i] in drain among the less educated.

\[e\] \(\rightarrow\) [ɛ] almost always innaked.

\[e\] \(\rightarrow\) [ɛi] frequently in can't, aunt, and ain't.

15. |ar|

\[ar\] \(\rightarrow\) [aː] especially in unemphatic positions, as in I'm, fine, fight, sign, time, ripe, tile, mile, dial.

|ar| plus \[r\] \(\rightarrow\) [aɾ] as in wire, fire, tire, hire, desire.

|ar| plus \[r\] \(\rightarrow\) [ɔə] or [ɔə] in uneducated speech, as in tire, fire, hire, wire, tired, iron.

16. |au|

\[au\] \(\rightarrow\) [ɔʊ] or [ɔː] frequently, as in house, county, mountain, about, owl, down, town, ground, route, sound, cloud.

\[au\] \(\rightarrow\) [aɪ] among the less educated in shower, flower.
|au| after |k| and |g| c | ((j)əau|, |((j)əau|, |((j)əau|, |((j)əau| as in cow, crown, coward. Stanley heard consistent palatalization in his study of East Texas speech;\(^{17}\) |j| before the nucleus of vowels was heard infrequently in this survey of Northeast Texas.

17. |ou| Note: Kenyon and Knott use the phonetic symbol |o|, rather than |ou|, as the vowel of go and do not classify the sound as a diphthong.

|o| c | ou| or |ou| frequently in syllables closed by bilabials and alveolars |m, n, p, b, t, d| and |l|, as in roam, bone, rope, robe, wrote, don't, bold, load.

|ou| is often heard in woman.

18. |ɔi|

|ɔi| c | ɔ| universally in unguarded speech, as in boil, soil, spoil, oil.

|ɔi| c | ɔ| among some of the less educated and older people, as in spoil, point, poison, boil, join.

A common Northeast Texas expression for being angry is roiled up, pronounced |raild ʌp|, which according to Stanley is an old pronunciation.\(^{18}\)

\(^{17}\)Ibid., p. 30.

\(^{18}\)Ibid., p. 32.
19. |ju| (|ru|)

|u| following |t, d, n| occurs universally as |ju| or |ru| in student, duty, news, tune, Tuesday, tube, due, stew.

In a recent study of "Some |u|-|ju| Variations in Texas,"\footnote{Ernest S. Clifton, "Some |u|-|ju| Variations in Texas," \emph{American Speech}, XXXIV (October, 1959), 190.} Ernest S. Clifton concludes that |u| rather than |ju| is on the increase, especially in the Dallas area.

|ju| is never heard in suit, enthusiasm, nude, absolute, and assume in native Northeast Texas speech.

|ju| is frequently reduced to |ə| or |i| in unemphatic positions, as in ammunition |əˌməˈnɪʃən|, argument |'ɑrgəmɛnt|, argue |'ɑrgə|. (See following section on unstressed vowel sounds.)
Unstressed Vowel Sounds

A high degree of variety and inconsistency may be observed in the pronunciation of unstressed vowels by Northeast Texans. It is not uncommon to hear \( |\varepsilon| \), \( |\imath| \), \( |\imath| \), \( |\varepsilon| \), and possibly other vowel sounds used interchangeably in identical phonetic contexts in a single ideolect. Stanley devotes twenty-two pages to vowel sounds in unstressed and partially stressed syllables, which he categorizes according to the spelling symbols which represent these sounds.\(^{20}\) He is able to establish only a few absolute patterns for unstressed vowels.

Overall, the most common unstressed vowel sound in Northeast Texas speech is \( |\varepsilon| \). By far the most significant feature of unstressed vowels is the almost universal occurrence of \( |\imath| \) in certain closed syllables. Although this characteristic is shared by other dialect regions, it is not always listed in the transcriptions of Kenyon and Knott. This group of words with \( |\imath| \) as the unstressed vowel sound in final closed syllables in Northeast Texas speech includes all plural forms spelled with \( -\text{es} \) and \( -\text{ies} \) and verb forms spelled with \( -\text{ed} \). Verbs spelled with \( -\text{en} \) may be pronounced with \( |\imath| \), \( |\varepsilon| \), or syllabic \( \eta \) \( |\eta| \).

In Kenyon and Knott's dictionary, only \( |\imath| \) is given as the vowel sound of haunted, naked, valid, college, baggage, roses, houses, minute, skillet, blanket, careless, solid, etc.

\(^{20}\) Stanley, op. cit., pp. 33-35.
\[|i| \text{ or } |\varepsilon| \text{ is given in poet, lettuce, and other words that are heard as } |i| \text{ only in Northeast Texas. Kenyon and Knott recognize only } |\varepsilon| \text{ as the unstressed vowel sound in salad, a word which Northeast Texans universally pronounce as } |'\text{sælɪd}|.\]

In final syllables closed by \(|s|\)--except in -less words, plurals, and verbs--\(|\varepsilon|\) occurs more often as the unstressed vowel sound, as in minus, palace, Alice, Dallas, etc., although \(|i|\) will be heard among Northeast Texas speakers of the plantation variety of Southern speech.

Texas is always heard as \(|'\text{tɛksɪs}|\) among native Northeast Texans who participated in this survey, although Stanley records \(|'\text{tɛksɪz}|\) also.

Among the less educated, an unstressed vowel in a final open syllable is heard sometimes as \(|\varepsilon|\), as in Texarkana, Beulah, potato, yellow, widow, fellow, tomato, pillow \(|pɪlə|\).

Unstressed vowels are sometimes lost initially in across \(|'kros|\), about \(|bɔut|\), electric \(|'lɛktrɪk|\). Loss of the vowel following a consonant in an initial syllable may occur in parade \(|prɛd|\), directly \(|drɛklɪ|\), peroxide \(|'prɔksəd|\). Loss of the entire unstressed syllable may be observed in mosquito \(|skɪtə|\) or \(|skɪtə|\), suspect \(|spɛkt|\). Orange is commonly \(|'ɔrnə|\).

Syllabic \(|ŋ|, \smash{\text{m}}, \smash{\hat{\imath}} \smash{|p|, \hat{\eta}, \hat{\upsilon}|} \text{ occur in button } |bætɨ|, \text{ heaven } |'heɪvən|, \text{ and rattle } |ræt|\), as in other dialect areas.
The Consonants

1. Initial loss.

Initial loss of consonants is rare, except in careless or rapid speech where this, that, these, those, there are sometimes |is|, |æt|, |iz|, |ouz|, |æv|, and have, had, he, her, him, them are |æv|, |æd|, |i|, |æ|, |im|, |æm|. Like this is often contracted to |aik:is|.

Initial |h| is consistently silent in herb and humor, but less frequently silent in humble, possibly because the Humble |hæmbəl| Oil Company is well known throughout the area.

|r| is sometimes lost in initial consonant clusters after |θ|, as in throw |θou|, through, throw, and after |p| in professor |pə'fesə|, represent, prepare.


|t| and |d| after |n| are commonly lost in county, wonder, candle, gentleman, candidate, hundred, kindling, scandal, sandstone, thundered, mantlepiece, grandmaw, blinds, handle.

|t| after |s| is commonly lost, as in mostly, costly, roast-beef, postman.

|t| after |f| is sometimes lost, as in shiftless, softness.

|j| is sometimes lost before unemphatic |u|, as in figured |figəd|, ammunition |əmə'nɪʃən|, argument |'ɑrgəmənt|, population |'pɒpələrɪʃən|.

|w| is sometimes lost among the less educated speakers in backwards and forward |fɔr'dz|.
|l| is often lost in Sulphur Springs |safə sprɪŋz|.
|c| is often lost in recognize |'rɛkənərz| in careless speech.

Two identical consonants occurring medially are often simplified and lengthened, as in mad dog |med:dɔɡ|, doc gone |dɑɡən|, sand dune |ˈsænd,dʌn|.

|k| preceding |tʃ| is sometimes lost in uneducated speech, as in picture |ˈprɪtʃ|, tincture.

3. Loss of final consonants and components of final consonant clusters.

|d| is frequently lost in careless speech after |n|, as in friend, grind, ground, sand, hand, mind, find, hound.
|d| is frequently lost in careless speech after |l|, as in field, scaffold, wild, cold drink, household, told, old.
|t| is frequently lost in careless speech after |s, p, k, n|, as in kept, crept, guest, guest, last, past, locust, tract, Methodist, Baptist, breakfast, perfect, fact, soft, hydrant, breast, feist, Christ, richest.
|l| is frequently lost in careless speech as in film, self, help, gulf, million, bulb, shelf, all right, Wolfe City.

Final |s| is frequently lost in careless speech in |sts| and |spst| clusters, as in ghosts |gɔʊstz|, nests |nɛstz|, wasps |wɒspz|, posts |pɔstz|.

4. Assimilation.

|-van| words &|ˌbɪŋ| among less educated speakers, as in
eleven |'1ɛbən|, heaven |ˈheɪvən|, seven |ˈsɛvən|. Neville is commonly |ˈnɛvəl|.

Another category of words listed by Stanley comprises |gl-| \(\rightarrow\) |dl-| and |kl-| \(\rightarrow\) |tl|, as in glad |dlaɪd|, glass, gleam, globe, glory and climb, climate, cling, close, cloth, etc. 21 The same assimilation was recorded by Wise as an occurrence in General American speech. 22 These pronunciations were not heard in Northeast Texas in this study, however.

Baptist |ˈbæptɪst| \(\rightarrow\) |bæbtəs(t)| among all levels of speakers.

Grandma |ˈɡrændmə|, grandpa |ˈɡrændpə| \(\rightarrow\) |ˈɡrændə|, |ˈɡrændpə| among all levels of speakers.

Family, usually |ˈfæməli|, and chimney, sometimes |ˈtʃɪməli| \(\rightarrow\) |ˈfæməli| and |ˈtʃɪməli| among the less educated.

Isn't |ɪzət| and wasn't |wəzət| \(\rightarrow\) |ɪdət| and |wədət| in careless speech.

Inhabitants |ɪnˈhɪbətənts| \(\rightarrow\) |ɪnˈhɪbətənts| in careless speech.

Notice |ˈnəutɪs| \(\rightarrow\) |ˈnəudəs| (also |nəurɪs|) in careless speech.

Months |mænθs| \(\rightarrow\) |mænts| universally.

21Ibid., p. 59.
Pumpkin [pəmpkn] occurred frequently among the less educated.

5. Addition of consonant sounds.

Excrescent /t/ is heard finally among less educated speakers, as in across /əkrəst/, orphan, once, twice, attack, close.

Excrescent /d/ is heard finally among less educated speakers, as in drown, born. /'gus 'dræʊndə/ is the common pronunciation for goose drowner, a heavy shower.

Excrescent /r/ is heard finally among less educated speakers, as in widow, window, Hannah, Beulah, potato, tobacco, mulatto, piazza, sofa, piano, yellow, fellow.

Intrusive /r/ is heard medially among all levels of speakers in wash /wɔr/, Washington, and among less educated speakers, as in ruined /rənt/, pauper /pəpər/, geography /dʒəˈɡræfɪ/, woman /woumən/, orphan /ˈɒfən/.

Intrusive /w/ is heard regularly in sour /ˈsɔːwə/ and flour /flɔːwə/.

Intrusive /l/ is heard by folk analogy in chivaree when pronounced /ˈʃɪvəri/ instead of /ʃɪvəri/. (See folk etymology.)

Intrusive /h/ is heard among less educated speakers in /ˈouvəlɔ:rlz/ for overalls.

The initial /h/ of hit for it survives as an archaism.

Stanley notes that "among all speakers the tendency toward a palatalized |g| with a following |j| before |i|, |ɪ|, |e|, |ɛ|, |æ|, |æ'|, |ei|, |æu|, is stronger than in general American." 23 He adds that the same remarks apply to |k| when followed by |au|, |æu|, |u| and by |o|, |o' |, |e|, |ei|, |ɛ| plus a consonant. Such extensive palatalization after these two consonants was not found in Northeast Texas, however.

7. |r|

See 5, Addition of Sounds, for a discussion of excrescent and intrusive |r|, and Initial Loss, Section 1, for loss of |r| in initial consonant clusters.

Stanley presents a detailed analysis of |r| as it appears in the hill type, plantation type, and Negro speech of East Texas. In this study of Northeast Texas, the hill type pattern of |r| was observed in all informants except those living in the Jefferson-Marshall area and in adjoining counties where plantation type speech is found. Although the excrescent |r| is plentiful in Northeast Texas uneducated speech, the "false linking |r|" which occurs when |r| is in an intervocalic position, as in the idea of it |ðə 'aɪdɪr aʊ rɪt| or law and order |lɔr ɹ 'ɔrdə|, is rarely heard.

Metathesis involving |r| and an unstressed vowel occurs

23Stanley, op. cit., p. 62.
among less educated speakers, as in 

perspire \[\text{prɪ'spɑr}\],
apron \[\text{ərɒn}\], hundred \[\text{hʌndr(ə)d}\], children \[\text{tʃɪld(ə)n}\], introduce \[\text{ɪn(t)ɹdʒəs}\], aggravate \[\text{əɡrəvət}\].

\[\text{r}\] is lost in barbed wire \[\text{bɑrbd waiə}\] (see bobbed wire in folk etymology) and yesterday \[\text{'jestɪdɪ}\].

8. \[\text{l}\]

For the most part, \[\text{l}\] follows the usage of other sections of the United States.

Initial \[\text{l}\] is clear \[\text{l}\], as in light, lake.

Final \[\text{l}\] is dark \[\text{l}\], as in bill, mill, milk. Occasionally, \[\text{l}\] is so dark, the sound is very much like \[\text{mɪk}\], \[\text{mɪuk}\] and \[\text{mɪk}\] for milk \[\text{mɪlk}\].

9. \[\text{ŋ}\]

\[\text{ŋ}\], transcribed by Kenyon and Knott as \[\text{hw}\], is used consistently in words spelled wh- except whole, who, and derivatives, as in other parts of the United States. But in the exclamation Why!, \[\text{wai}\] is regularly heard in Northeast Texas.

10. -ing endings.

\[\text{-ŋ} \sim \text{-n}\] universally at all levels of informal speech, as in living room, singing, listening, having.

Hyper-correct speakers have been heard on occasions to say \[\text{raɪdɪŋ}\] for riding \[\text{raɪdɪŋ}\], \[\text{sɪŋɪŋ}\] for singing \[\text{sɪŋɪŋ}\], and \[\text{jæŋ}\] for \[\text{jæŋ}\] young.
11. Miscellaneous.

Metathesis: |kælveri| for cavalry |kævelri|, |irrævalent| for irrelevant |irrelicant|.

Mrs. is commonly |mizrəz|.

Concrete is sometimes |kankrɛik|.

|dʒ| \(\rightarrow\) |dʒ| frequently in rouxe, deluge, garage.

Rinse is almost always |rintʃ| in natural speech, perhaps by analogy with wrench.
Archaic Forms

It \( \rightarrow \) hit among older and less educated speakers.

Help \( \rightarrow \) hulp or \( \rightarrow \) houp among older and less educated speakers.

Get rid of \( \rightarrow \) get shed of among older Northeast Texans.

Folk Etymology

Poison ivy \( \rightarrow \) poison ivory among the less educated.

Radish \( \rightarrow \) \( \rightarrow \) on all levels, possibly because the vegetable is red.

Chivaree \( \rightarrow \) chivalry and shivering \( \rightarrow \) among older informants.

Westminster \( \rightarrow \) Westminster in pronunciation and spelling by analogy that Westminster Abbey has something to do with ministers.

Wet stone \( \rightarrow \) wet stone because it is spit upon while knives are being sharpened.
Stress

A tendency for retracted stress of initial syllables may be observed in Northeast Texas speech as a deviation from standard stressing, as in cigar ['sigar], hotel ['houtel], police ['pouli], events ['ivints], express ['ekspreis], Italian ['ar탈jen], adult ['ædælt]. Detroit, a community in Red River County, is always ['ditroof].

Secondary stress on syllables which have weak stress in standard pronunciation occurs among the less educated, as in president ['preznæ, dint], government ['gævnæ,mınt].

Many frequently used words pronounced in their unstressed forms are often pronounced when stressed with the vowels of the unstressed form. Restressing is heard in of [əv], from [fræm], was [waz]. The vowel in the unstressed forms is [ə].

Conclusions about the distinguishing characteristics of Northeast Texas speech and their relationships to other dialect areas of the United States will be discussed in Chapter V.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

From the data collected in this study may be drawn several conclusions about vocabulary and pronunciation patterns within Northeast Texas and the relationship of the region to other dialect areas which have been investigated. Part I of this chapter will deal with vocabulary and pronunciation peculiar to the geographical location, age, sex, and education of the informant and the size of his community; Part II will compare Northeast Texas speech features with those of other parts of the United States.

Part I: Speech Patterns Within Northeast Texas

Geographical Isoglosses. In a few instances an isogloss may be established as the boundary between geographical distributions of vocabulary in Northeast Texas. The absence of isoglosses indicates that the region is highly homogeneous and that vocabulary is uniformly distributed throughout the twenty-six counties. Only when surrounding areas have been investigated will it be possible to determine the full geographical limitations of words used in Northeast Texas. On the following pages are maps on which the various isoglosses have been plotted, with the conclusion that 1) a bundle of isoglosses separates the southeastern counties in seven lexical concepts, 2) three vocabulary islands may be isolated, and 3) two isoglosses identify West Texas usage which extends into the area.
The shaded area depicts the high concentration of nigger flipper as the name for a boy's weapon made of rubber strips on a forked stick. The striped area indicates the region to which nigger-killer is confined as a response.

See Map 93, Chapter III.
The shaded area shows where plaza is commonly heard as the name for the town square; the white dot represents the location of Paris, capital of Lamar County and the largest city in the shaded portion of the map. In Paris the block of land in the center of the business district contains a marble fountain and is known as the plaza. Informants in surrounding communities frequently call their town square the plaza through imitation.

See Map 126, Chapter III.
The most distinct division of terms occurring in Northeast Texas may be seen in the distribution of responses to the question, "What do you call an artificial watering place for livestock?" In the striped area, tank is used almost exclusively; in the white area, pool is heard most often; in the shaded area, pond is the most popular term. The line between tank and pool represents the most important division in vocabulary discovered within the western half of the region in this survey.

See Map 10, Chapter III.
Another apparent overlapping of West Texas usage occurs in the shaded area to which all eight responses of maverick (as the name for a motherless calf) are restricted. Etymologically, maverick is derived from the fact that Samuel Maverick, a nineteenth century Texas rancher, had so many cattle he did not bother to brand them; thus, cowboys began to call any stray, unbranded calf a maverick. Just as important as the geographical distribution is the use of maverick by seven men but only one woman—all of them in the highest educational group and the majority of them city dwellers.

See Map 57, Chapter III.
Names other than woodpecker (as terms for a bird that pecks holes in trees) are found with greater frequency in the shaded area than elsewhere.

See Map 63, Chapter III.
The most popular name for the small scarlet insect that bores into the skin is **redbug** in the shaded area and **chigger** elsewhere.

See Map 68, Chapter III.
The majority of informants in the shaded area use blue-john as their name for milk that is beginning to turn sour; elsewhere blinky is the most popular response.

See Map 24, Chapter III.
The clavicle of a chicken that children play a game with is known widely as a wishbone in the shaded area, while pulley-bone is heard more often elsewhere.

See Map 6, Chapter III.
Seven of the eight occurrences of croker sack (a large sack made of burlap) are confined to the area designated above. It is significant that all of the informants giving this answer are over sixty years of age.

See Map 51, Chapter III.
A WORD ATLAS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

Figure 12

The shaded area represents a concentration of skiter hawk and mosquito hawk (as opposed to snake doctor) as the name of an insect with a double set of wings seen flying over water. Snake doctor is the favored response in the unshaded area.

See Map 64, Chapter III.
This map depicts a consolidation of word boundaries shown on the preceding pages. These divisions represent a bundle of isoglosses which cover a transitional area lying, for the most part, between the southeastern counties and the rest of Northeast Texas. The following key indicates the distinctive terms which are to be found to the right of each boundary:

- redbug
- blue-john
- names other than woodpecker for a bird that pecks holes in trees
- mosquito hawk, skiter hawk
- pond
- wishbone
- croker sack
Although there is a scarcity of isoglosses according to geographical distribution of vocabulary, the bundle of isoglosses in the southeastern corner of Northeast Texas appears to set that group of counties apart with certain distinct characteristics. Less significant regional concentrations of words have been noted in Chapter III. Besides geographical distribution, other meaningful criteria for drawing conclusions about the vocabulary of the region are the age, sex, and education of the informant and the size of the community in which he lives.

**Age of Informant.** In the following word lists, it will be seen that age is an important factor in the distribution of vocabulary among Northeast Texans. Words in parentheses are intended to clarify terms which may not be readily interpreted or which may have uncommon denotations.

1. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among young informants (ages 14-40):
   - bedspread, clearing up, Coke or Coca Cola (general name for carbonated drinks in bottles), cold drink, cold front (norther), core (peach or cherry seed), daddy, fatherless child, he-horse, here chickens, horned frog, mama (grandmother), mom, orphan (bastard), papa (grandfather), pop (father), rafters (attic), saw horse, space room (store room), toady frog, wet rock (whet rock).

2. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among young informants (ages 14-40) and middle aged informants (ages 40-60):
   - corn on the cob, hound (worthless dog), stroller (baby buggy), wooden fence (rail fence).

3. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among young informants (ages 14-40) and old informants (above 60 years of age):
   - big mama (grandmother), quarter to.
4. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among middle-aged informants (ages 40-60):

sunup.

5. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among middle-aged informants (ages 40-60) and old informants (over 60 years of age):

blizzard (norther), bob war (barbed wire), catch-all (store room), ceased, chivaree, Christmas gift, closet (outdoor toilet), cooler (jail), davenet, doubletree, eaves troughs, gallery, mosquito hawk, papa, quarter of, rised, riz, singletree, soda water, stoop, surly, tap (inside water faucet), toad-strangler (heavy rain), trifling, turkey-turkey, veranda.

6. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among old informants (above 60 years of age):

baby in the bushes (bastard), bean-shooter, blink (blinky milk), chickoo-chickoo, chifrobe (chest of drawers), Christ killers (Jews), cistern troughs (gutters), croker sack, devil's horse (dragon fly), fireboard, flea hoppers, fry skillet, gentleman horse, go-cart (baby buggy), granny (midwife), ground peas (peanuts), he-cow, net up (angry), hoosiers, hoppers, horny frog, jacks (saw horse), kernel (cherry seed), kerosene oil, kukes, lead troughs (gutters), lighter, lunch (snack), male horse, mantleboard, maw and paw, parlor, paw, peckerwood, pee-pee-pee (call to turkeys), perambulator, pine knots, plunder room, poke (paper sack), polocat, privy, public square, redshead (woodpecker), roasnears, saw buck, sap sucker, Scratch (person who is supposed to get bad children), settee, shabby, sitting room, spider (skillet), stake and rider (rail fence), stock gap, tea towel (cup towel), trestle (cattle gap), turn (load of wood), walk (sidewalk), wardrobe (chest of drawers), woods colt (bastard), wood rack (saw horse), work horse (saw horse), yok-yok (call to turkeys).

Conclusion: Far more words are peculiar to the oldest age group than to younger or middle aged informants; it must be remembered however that the questionnaire is directed toward older informants. Middle aged informants (ages 40-60) have practically no distinguishing vocabulary that is not shared by older informants.
Sex of Informants. Although several words occur far more often among men than women and vice versa, it should be noted that the author conducted most of the interviews and that informants might have had different responses for a female field worker. Words in the following lists represent, for the majority of the questionnaires, responses given by informants being interviewed by a male.

1. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among male informants:

backwoodsey, bastards, black bastards, blue norther, bob war (barbed wire), burrheads (Negroes), cart (baby buggy), dish rag (cup towel), doubletree, dresser (chest of drawers), eased up, frying pan, grand dad, granny (grandmother), granny (midwife), greasers (Mexicans), haints or hants, high five (jail), kike, lightern, lounge (couch), lunch (snack), maverick (motherless calf), moderating, peckerwood, pee-pee-pee (call to turkeys), pine knots, poison oak, pop (cold drink), public square, rised, riz, roasnears, sofa, soft drink, turn (load of wood), wet rock (whet rock), woods colt (bastard).

2. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among female informants:

baby in the bushes (bastard), closet (toilet), cup towel, daddy, divan, good-for-nothing, horse (saw horse), load (of wood), Negro (everyday word), perambulator, poison ivy, rose (The sun rose), shower, stallion, toilet, wash cloth, whet stone, woodchuck, yearling (euphemism for bull).

Far more no responses were given by women than men, either because the women did not know an answer or because they were hesitant to respond. The men gave a far greater number of colorful other responses and were responsible for more instances of non-standard grammatical forms than the women.

Education of Informants. The degree of education is another valid criterion for detecting vocabulary patterns, although many informants
with little formal education have developed extensive vocabularies through reading.

1. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among informants in Educational Group I (less than an elementary school education):

   angry, ceased, cherry seed, Christ killers (Jews), Christmas gift, daddy (husband), grand daddy, granny (midwife), haints or hants, hoppers, kernel (peach or cherry seed), kerosene oil, lamp oil, maw and paw, mosquito hawk, motherless calf, no-account dog, orphan (calf), pine splinters, poison oak, skiter hawk (dragon fly), sparking, stud, stud-horse, tacky (slouchy), turn (of wood), woods colt ( bastard).

2. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among informants in Educational Group I (less than an elementary school education) and Educational Group II (completed elementary school but did not finish high school):

   calmed, chickie-chickie, clabber, closet (toilet), grandfather, half past, jacks (saw horses), lightern, lunch (snack), paling fence, paw, peckerwood, polecat, privy, public square, redworms, soda pop, trifling, woodchuck, work horse (saw horse).

3. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among informants in Educational Group I (less than an elementary school education) and Educational Group III (a high school education or above):

   going with, half after, thirty minutes after, thirty minutes past.

4. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among informants in Educational Group II (completed elementary school but did not finish high school):

   he-horse, snake doctor (dragon fly).

5. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among informants in Educational Group II (completed elementary school but did not finish high school) and Educational Group III (a high school education or above):
barbed wire, calaboose, Coke or Coca Cola (general name for carbonated drinks in bottles), corn on the cob, corral, cur, dagos, here chickens, hillbilly, hound (worthless dog), pit (cherry seed), roasnears, saw horse, sloppy (slouchy), smooching, soda pop, spicks (Mexicans), store room, stroller, toad, toilet, whit stone, widow woman, wops, yok-yok (call to turkeys).

6. Words with exclusive or significant concentration among informants in Educational Group III (high school education or above):

bedspread, board fence (picket fence), boogers, chest of drawers, chickoo-chickoo, clink (jail), coon ass (Cajun), dogie (motherless calf), dragon fly, drapes (window shades), father, gobble-gobble, here turkey, horse doctor (dragon fly), john or johnny (toilet), kindling wood, load (of wood), maverick, mongrel (worthless dog), poison ivy, redhead, roasnears, sitting hen, skunk, twilight, wet rock, woodpecker.

Conclusion: Informants with the least education and those with the most education have individualistic vocabularies, while the informants in the medial educational group share vocabulary almost equally with the other two groups. Thus, there is no middle educational group in regard to vocabulary.

Size of Informant's Community. The nature of many questions—for instance, those pertaining to farm products and equipment—directs the questionnaire toward rural usage; nevertheless, an analysis of responses according to community size will give some idea of the extent to which rural terms have been taken into towns and cities. In several cases, the informant classified as a city dweller had lived for many years in a town or rural area.

1. Words with exclusive or significant concentration in rural communities (less than 500 population):

chickoo-chickoo, Christmas gift, doubletree, grandmother, grind rock, haints or hants, jacks (saw horse), kernel (peach or cherry
seed), pee-pee-pee (call to turkeys), pine (kindling), saw buck, singletree, slouchy, snake doctor (dragon fly), soda pop, surly, widow lady, yok-yok (call to turkeys).

2. Words with exclusive or significant concentration in rural communities (less than 500 population) and towns (500-10,000 population):

angry, backwoodsey, Baptist or Methodist pallet, blinky, board fence (picket fence), bob war (barbed wire), burrhead, bussing, calmed, chick-chick-chickie, clabber, countypin, cow lot, daddy (husband), darkies, electric storm, fifteen minutes before, fireboard, frog, grandmaw, granny (midwife), grind stone (whet rock), half after, hog pen, loft (attic), made-down bed, Mexicans, motherless calf, onery, orphan calf, paling fence, papa, pappy, pine knots, pine splinters, polecat, public square, rafters (attic), redworms, rich pine, roasnears, scraps, seed, shiftless, sitting hen, sparking, stud horse, thirty minutes after, thirty minutes past, toilet, trifling, water troughs (gutters).

3. Words with exclusive or significant concentration in rural communities (less than 500 population) and cities (more than 10,000 population):

None.

4. Words with exclusive or significant concentration in towns (500 to 10,000 population):

prespired (perspired), redhead (woodpecker).

5. Words with exclusive or significant concentration in towns (500- to 10,000 population) and cities (more than 10,000 population):

Cajuns, cur, dating, hick, horse doctor (dragon fly), pokey (jail).

6. Words with exclusive or significant concentration in cities (more than 10,000 population):

bedspread, chinchy, colored (everyday word for Negroes), corral, dish towel, dragon fly, drapes (window shades), gobble-gobble, goober, granny (grandmother), gumbo, here turkey, kerosene, louvers (attic), maverick, mongrel (worthless dog), ornery, outhouse, pepper bellies (Mexicans), perspired, pig pen, pit (cherry seed), pop (cold drink),
sloppy (slouchy), spicks (Mexicans), tank (pool), ten forty-five, toad, wet rock (whet rock), wishbone, woodpecker, wops, you-all (plural only).

Conclusion: Rural communities and towns share many words; towns have the least distinctive vocabulary among the three sizes of communities; rural communities and cities do not have any common vocabulary that is not found in towns also. The most picturesque vocabulary, as well as that which is considered ungrammatical, is found outside the cities.

Other Classifications. Not one of the 127 questions brought unanimous responses, but the following answers occurred among more than 90% of the informants:

- county seat (96%), bull (97.5%), you-all and y'all (97%), garden (97%), grasshopper (96%), It wasn't me (91%), lightning bug (91%), distinction that turtles are found in the water but terrapins are found on the land (91%), slop (90%), faucet--inside the house--(89.5%), tow sack (97.5%), settin(g) hen (96.5%), kissing (85.5%), colored--polite name for Negroes--(78.5%).

The greatest number of no responses were given for the following lexical concepts:

- another name for a sycamore tree (94.5%), nicknames for Irish (80.5%), nicknames for Italians (64%), call to turkeys (63.5%), euphemisms for bull (59.5%), nicknames for Jewish people (57%), a gift or bonus given with a purchase or when a bill is paid (43%), euphemisms for a male horse (35.5%), a noisy burlesque serenade after a wedding (29.5%), nicknames for Mexicans (24.5%), doubletree (20.5%), singletree (17.5%).

The greatest number of synonyms (other responses) were given for the following lexical concepts:

- expressions of mild disgust (59%); a part-time, unordained preacher (25%); a heavy rain that does not last long (25%); a poor white person from the back country (25%); a lazy, unambitious person in the community (21.5%); The wind has been blowing hard, but now it is not blowing so hard--the wind has ________ (21%); teasing and derogatory names for Negroes (18%); names used by husbands to refer to
their wives (17.5%); names for the jail (17%); outdoor toilet (many names were given as secondary responses).

Another significant correlation to be made is the rather consistent similarity of words shared by older informants in the lowest educational group in rural areas and towns as opposed to the vocabulary of young informants in the highest educational group living in the city.

Pronunciation within the Region. The majority of informants fall into the hill type of Southern speech described in Chapter IV. Vocal quality is characterized by what is commonly known as a nasal twang. In the case of informants who come under the influence of certain educational factors and urban environment, many regional speech characteristics are frequently leveled so as to become non-distinct. Informants coming from the least educated group and rural communities account for the greatest number of occurrences of so-called non-standard pronunciations. Education and environment appear to be more important than age as factors in determining phonological patterns, although archaic pronunciations are far more prevalent among informants over 60 years of age than among younger speakers.

The map on the following page shows the location of the greatest number of informants whose speech is most divergent from other sections of Northeast Texas.

Other factors not dealt with here but which could possibly yield additional generalizations about Northeast Texas vocabulary and pronunciation patterns are the informant's religion, occupation, economic background, ancestry, hobbies, and choice of reading material. A summary of some of these characteristics will be found in Appendix II.
This map depicts the location of informants according to phonological characteristics. Many of the informants interviewed in Marion and Harrison Counties (the shaded area bordering Louisiana) have distinctive features of the plantation type of Southern speech, of which the absence of "r" in some phonetic contexts is the most noticeable characteristic. Informants of the plantation variety were encountered less frequently in the striped area. In other Northeast Texas counties, only an occasional speaker was found who belonged to this category. Such informants were usually over sixty, and in most cases their ancestors were from the plantation South.
Part II: Relationship of Northeast Texas Speech to Other Dialect Areas

Since the appearance of Kurath's *Atlas and Word Geography* and other dialect studies, it has been possible to make a comparison of one speech region with another. Once surveys now in the planning stage or in the process of completion have been made available, a total picture of American English can be brought into focus; at present, only fragments of the overall panorama can be obtained.

In addition to Stanley's *The Speech of East Texas* and Norman's *A Southeast Texas Dialect Study*, several studies in preparation will provide future bases of comparison with Northeast Texas speech. Linguistic geographers who have undertaken surveys in areas in the vicinity of Northeast Texas include the following: Atwood is now completing his vocabulary study of Texas and adjoining states; Miss Mima Babington of Nicholls State College, Louisiana, is preparing a dissertation on the speech of southern Louisiana under Atwood's direction; Mrs. Lucile Folk of Louisiana Polytechnic Institute is editing results of two years of field work in the northern half of Louisiana for a dissertation supervised by Dr. N. M. Caffee of Louisiana State University; Dr. William R. Van Riper of Oklahoma State University has begun an atlas for Oklahoma; preliminary investigations have also begun in Arkansas. Students of Dr. C. M. Wise and Dr. C. L. Shaver at Louisiana State University have completed more than one hundred phonetic field records for that state.

Comparison of Inter-Regional Vocabulary. A common practice in recent dialect studies has been the comparison of findings within a
region\(^1\) to the dialect areas of the Eastern United States (see map on following page) as established by Kurath and to a summary of regional features consolidated by McDavid\(^2\) from Kurath's work and from other studies, often unpublished.

Below is a list of vocabulary items listed by McDavid as typical of various dialect areas. In the blank before each item appears the percentage of Northeast Texas informants who used the word as a response. A complete comparison with McDavid's compilation is prevented by the fact that identical questionnaires were not used in this and other surveys.

The North (Areas 1-6)\(^3\)
- **19.5%** (cherry) pit "seed"
- **5%** angleworm "earthworm"
- **1.0%** whiffletree
- **3.5%** eaves trough "gutter on roof"
- **1.0%** spider "frying pan"
- **2.5%** clim as preterit

Eastern New England (Areas 1, 2)
None.

Inland Northern (Area 4)
- **1.0%** stoop "porch" (Also New York City and Savannah Valley)

New York City and Hudson Valley (Areas 5, 6)
None.

Midland (Areas 7-13)
- **6.0%** blinds "window shades" (Also Canada)
- **54.0%** skillet "frying pan" Spreading.

---

\(^1\)Two such studies are Norman's *A Southeast Texas Dialect Study* (cited earlier) and David DeCamp's *The Pronunciation of English in San Francisco*, a doctoral dissertation summarized in *Orbis* in two parts: Vol. VII, No. 2, 1958, and Vol.VIII, No. 1, 1959.


\(^3\)See map on following page for definition and key to area numbers.
THE SPEECH AREAS OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

The North
1 NE New England
2 SE New England
3 SW New England
4 Upstate New York and western Vermont

The Midland
5 The Hudson Valley
6 Metropolitan New York
7 The Delaware Valley
8 The Susquehanna Valley
9 The Upper Potomac and Shenandoah Valleys
10 The Upper Ohio Valley
11 Northern West Virginia
12 Southern West Virginia
13 Western North and South Carolina

The South
14 Delmarvia
15 The Virginia Piedmont
16 NE North Carolina
17 The Cape Fear and Pee Dee Valleys
18 South Carolina

*Kurath, A Word Geography of the Eastern United States, Figure 3.*
4.0% poke "(paper) sack" Not in Eastern Pennsylvania.
23.0% quarter till eleven
17.5% clum "climbed" (Not found among cultured, well educated speakers).

North Midland (Areas 7, 3, 10, 11)
None.

Eastern Pennsylvania (Areas 7, 8)
8.5% spook "ghost" (Also Hudson Valley)

Western Pennsylvania (Area 10)
None.

South Midland (Areas 9, 12, 13)
52.0% clabber milk "curdled milk"
13.0% redworm "earthworm"
5.0% fireboard "mantle"
9.0% mantleboard "mantle"

The South (Areas 14-13)
30.0% chittlins "edible intestines"
4.5% turn of wood "armload"

Eastern Virginia (Areas 14-15)
4.0% croker sack (Also South Carolina)
26.5% goobers "peanuts"

South Carolina-Georgia Low-Country (Area 18)
1.0% stoop "small porch" (Chiefly in Savannah Valley; also in North)

South and South Midland (Areas 9, 12-18)
82.0% clabber
82.5% pallet "bed on floor"
15.5% jackleg preacher "unskilled preacher"
86.0% snack "light lunch between meals" (Also New York City)
84.5% pulley bone "wishbone"
60.5% snake doctor "dragon fly" (Not on Carolina-Georgia coast)
22.5% hants, haunts "ghosts"
97.0% you-all (second-person plural)
5.5% riz "rose" (Also northeastern New England)

Canada (Chiefly Ontario)
3.5% tap "faucet"

Conclusion: Northeast Texas vocabulary has greater kinship to words typical of the South and South Midland areas than to words listed for any other dialect in this particular check list.
Additional parallels may be drawn by comparing Northeast Texas vocabulary with information given on maps in Kurath's *Word Geography*. The result is that Northeast Texas responses resemble those found in Areas 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Midland area. The following list gives words and percentages established in Northeast Texas and the west Midland dialect regions with which the closest relationship appears to exist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Item</th>
<th>Percentage of Frequency in Northeast Texas</th>
<th>West Midland Areas Where Item Occurs Regularly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>firefly</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firebug</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piece (snack)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armload</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polecat or skunk</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belling (chivaree)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunny sack</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake doctor</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter till</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milk gap</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whet rock</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallet</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clabber</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woods colt</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chivaree</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you-all</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snack</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redworm</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tow sack</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paling fence</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slop</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skillet</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poke</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load (of wood)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armful</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singletree</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swingletree</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulley-bone</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake feeder</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carriage (for baby)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buggy (for baby)</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granny (midwife)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granny-woman (midwife)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serenade (chivaree)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas gift</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion: To bring the comparison to its narrowest possibility, it will be seen that of the four west Midland areas, Areas 12 and 13 (southern West Virginia and western North and South Carolina) have the closest resemblance to Northeast Texas responses. It is likely, however, because of the source of immigrants and because of relationships established in dialect dictionaries, that Northeast Texas has still greater kinship to eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northern Georgia--areas for which atlases are not available.

A comparison of Northeast Texas vocabulary with that of the east Midland areas and the Southern regions will show many similarities but not with the same degree of similarity as that found in the west Midland areas and especially in the southwest Midland regions.

The seven isoglosses that tend to separate the southeastern counties of Northeast Texas from the remaining area were examined in relationship to the data on maps of Kurath's *Word Geography*. The result is that although mosquito hawk, croker sack, and wishbone—all having significant concentration in the southeast corner of Northeast Texas—are recorded elsewhere on Kurath's maps, these terms are predominantly Southern. Red-bug, blue-john, and names other than woodpecker as synonyms for the bird that pecks holes in trees are not included in Kurath's study but constitute important isoglosses for the southeastern counties of Northeast Texas. Even this limited correlation of vocabulary indicates that the southeastern counties of Northeast Texas are more Southern than the rest of the region.

Comparison with Southeast Texas. Norman's Southeast Texas Dialect Study concludes that in the dialect vocabulary of that area, words shared
by the South and South Midland areas "are used twice as much as Midland expressions, which in turn are used twice as much as Northern terms." Although Norman's study treats most of the lexical concepts included in the questionnaire used in this survey, only those items which form significant isoglosses within Northeast Texas need be compared here. *Nigger-killer* and *nigger-flipper*—terms which constitute islands of usage in Northeast Texas—are not noted among the twelve informants interviewed in the four Southeast Texas counties. *Mosquito hawk* is used by ten of Norman's twelve informants, and *wishbone* is given by nine of the twelve; other words creating isoglosses within Northeast Texas are not discussed in the summary of Norman's study appearing in *Orbis* but are no doubt included in the complete dissertation.

The author has had an opportunity to learn from informal interviews with native speakers that the words which set the southeastern counties of Northeast Texas apart from the rest of the region are used widely in Southeast Texas and in northern Louisiana. Field records of the department of speech at Louisiana State University also indicate that the southeastern corner of Northeast Texas lies at the edge of certain lexical regions that include northern Louisiana.

**Comparison of Inter-Regional Pronunciation.** The tables compiled by McDavid for the various dialect areas include a list of phonological characteristics, of which those resembling Northeast Texas speech are cited below. Following each sound feature, which is recorded below employing the same combination of phonemic and phonetic systems as those used by

---

5Norman, *op. cit.*, p. 70.
McDavid, is a statement regarding the extent of its occurrence in Northeast Texas.

Midland (Areas 7-13)

/-r/ "kept" after vowels. (Also Inland North). This statement is accurate for all Northeast Texas informants except those with the plantation variety of Southern speech, most of whom live in the southeastern counties adjacent to Louisiana.

/ɔ, ɔh, ɔw/ in on (also South); in wash, wasp; in log, hog, frog, fog. In Northeast Texas, on is [on] or [own]; wash is regularly [wɔs] or [wɔs]; log, hog, frog are universally pronounced with [ɔ] as the vowel sound; fog and foggy are either [ɔ] or [q].

/e/ (phonetically [ɛ]) in Mary, dairy. This feature is found regularly among the majority of informants except those of the plantation type of speech mentioned above.

/ə/ regularly in with. Although with [wɪθ] is more common among the majority of speakers, with [wɪθ], especially in positions preceding vowel sounds, is also heard.

/r/ frequently intrudes in wash, Washington. Such an intrusion of /r/ is heard regularly among native speakers, not only in these words but in oyster, pauper, and washer as well, especially among the less educated informants.

South Midland (Areas 9, 12, 13)

[aː], [aː] for /ay/ before voiceless and voiced consonants, as in nice time. This characteristic is typical of many Northeast Texans, particularly when such words occur in unemphatic positions and in unguarded speech.

The South (Areas 14-18)

/r/ "lost" except before vowels. Only in the southeastern counties of Northeast Texas is any significant number of speakers found who "lose" /r/ in this position.

/ey/ in Mary, etc. This characteristic pronunciation is more common than dropping /r/, but it is confined for the most part to speakers of the plantation type of Southern speech.

/i/ in unstressed syllables of haunted, careless, etc. This sound feature occurs universally in Northeast Texas if /i/ has the phonetic value of [ɪ] as described in Chapter IV. Barred i [i] is not recorded in the transcriptions of Stanley's and Norman's studies of East Texas speech.
/z/ in Mrs. Northeast Texans consistently pronounce Mrs. with /z/, usually as '/'məzər/ but sometimes as '/'məzər/. South and South Midland (Areas 9, 12-15)

/yuw/ after /t, d, n/ in Tuesday, due, new, etc. This generalization still applies to the majority of Northeast Texans, although Clifton has observed the increase of /uw/ in Texas, particularly in the Dallas area. Words which frequently alternate between /uw/ and /yuw/ are dune, tuna, fish, and tuition.

/ə/ etc. in five, my, etc. Such pronunciations are quite common in Northeast Texas. (See South Midland above).

/ə/ and /ɔ/ contrasting before /r/ in mourning: morning; hoarse: horse; fourteen; forty, etc. (Also North). The majority of Northeast Texans do not contrast mourning: morning (both with /ə/), but other pairs are contrasted with /ɔ/.

/æ/ predominant in mountain, loud, etc. Not common in Charleston area. The occurrence of /æ/ is one of the most distinguishing elements in Northeast Texas speech and is interpreted phonetically as /æː/.

/æ/ in stairs, care, chair. (Also North). /æ/ is heard regularly in Northeast Texas; but among some of the less educated informants, care /kær/ and chair /ʃeər/ are also encountered.

/o/ in poor, your, etc. Only among some of the less educated informants are such pronunciations found in Northeast Texas.

/u/ in coop, cooper. /u/ (usually represented phonetically as /u/) alternates with /uw/ (phonetically /u/) in coop and hoop, but cooper is regularly pronounced with /u/, perhaps because the capital of Delta County—Cooper—is always pronounced in that manner.

Conclusions: As in the case of vocabulary, the pronunciation of Northeast Texans has more in common with the phonological features listed by McDavid for the South and South Midland than with any other section of the Eastern United States. (See page 461.) Because detailed studies of

---

6Clifton, op. cit., p. 191.
pronunciation of the Eastern states have not yet been published, it is
not possible to isolate the South Midland or Southern dialect area with
which Northeast Texas shares the greatest number of phonological com-
ponents. The author believes that Areas 12 and 13 (southern West Vir-
ginia and western North and South Carolina) have the most likely kinship
and that once atlases of eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama, and north-
ern Georgia are made available, an even closer tie may be established
with those areas.

In the absence of such studies, C. M. Wise's chapters on Southern
and Southern Mountain speech\(^7\) show that Northeast Texas has by far more
phonological qualities of the latter dialect. C. K. Thomas places all
of East Texas in the Southern region of his dialect map (on which he
recognizes the Southern Mountain area), but his description of Southern
Mountain speech\(^8\) fits Northeast Texas far better than his description
of Southern speech matches the twenty-six Texas counties. The latest study
of East Texas speech shows that in three generations of informants in
Nacogdoches (a city in central East Texas), Southern Mountain and "General
American" characteristics are increasing among the young and old-fashioned
Southern usage is disappearing.\(^9\)

In relationship to Southeast Texas pronunciation as described by
Norman, Northeast Texas shares many similarities. The outstanding differ-
ences to be noted are that a greater percentage of speakers in Southeast

\(^7\)C. K. Thomas, An Introduction to the Phonetics of American English

\(^8\)Katherine E. Wheatley and Oma Stanley, "Three Generations of East

\(^9\)Wise, Chapter VIII, pp. 205-221; Chapter XVI, pp. 303-325.
Texas counties use \( \mathcal{a} \) in free variation with \( r \) in postvocalic positions, as in father \( \mathcal{a} \ddot{a} \ddot{a} \) or \( \mathcal{j} \ddot{a} \ddot{a} \), and make a distinction (although irregular) between the stressed vowel sounds of dairy and Mary. These and other characteristics tend to make the Southeast Texas dialect area more closely related to the southeastern corner of Northeast Texas where speakers of the plantation variety of Southern American English are to be found, rather than to other counties of Northeast Texas.

Summary. Northeast Texas vocabulary and pronunciation are individualistic only in the overall speech personality of the region, for similarities of various elements of its dialect patterns may be found in other parts of the United States. The language of Northeast Texas has evolved from mingling dialects brought into the region during the nineteenth century by Scotch-Irish immigrants from the southeastern United States and adapted to the particular type of life that developed in the piney woods and on the blackland prairies south of Red River and east of the Trinity.

During the past three decades, the influx of outsiders into the region, the rise in the educational level of native speakers, urbanization, and the influences of communication media have tended to absorb the distinctive flavor of Northeast Texas speech.

The most significant summations to be derived from this Word Atlas of Northeast Texas are the following:

1) The historical background of the settlement and economy of the region has a definite bearing upon present-day vocabulary.

\(^{10}\) Norman, Op. cit., pp. 74, 76.
2) The vocabulary within the region is highly homogeneous. Geographical factors are less important in word distribution than the age, sex, and education of the native speaker and the size of the community in which he lives.

3) Both the vocabulary and pronunciation of Northeast Texans may be more closely aligned with Southern Mountain speech than with any other dialect area in the Eastern United States.

4) Several patterns of vocabulary and pronunciation separate the southeastern corner of Northeast Texas from the rest of the region and indicate that Marion, Harrison, and adjoining counties have more Southern qualities than the other counties.

5) Investigations of West Texas vocabulary and pronunciation will establish the extent to which West Texas usage overlaps into the area designated as Northeast Texas.

6) Not until linguistic atlases have been made available for all parts of the United States will the complete dialectal position of Northeast Texas be known.
APPENDIX I: THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questionnaire used in the linguistic survey of North­
east Texas is adapted from E. Bagby Atwood’s worksheets for the Southwest. Atwood based his worksheet on a revision of Hans Kurath’s short worksheets of 1939, which Atwood and Raven I. McDavid, . . . . . made in 1949 for the North Central States. A separate copy of the questionnaire was used for each informant, whose responses were recorded in a space after each lexical item. Phrasing of questions did not always follow the examples below but was indirect whenever possible and adapted to the individual informant.

Data About the Informant

Name of Informant (the person interviewed): ______________________________

Age: ____________ Education: ____________ Birthplace: _______________

Length of residence in other places: _______________________________________

Birthplace of father: ____________________________________________________

Birthplace of father’s parents: ____________________________________________

Birthplace of mother: ____________________________________________________

Birthplace of mother’s parents: ____________________________________________

Name and location of community in which informant now lives: ____________

Type of community (source of informant’s community income, population, etc.):

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Further information and characteristics:
Anglo, Latin, Negro, etc.
Foreign language background
Types of social and religious contacts
What does the informant read?
Occupation

Name of person who has conducted interview: ______________________________

Address: ___________________________

470
1. **TIME WHEN THE SUN COMES UP.** (sunup, sunrise, etc.)
2. **AT SIX IN THE MORNING YESTERDAY, THE SUN _______.** (rose, came up, riz, etc.)
3. **THE WEATHER HAS BEEN BAD, BUT NOW IT IS _______________.** (clearing, moderating, fairing, etc.)
4. **STORM WITH RAIN AND THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.** (thunder storm, electrical storm, etc.)
5. **VERY HEAVY RAIN THAT DOESN'T LAST LONG.**
6. **THE WIND HAS BEEN BLOWING HARD, BUT NOW IT IS NOT BLOWING SO HARD.** (ceased, laid, calmed, etc.)
7. **A STRONG COLD WIND FROM THE NORTH.**
8. **LONG PERIOD OF DRY WEATHER.**
9. **ANOTHER NAME FOR A SYCAMORE TREE.**
10. **AN ARTIFICIAL WATERING PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK.** (tank, pool, pond)
11. **A POISONOUS VINE THAT MAKES THE SKIN BREAK OUT.**
12. **PLACE TO LET CARS OR TRAINS PASS THROUGH A FENCE.** (gap, gate, cattleguard, etc.)
13. **PLACE TO WALK AT THE SIDE OF THE STREET.** (If sidewalk, must it be concrete?)
14. **ROOM IN THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE WHERE GUESTS ARE ENTERTAINED.**
15. **SHELF OVER A FIREPLACE.**
16. **TROUGHS TO CATCH WATER FROM THE ROOF.** (gutters, eaves troughs, water spouts, etc.)
17. **UNFINISHED SPACE BETWEEN THE CEILING AND THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.**
18. **PART OF THE HOUSE OUTSIDE THE FRONT AND BACK DOORS.** (front porch, back porch, gallery, veranda, etc.)
19. **ROOM USED FOR STORING UNUSED ARTICLES** (junk room, storage room, plunder room, etc.)
20. **PIECE OF FURNITURE CONTAINING ONE DRAWER ON TOP OF ANOTHER.**
21. **WINDOW COVERING OR ROLLERS.**
22. **LONG PIECE OF FURNITURE TO SIT ON OR LIE ON.** (couch, lounge, sofa, studio couch, etc.)
23. **CLOTH FOR DRYING DISHES.**
24. **CLOTH USED FOR WASHING FACE OR BATHING.**
25. **HEAVY IRON PAN USED FOR FRYING.**
26. **DEVICE TO TURN WATER ON INSIDE THE HOUSE.**
27. **DEVICE TO TURN WATER ON OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.**
28. **PAPER CONTAINER FOR GROCERIES.** (sack, bag, poke, etc.)
29. **OIL BURNED IN LAMPS.**
30. **BEDDING SPREAD ON THE FLOOR WHEN YOU HAVE TOO MUCH COMPANY.**
31. **VEHICLE USED TO PUSH BABY IN.**
32. **FANCY DAYTIME COVERING FOR THE BED.** (list old terms and new terms)
33. **WOOD USED TO START A FIRE.**
34. **PART OF THE DAY JUST BEFORE SUPPER TIME.**
35. **THE TIME IS FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE ELEVEN.** (quarter till, fifteen minutes before, ten forty-five, etc.)
36. **A WEEK FROM NEXT SUNDAY.** (Sunday week, Sunday after next, etc.)
37. A WEEK FROM LAST SUNDAY. (Sunday before last, last Sunday week, Sunday was a week ago, etc.)
38. A HOUSE WHICH IS SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT STILL IN VIEW IS ______.
(over yonder, over there)
39. FENCE MADE OF WOODEN RAILS.
40. FENCE MADE OF SLATS STANDING UPRIGHT.
41. FENCE MADE FROM WIRE WITH SPIKES ON IT. (barb wire, bob wire, bobbed wire, etc.)
42. SMALL ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE WHERE COWS ARE KEPT. (cow pen, cow lot, etc.)
43. SMALL ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE WHERE HORSES ARE KEPT. (horse lot, pen, corral, etc.)
44. SMALL ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE WHERE SWINE ARE KEPT.
45. FLAT PIECE OF STONE FOR SHARPENING KNIVES.
46. WOODEN FRAME FOR SAWING PLANKS.
47. THE AMOUNT OF WOOD YOU CAN CARRY IN BOTH ARMS. (armload, turn, armful, etc.)
48. BAR TO WHICH ONE HORSE IS HITCHED TO A WAGON. (singletree, swingletree, etc.)
49. BAR TO WHICH TWO HORSES ARE HITCHED TO A WAGON. (doubletree, whiffletree, etc.)
50. WASTE FOOD FED TO SWINE.
51. LARGE SACK MADE OF BURLAP. (tow sack, gunny sack, croker sack)
52. OUTDOOR TOILET.
53. BLACK AND WHITE ANIMAL THAT MAKES A BAD ODOR.
54. DRY LAND ANIMAL THAT HOPS AND IS SUPPOSED TO CAUSE WARTS. (toad, toadfrog, horned frog, etc.)
55. CALL TO CHICKENS TO COME GET THE FEED.
56. CALL TO TURKEYS TO COME GET THE FEED.
57. CALF WITHOUT A MOTHER.
58. MALE HORSE.
59. MALE HORSE (EUPHEMISMS).
60. MALE COW.
61. MALE COW (EUPHEMISMS).
62. A WORTHLESS DOG.
63. A BIRD THAT PECKS HOLES IN TREES.
64. INSECT WITH A DOUBLE SET OF TRANSPARENT WINGS, SEEN FLYING OVER WATER. (snake doctor, mosquito hawk, dragon fly.)
65. HOPPING INSECT THAT DESTROYS CROPS.
66. FLYING BUG THAT GLOWS AT NIGHT.
67. WORM USED FOR FISH BAIT.
68. SMALL SCARLET INSECT THAT BORES INTO THE SKIN. (chigger, redbug)
If both names are used, which is more natural?
69. FRESH CORN SERVED ATTACHED TO THE COB.
70. HARD CENTER OF A PEACH.
71. HARD CENTER OF A CHERRY.
72. FOOD EATEN BETWEEN MEALS. (snack, bite, piece, lunch, etc.)
73. MILK THAT HAS SOURED AND THICKENED.
74. Milk that is beginning to sour. (blinky, blue-jawn, etc.)
75. Carbonated beverages in a bottle. (General name for all brands.)
76. Chicken bone that children play a game with. (If both pulley-
bone and wishbone are given, ask which is more natural.)
77. Thick soup, usually containing okra.
78. Food made from hogs' intestines--cut up and fried.
79. People who are related to you. (kinfolks, relatives, relations,
etc.)
80. A person's mother and father. (parents, folks, etc.)
81. She (raised, reared, brought up, etc.) three children.
82. Usual term of affection for grandmother.
83. Usual term of affection for grandfather.
84. Usual term of affection for mother.
85. Usual term of affection for father.
86. How does the husband refer to his wife? (old lady, old woman,
the better half, etc.)
87. How does the wife refer to her husband? (old man, daddy, etc.)
88. Child of an unwed mother.
89. Woman who helps at childbirth.
90. When a man calls regularly upon a woman, he is _________ her.
(courting, dating, sparking, going with, etc.)
91. Kissing. (What other words are used?)
92. Noisy burlesque serenade after a wedding. (chivaree, serenade,
belling, etc.)
93. Boy's weapon made of rubber strips on a forked stick.
94. Greeting early on Christmas morning. (Christmas gift, Merry
Christmas)
95. Bonus or gift given with purchase or when a bill is paid.
(lagniappe, bonus, set-em-up, etc.)
96. Local preacher--part time and unordained.
97. Second person pronouns: you-all and y'all. (Does the informant
use you-all and y'all when addressing one person and referring to only one
person?)
98. A person who is too careful with his money is _________.
99. A person who is not careful about the way he dresses looks

100. When you lose your temper you become _________.
101. A lazy, unambitious person in the community. (no-account, onery,
onery, trifling, etc.)
102. A woman whose husband is dead.
103. Nicknames for Italian people.
104. Nicknames for Irish people.
105. Nicknames for Jewish people.
106. Nicknames for Acadian French or Louisiana French.
107. Nicknames for Mexican people.
108. Your everyday word for Black people.
109. Your most polite word for Black people.
110. Teasing and derogatory names for Black people.
111. A POOR PERSON FROM THE BACK COUNTRY.
112. FIRST PERSON PROCLAMING: "IT WASN'T ___." (me or I)
113. OTHER NAMES FOR THE JAIL.
114. TO GO FROM ONE CORNER OF A FIELD TO ANOTHER IS TO WALK ______.
(catty-cornered, anti-godlin, diagonally, etc.)
115. HE (CLIMBED, CLIM, CLIM, ETC.) UP A TREE YESTERDAY.
116. HE (SWEAT, SWEATED, PERSPIRED, PRESPIRED, ETC.) YESTERDAY.
117. WHO IS SUPPOSED TO "GET" LITTLE CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT GOOD?
118. WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE IN A HAUNTED HOUSE?
119. THIRTY MINUTES AFTER SEVEN. (seven-thirty, half past, etc.)
120. PLOT OF GROUND WHERE VEGETABLES ARE GROWN.
121. PLOT OF GROUND WHERE COTTON IS GROWN.
122. ARE TURTLES AND TERRAPINS DISTINGUISHED? IF SO, HOW?
123. CHICKS; PUT OR EGG TO HATCH THEM.
124. ROUND HUTS IN A SOFT SHELL THAT YOU ROAST AND SALT.
125. TOWN WHERE THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS LOCATED.
126. BLOCK OF LAND IN THE MIDDLE OF TOWN, OFTEN SITE OF A PUBLIC BUILDING.
127. MILD EXPRESSIONS OF DISGUST. WHAT DO YOU SAY WHEN YOU MASH YOUR FINGER OR LOSE YOUR TEMPER BUT DON'T WANT TO CURSE?
APPENDIX II: ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMANTS

The following statistics give additional background information as an index to the type of individuals who were interviewed in this study.

Birthplace of Informants. Whenever possible, interviews were arranged with informants who had been born in the county and had never lived elsewhere. Of the two hundred informants, 75.5% were born in the county in which they were interviewed; 14% were born in adjoining counties in Northeast Texas; 10.5% were born out of state but moved to Northeast Texas as children. Among those born out of state, 2.5% were from Arkansas, 2% from Tennessee, 1.5% from Louisiana, 1% from Alabama, 1% from Georgia, and .5% each from Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Birthplace of Father. The fathers of 29.5% of the informants were born in the Northeast Texas county where the interview was conducted. The following list shows the place of birth for the fathers of the remaining informants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>elsewhere in Northeast Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birthplace of Mother. The mothers of 25% of the informants were born in the Northeast Texas county where the interview was conducted. The
following list shows the place of birth for the mothers of the remaining informants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>elsewhere in Northeast Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>other parts of Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Birthplace of Grandparents.** After the survey of Northeast Texas was one-third complete, a question was added to the interviews concerning the birthplace of the informant's grandparents. The following percentages do not include the first group of interviews or informants who did not know the birthplace of their grandparents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>Northeast Texas county in which interview occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>Holland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Religion of Informants.** The following percentages are based only on those informants who indicated preferences when asked about their church affiliation during the interview:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Religion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>Southern Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>Methodist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>Church of Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>Christian (Disciples of Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Mormon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Congregational Methodist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Nazarene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Church of God</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Race of Informants. With the exception of three informants, all persons interviewed were Caucasian. These three informants were Negroes, who were life-long residents of Hunt, Cass, and Marion counties.

Language Background of Informants. Only one informant was fluent in a language other than English. This informant lived in Ellis County and was the daughter of immigrants from Czechoslovakia.
GLOSSARY

(Numbers following entries refer to the number of the map on which the response appears in Chapter III.)

abated, 6
Abie, 105
about half way lazy, 101
about stopped, 6
accident, 83
afternoon, 34
aggravated, 100
Alabama night fighter, 110
all I can carry, 47
all of you, 97
all upset and mad, 100
angle across, 114
angle-godlin, 114
angle-worm, 67
angry, 100
anti-godlin, 114
anti-goglin, 114
ante-walkus, 114
armload, 47
armful, 47
arose, 2
attic, 17, 19
auntie, 109
aw, the devil, 127
babe, 86
babicka, 82
baboons, 110
baby in the bushes, 83
baby orphan calf, 51
back lot, 43
back room, 19
backwoodsman, 111
backwoodssey, 111
bad man, 117
bag, 28
baker, 25
balmy, 6
baloney, 127
banana nose, 105
banana peddlers, 103
banshee, 118
Baptist pallet, 30
barbed wire, 41
barn lot, 42
barnyard, 43, 44
basement, 52
basker skillet, 25
bastard, 35
bath cloth, 24
bath rag, 24
batting at her, 90
bean-flipper, 93
bean-shooter, 93
bed cover, 32
bed on the floor, 30
bed roll, 30
bedspread, 32
belly-wash, 75
better half, 86, 87
between-meal lunch, 72
between-meal snack, 72
Bible banger, 96
biddie-biddie, 56
big armful, 47
big daddy, 83
big house, 113
big leaf maple, 9
big mmm, 82
birchwood, 9
biscuit catcher, 62
biscuit eater, 62
bitch, 62
bite, 72
bitter milk, 74
black African sons of
bitches, 110
black bastards, 110
black bucks, 110
black clouds, 110
black drops, 110
black jungas, 110
blackies, 110
black jacks, 110
black man, 117
black niggers, 110
black peddlers, 105
black rascals, 110
blacks, 110
black skunks, 110
black trash, 110
blink, 74
blinked milk, 74
blink milk, 74
blinky, 74
blinky-john, 74
blinds, 21
blizzard, 7
bloody bones, 117
blow my top, 110
blue bellies, 103
blue dorter, 7
blue-jon, 74
blue-jonny, 74
blue norther, 7
board fence, 40
bobbed wire, 41
bob wire, 41
boll weavil, 65
bonus, 95
booger man, 117
boogers, 118
boogie bear, 117
boogie man, 117  
boone dockers, 111  
born out of wedlock, 93  
(the) boss, 86, 37  
bottle drink, 75  
bottom fell out, 5  
boy cow, 61  
boy horse, 58, 59  
braceros, 107  
breadwinner, 87  
break of dawn, 1  
break of day, 1  
bray, 53  
bracketed, 10  
brodie hen, 123  
brother so-and-so, 96  
brought up, 61  
brung up, 61  
bucket calf, 57  
buggy, 31  
bughouse, 113  
bull, 60  
bull corn, 127  
bullie, 60  
bum, 101  
bummy, 99  
bunk, 30  
bureau, 20  
burlap bag, 51  
burrheads, 110  
bussing, 91  
buttermilk, 73  
buttonball, 9  
by George, 127  
Cajuns, 106  
calaboose, 113  
calf, 57  
calf without a mama, 57  
calmed, 6  
came up, 2  
can, 113  
candle bug, 66  
canopy, 32  
care for nothing, 101  
carnation, 127  
carriage, 31  
cart, 31  
casings, 78  
cast iron skillet, 25  
catamount, 67  
catch-all, 19  
cat hair, 127  
cat-of-nine-tails, 93  
cattle gap, 12  
cattleguard, 12  
catty cornered, 114  
catty wumpus, 114  
ceased, 6  
cedar chest, 20  
Colts, 104  
changed for better, 3  
cheapilate, 98  
cherry core, 71  
cherry kernel, 71  
cherry pip, 71  
cherry pit, 71  
cherry seed, 71  
cherry stone, 71  
chester drawers, 20  
chest of drawers, 20  
chick-chick, 56  
chick-chick-chick, 55  
chick-chick-chickie, 55  
chick-chick-chickie, 55  
chicken preacher, 96  
chickie-chickie-chickie, 55  
chickie-chickie-chickie, 55  
chicklet, 73  
chicklins, 78  
chickoo-chickoo, 55  
Chic Sales, 52  
chiffonier, 20  
chiffrobe, 20  
chigger, 68  
child in the bushes, 53  
child out of wedlock, 88  
chili chokers, 107  
chilin, 98  
chips, 33  
chittlets, 78  
chittlins (chitterlings), 78  
chivaree (chari-vari), 92  
chocolate bars, 110  
chocolate drops, 110  
Christ killers, 105  
Christmas gift, 94  
Christmas present, 94  
chunk-floater, 5  
circuit preacher, 96  
circus water, 75  
cistern troughs, 16  
city square, 126  
civet cat, 53  
civic cat, 53  
clabber, 73, 74  
clabber(ed) milk, 73  
clearing, 3  
clearing off, 3  
clearing up, 3  
cler-up shower, 5  
clim, 115  
climbed, 115  
clink, 113  
clubbered milk, 73  
clod buster, 5  
clod melter, 5  
close, 98  
closet, 19, 52  
closet room, 19  
cloud burst, 5  
clouds, 110  
clum, 115  
coal oil, 29  
Coke, Coca Cola, 75  
cola, 75  
cold drink, 75  
cold front, 75  
colored, 108  
child of a ruined girl, colored (person, folks, etc.), 109
colored rascals, 110
come a flood, 5
come get it, 55
come on babies, 55
come on boys, 56
come up, 2
come up in the east, 2
comfort, 32
coming fair, 3
commode, 20
concrete walk, 13
confound it, 127
consarn it, 127
cooler, 113
cool snap, 7
coon ass, 106
coonie, 106
coons, 110
corborundum, 45
core, 70
corn, 69
corn field preacher, 96
corn on the cob, 69
corral, 42, 43
corral lot, 42
cotton field, 121
cotton patch, 121
cotton-shower, 5
cottonwood, 9
couch, 22
counterpane, 32
counterpin, 32
counting, 127
country folk, 111
country hunk, 111
country ike, 111
county capital, 125
countypin, 32
county seat, 125
county site, 125
county square, 126
court house, 125
court house lawn, 126
court house square, 126
courting, 90, 91
coverlet, 32
coverlid, 32
coverpin, 32
cow, 61
cow barn, 42
cow-catcher, 12
cow lot, 42
cow patch, 42
cow pen, 42, 43
cow shed, 42, 43
crackers, 111
cracklins, 76
crack of day, 1
creekers, 111
Creole, 106
croger sack, 51
croker sack, 51
crooked fence, 39
crooked rail, 39
cross bar hotel, 113
crossing, 12
cupboard room, 19
cup towel, 23
cur, 62
curred milk, 73
curdling milk, 74
curds, 73
curtains, 21
cut across, 114
dad, 65, 67
dad blame it, 127
dad blame the luck, 127
dad burned, 127
dad-dad, 63
daddy, 65, 67
daddy cow, 61
dadecek, 63
dad gum (it), 127
dad gum the luck, 127
dad stink it, 127
dagos, 103, 106
Dallas, 125
damnation, 127
dang, 127
darkies, 108, 109, 110
darn (it), 127
dating, 90
davenet, 22
davenport, 22
dawn, 1
daybreak, 1
daylight, 1
deacon, 96
dead beat, 101
deluige, 5
den, 14, 19
devil, 117
devil's horse, 64
diagonus, 114
diagonally, 114
died (down), 6
diminished, 6
dingbat, 52
ding bust it, 127
disagreeable weather, 4
discount, 95
dish cloth, 23
dish rag, 23
dish towel, 23
disordered, 99
disturbed, 100
divan, 22
doesn't have a lawful
daddy, 68
dog-gone (it), 127
dogie, 57
dog-on, 121
dog take it, 127
doodlebug, 56
doubletree, 49
downey bed, 30
downpour, 5
down there, 35
down yonder, 35
draft, 6
dragon fly, 64
drain lines, 16
drainpipes, 16
drapes, 21
dreen pipes, 16
dresser, 20
dresser drawers, 20
drought, 8
dry cloth, 23
drying cloth, 23
drying rag, 23
drying towel, 23
dry norther, 7
dry rag, 23
dry spell, 8
dry weather, 8
durn (it), 127
dusk, 34
Dutch oven, 25
Dutchmen, 105
corn, 69
early morning, 1
earth tank, 10
earthworm, 67
eased off, 6
eased up, 5
eaves, 1
eaves troughs, 16
eel worm, 67
electrical storm, 4
electric storm, 4
Ethiopians, 109, 110
evangelist, 96
evening, 3
extra-curricular
child, 88
face cloth, 24
fairing, 3
fairing off, 3
fairing up, 3
family, 79, 80
farm, 121
farm garden, 120
father, 85
fatherless child, 88
fat pine, 33
fatten food, 72
faucet, 26, 27
feed sack, 51
feeding lot, 43
feast, 62
fence, 39, 40
Ferdinand, 61
fiddle, 127
field, 121
fifteen before, 35
fifteen minutes before, 35
fifteen minutes of, 35
fifteen minutes till, 35
filler-in, 96
fireboard, 15
firebug, 66
firefly, 66
firewood, 33
fix up the car, 92
fizzle, 127
flash flood, 5
flea hoppers, 65
flint, 45
flipper, 93
folks, 79, 80
folksey, 111
tooey, 127
foot, 127
foreigners, 103
freeze, 7
Frechie, 106
Frenchman, 106
fresh wind, 7
frog, 54
from across White Oak, 111
from the sticks, 111
front porch, back porch, 18
front room, 14
frying pan, 25
fry pan, 25
fry skillet, 25
gable, 17
(gal, 86
gallery, 18
gap, 12
garbage, 50
garbage room, 19
garden, 120
gate, 12
gator bait, 110
goober, 67
gone washout, 5
George Washington
goat house, 52
gobble-gobble, 56
goblins, 117, 118
go-cart, 31
god a'mighty, 127
god bless America, 127
godmother, 89
good for nothing, 62, 101
Granny, 82
Granny woman, 89
Grasshopper, 65
Grass skirt boy, 104
Grass widow, 102
Grasshopper, 107
Grass skirt boy, 104
Grass widow, 102
Green stamps, 95
grinding rock, 45
grinder (stone), 45
gringos, 107
grocery bag, 28
grocery sack, 28
groger sack, 51
ground, 13
ground ivy, 11
ground peas, 12
ground-soaker, 5
grub-worm, 6:
guard, 12
guest room, 12
guile washer, 5
gumbo, 7
grundy sack, 51
gunnel, 16
gutters, 16
hand after, 119
hand cloth, 24
handout, 95
hand towel, 24
hants, 110
happens, 113
half after, 119
half past, 119
hand biddies, 55
helicopter, 64
eel's bails, 127
(my) helpmate, 56
hen, 123
hen's gone broodie, 123
he-rain, 5
here biddies, 55
here chick-chick, 55
here chickens, 55
here turkey, 56
net up, 100
nick, 111
nigaboy, 20
high fill, 113
high five, 113
hillbilly, 111
hitch post, 48
noader, 93
noabo, 99
hog house, 44
hog lot, 44
hog pasture, 44
hog pen, 44
hog slop, 50
holy cow, 12
hombres, 10
hoin, 45
honey pie, 45
noilum house, 52
noisers, 11
noppers, 66
horned frog, 54
horney-frog, 54
horny-toad, 54
horse, 46, 53, 59
horse doctor, 64
horse lot, 43
horse pen, 43
horse-stall, 43
horse stomp lot, 43
hot belly, 10
hot house, 113
hot pepper belly, 10
hot spell, 3
hot under the collar, 100
hound, 62
hound dog, 62
household slop, 50
hubby, 51
humble people, 111
hurricane, 4
(my) husband, 5
hydant, 26, 2
I declare, 12
illegal child, 38
illegitimate (child), 38
I'll swear, 12
indolent, 101
in sight of here, 35
Irishmen(s), 104
iron skillet, 25
irresponsible, 101
irrigation hole, 10
Israelites, 105
It wasn't I, 112
It wasn't me, 112
jack horses, 46
jackleg preacher, 96
jacks, 46
jail house, 113
Jews, 105
jiggerboos, 110
jigs, 110
john, 52
Johnny, 52
johnny house, 52
John the Baptist, 127
Jones house, 52
jubilee, 92
jug, 113
jumbo, 7
jungle bunnies, 110
junk mover, 5
junk room, 19
kanu-kanu-kanu, 55
kernel, 70
kerosene, 29
kerosene oil, 29
kick-back, 95
kikes, 105
kindling, 33
kindling wood, 33
kinfolks, 79
kinky heads, 110
kin people, 79
kissing, 91
knife sharpener, 45
lagniappe, 95
laid, 6
laid down, 6
laid still, 6
lack, 10
lamp oil, 70
last Sunday, 34
last Sunday week, 34
late afternoon, 34
late in the evening, 34
layman, 96
lay preacher, 96
lazy, 101
lazy as a pup, 101
lazy as hell, 101
lazybum, 101
lazy wop, 101
lead troubles, 16
left-overs, 50
letting up, 3
licensed preacher, 96
lighten bug, 66
lighted splinters, 33
lighten, 33
lightning bug, 66
lightning storm, 4
little top water preacher, 96
little white house on the hill, 52
living room, 14
load, 47
loafer, 101
local preacher, 96
lockup, 113
locust, 65
loft, 1
log rail fence, 39
long drought, 8
long dry spell, 5
long tall slick sycamore sapling, 9
Lord, 11
Lord God, 63
Lord's day after next, 36
Lord's day before last, 37
Lordy mercy, 127
lounge, 22
louvers, 1
love child, 23
low bellies, 67
low class, 111
lucky drunk, 76
lulled, 6
lum golly, 77
lunch, 72
mad, 100
mad as a hornet, 100
made-down bed, 30
madre, 84
main square, 126
make a near cut, 114
make-down-a-bed, 30
make-down bed, 30
male (cow), 61
male horse, 58, 59
mama, 82, 84, 86
mama and daddy, 30
mam-maw, 62
mammy, 82, 84
mangy dog, 52
manny horse, 60
mantle, 15
mantleboard, 15
mantlepiece, 15
mare niggers, 110
market square, 126
(my) mate, 66
mattress, 30
maverick, 57
maw, 84
maw and paw, 60
maw-maw, 82
McGee's closet, 19
Merry Christmas, 94
Methodist pallet, 30
Mex., 10
Mexicans, 10
Mick, 104
midmother, 89
midwife, 59
midwoman, 59
milk lot, 42
minister, 96
misfit, 57
Miss Jones, 52
missionary, 96
missionus, 36
modifying, 3
mom, 82, 84
mommie, 84
moms, 84
mongrel, 62
mosquito hawk, 64
mother, 84, 86
mother and dad, 80
mother and daddy, 80
mother and father, 80
mother hen, 123
motherless calf, 57
mugging, 91
Mulligan, 104
Mulligan stew, 77
mutt, 62
my God, 127
nanny, 82
natural child, 88
necking, 91
needy people, 111
negger, 103
Negro, 103, 109
n'er do well, 101
next Sunday week, 36
nicknack, 72
nickel drinks, 75
nickel nose, 103
nicknack, 72
nigger, 105, 109, 110
nigger-flipper, 93
nigger-killer, 93
nigger-shooter, 93
night crawler, 64
night creepers, 110
night hawk, 64
night pasture, 43
nigra, 109
no-account, 101
no-account dog, 62
no good, 101
no-good dog, 62
nor'easter, 4
norther, 7
northerner, 7
Northerners, 104
nurse, 89
nursemaid, 69
oi, bless me, 127
on, cornbread, 127
on lordy, 127
on my goodness, 127
on shoot, 127
okra soup, 77
okra stew, 77
old bad man, 111
rats, 81
raw hide and bloody bones, 117
reared, 81
reception, 92
redbone, 106
red-blooded Irishmen, 104
redbug, 68
redhead, b3
red wigglers, 6
rednecks, 111
red-worm, 67
relations, 79
relatives, 79
reverend, 96
rich pine, 33
riddey horse, 46
riled (roiled), 100
riled up, 100
rised, 2
riz, 2
roasnears, 69
roasting ear on the cob, 69
roasting ears, 69
rose, 2
rot, 127
rotten on it, 127
run-around, 43
sack, 28
Sambo, 110
sand rock, 45
sandwich, 72
sand-worm, 67
sap-sucker, 63
Satan, 117
saw bench, 46
saw buck, 46
saw horse, 46
saw jack, 46
saw rick, 46
saw trestle, 46
scaffold, 46
scalavag, 101
scraps, 50
Scratch, 117
Scrooge, 98
scum, 111
seed, 70, 71
serenade, 92
serpentine fence, 39
set 'em up, 95
settee, 22
setter, 123
setting chicken, 123
setting hen, 123
settled, 6
set-up, 95
seven-thirty, 119
shabby, 99
shades, 21, 110
shaft, 48, 49
shafts, 48, 49
shavings, 33
shed room, 19
Snedic, 105
sheet, 32
shel!, 15
shiftless, 101
shindig, 92
shined out, 2
shivering, 92
shoddy, 99
shook up, 100
shoot fire, 127
shopping bag, 26
shower, 5
shucks, 127
side of walk, 13
side-room, 19
sidewalk, 13
singing, 127
singletree, 48
singletrees, 49
sitting hen, 123
sitting room, 14
skillet and lid, 25
skillets, 25
skinflint, 98
skiter hawk, 64
skunk, 53
slab fence, 40
slacked up
sling jang, '79
slop, 50
sloppy, 99
slouch, 99
slouchy, 99
sloven, 99
slowed up, 6
slumgullion, '71
smacking, 91
smooching, 91
sneak, 72
snake doctor, 64
snake eyes, 64
snake fly, 64
snow balls, 110
snow cones, 110
soap cloth, 24
soda, '75
soda pop, '75
soda water, '75
sod widow, 102
sofa, 22
soft drink, 75
something on the owner, 95
son of a bitch, 62, 59, 127
sorry, 101
sorry bastard, 101
sorry out right, 111
soup, '77
soup hound, 62
soured milk, '74
souring sweet milk, '74
sour (milk), '73, 74
space room, 19
spades, 110
spaghetti eaters, 103
Spaniards, 107
spare bedroom, 19
sparking, 90
spicks, 103, 107
spider, 25
spigot, 26, 27
spirits, 118
splinters, 33
split rail fence, 39
spouse, 86
spooks, 118
spread, 32
square, 126
squaw, 36
stable horse, 59
stabes, 43
stable and rider, 39
stallion, 56, 59
standboy, 20
steamed up, 100
steel wall hotel, 113
steer, 61
stepping out with her, 90
stew, 77
stick toilet, 52
stingy, 98
stingy gut, 98
stink cat, 53
stinker, 53
sweated, 116
sweated like a nigger preacher at election, 116
sweetheart, 36
tacky, 99
tainted milk, 74
tank, 10
tap, 26, 27
tar necks, 110
tea cloth, 23
tea towel, 23
teed off, 100
ten forty-five, 35
terrapins, 122
terrible bluster, 4
Texas blue norther, 7
Texas norther, 7
thank-you gift, 95
thick heads, 110
thirty minutes past, 119
thirty minutes after, 119
this coming Sunday, 36
thunder cloud, 4
thunder and lightning, 127
thunder storm, 4
tight, 98
tightwad, 98
tip, 95
toad, 54
toadstrangler, 5
toad-frog, 54
to boot, 95
toilet, 52
tongue, 48, 49
too stingy to eat enough, 96
Sunday a week ago, 37
Sunday before last Sunday, 37
Sunday before last, 37
Sunday's a week ago, 37
Sunday was one week ago, top sheet, 32
steamed up, 100
town square, 126
tow sack, 51
trace, 49
trail, 13
tramp, 99, 101, 111
trash room, 19
trashy, 111
treat, 95
trestle, 12
trestle bench, 46
tripping, 101
trips, 78
troughs, 16
trunnel bed, 30
turk-kultur-turk-kultur, 56
turkey-turkey, 56
turk-turk, 56
turn, 47
turning milk, 74
turtles, 122
twilight, 34
two armfuls, 47
two armfuls, 47
two-armfuls, 47
two-bit preacher, 96
two-holer, 52
two Sundays past, 37
two tongs, 49
two weeks from last Sunday, 37
unack, 109
unfortunate, 68
unheep, 99
unlearned, 111
unmarried widow, 102
unnearth, 99
unnerved, 100
upset, 100
up there, 38
utility room, 19
valleys, 16
valve, 27
vegetable garden, 120
vegetable gumbo, 77
vegetable patch, 120
vegetable soup, 77
veranda, 13
vexed, 100
waiting on her, 90
walk, 13
war department, 86
wardrobe, 20
wash cloth, 24
wash rag, 24
water catchers, 16
water holders, 16
water hole, 10
water trough, 10
water troughs, 16
way over yonder, 38
wedding party, 92
week ago come Sunday, 37
week ago last Sunday, 37
week ago Sunday, 37
week before Sunday last Sunday, 37
week from last Sunday, 36
week from next Sunday, 36
week from Sunday, 36
week from Sunday week, 36
well, 10
wetbacks, 107
wet rock, 45
wet rock, 45
wet stone, 45
whey, 73, 74
whiffletree, 48
whippletree, 49
whistling, 56, 127
white trash, 111
white rock, 45
whit rock, 45
whitened rock, 45
whoopie, 127
widder, 102
widder lady, 102
widow, 102
widow lady, 102
widow woman, 102
wife, 86
wiggleworm, 67
wild colt, 68
window shades, 21
wind's done got in the orchard, 7
wind's done got in the peach orchard, 7
wishbone, 76
wishing bone, 76
witch, 117
witch doctor, 64
witches, 118
woodchuck, 63
wooden fence, 39, 40
wooden horse, 46
woodknocker, 63
woodpecker, 63
wood racks, 46
woods colt, 88
woods kid, 88
wooning, 90
woman, 86
wops, 103, 105, 106
work horse, 46
worm, 67
worthless, 101
worthless cur, 62
worthless dog, 62
wrathy, 100
y'all, 97
yearling, 60, 61
yellow hammer, 63
Yiddish, 105
yok-yok, 56
you-all, 97
you-folks, 97
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


A native of Northeast Texas, Fred Anderson Tarpley was born on January 27, 1932, in Leonard, Fannin County, in the blackland cotton belt, where he completed the first six years of his public school education. Then he moved to the piney woods of Bowie County and was graduated from Hooks, Texas, High School in 1943. The Bachelor of Arts degree in English and journalism was earned at East Texas State College, Commerce, in 1951, and during the following school year he taught journalism in Ball High School, Galveston, Texas. He worked as city editor of the Galveston Daily News before starting a four-year tour of duty in the U.S. Air Force. As an airman, he edited military newspapers in San Antonio, Korea, and Tokyo. The Master of Arts degree in English was completed at East Texas State College in 1954 during a six-months' educational leave from the Air Force.

In 1956 he began work toward the doctorate in the Department of English at the University of Minnesota and held a graduate assistantship teaching English to foreign students. In February, 1957, he joined the faculty of East Texas State College where he is an assistant professor of English. He enrolled in the linguistics program at Louisiana State University in June, 1957, and was a teaching assistant in the Department of English during his year of residence in 1959-60.

This dissertation was typed by the author.
EXAMINATION AND THESIS REPORT

Candidate: Fred A. Tarpley

Major Field: Linguistics

Title of Thesis: A Word Atlas of Northeast Texas

Approved:

[Signatures]

Major Professor and Chairman

Dean of the Graduate School

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

[Signatures]

Date of Examination:

July 18, 1960