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A Phonological Analysis of the Speech of Hays County, Texas.

Betty Ruth Heard
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College

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A PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH OF HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS.

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Ph.D., 1969
Language and Literature, linguistics

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A PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH OF HAYS COUNTY, 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 Department of Speech

by

Betty Ruth Heard
B.A., University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1957
M.A., Louisiana State University, 1959
January, 1969

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To my parents for their constancy

To the people of Hays County

for their generosity
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to thank those persons who contributed to the planning, exercise and completion of this study. First, I am indebted to Dr. J. Donald Ragadale who assumed the direction of this dissertation in June, 1968. His counsel, encouragement, and humor were invaluable. The author is appreciative of Dr. Claude L. Shaver's guidance in the initiation of the study. He also checked the phonetic transcription of the worksheets. The constructive suggestions and willing cooperation of the committee members, Dr. Waldo W. Braden, Dr. William W. Evans, Dr. Michael V. Karnis, Dr. Stuart I. Gilmore, were appreciated. Although he was not available to serve on the committee, thanks are due Dr. William R. Van Riper for suggestions for the conduct of the field work and for permission to use his worksheets.

The support of many friends and colleagues at Louisiana State University and Southwest Texas State College made this study possible. Special thanks are due Dr. Elton Abernathy for the use of departmental equipment, to Mrs. Betty Phillips for special help with regional materials, and to Mrs. W. A. Wyatt, Sr. for her knowledge of the history and people of Hays County, Texas.

Special recognition is given to Jack and Mary Frances Hopkins for the typing and lettering of half the phonetic corpus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION ........................................</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGMENT ......................</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS ..................................</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT .............................................</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION .........................................</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose and Problem ..................................</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure ...........................................</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Studies ....................................</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations .........................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization ........................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. HISTORY AND INFORMANTS ..........................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Hays County ................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Exploration in Texas .........................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European-American Settlement ........................</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statehood ...........................................</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early History of Hays County ..........................</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stringtown, the Earliest Community ..................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays County ..........................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers ...........................................</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools ...............................................</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ...........................................</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Informants .......................................</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. PRONUNCIATION IN HAYS COUNTY ..................</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization .........................................</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stressed Vowels .....................................</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels before [r] ....................................</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels before Intersyllabic [r] ......................</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of Vowels and Consonants ..................</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unstressed Vowels ...................................</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonants ...........................................</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influences of Northern, Midland and Southern Speech</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern and Midland Speech ........................</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Speech .......................................</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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CHAPTER

IV. SELECTED LEXICAL ITEMS.............................................. 86
   Hays County Usage................................................. 87
   Influences of Northern, Midland and Southern Vocabulary on
   Northern Words.................................................. 119
   Eastern New England Words..................................... 122
   Midland Words.................................................... 122
   North Midland Words........................................... 123
   South Midland Words............................................ 123
   Coastal Southern Words....................................... 124
   General Southern Words....................................... 125

V. CONCLUSION.......................................................... 128

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY................................................ 137

APPENDIX

I. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WORKBOOK FOR HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS............ 140

II. TRANSCRIPTION OF THE WORKBOOKS.................................. 165

VITA................................................................. 297
# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Vowel Chart</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Diacritics Used in Transcription</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Hays County, Texas Informants</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the phonology of the speech of the people of Hays County, Texas. Although the major emphasis of this study was phonological, some attention was devoted to a survey of selected lexical items.

The problem was to determine the following: (1) the phonological characteristics of the speech of Hays County, Texas; (2) the patterns suggested by differing speech usage at several levels of age and education; (3) the possibility of pronunciation or vocabulary isoglosses within the County.

The conduct of the stages of the study proceeded in the following manner. First, a study of the history and settlement patterns of the County determined that most of the pre-Civil War immigrants came from or through the southern states, but most of the post-Civil War immigrants came from Missouri, Tennessee or Arkansas. Second, a questionnaire was compiled for the interviews. Third, from each community, representative Hays County residents of varied age, education and occupation were chosen. Fourth, thirty-three interviews yielded twenty-seven usable tape recordings. Fifth, the workbooks were transcribed phonetically. Sixth, the phonology of the speech of Hays County was described, and selected lexical items were discussed.

The dialect of Hays County was mixed. Features more characteristic of Northern and Midland pronunciation predominated. For example,
postvocalic [ɹ] and unstressed syllabic [æ] were retained in words like door and father. [ɔ] appeared in words like thirty. Monophthongal checked vowels [ɪ, ʊ, ɛ, ʌ, ø] were used in words like whip, wood, red, sun, sack. Other Northern or Midland sound patterns were the use of [u] in two; [o] in law, orange, fog; [au] (with a low-front quality) in cow; [i] in ear, rinse; [u] in poor; [ɛ] in both merry and Mary, deaf, yellow; [o] as the unstressed vowel in yellow and infrequent use of [r] in wash.

Features of Southern pronunciation that occurred were usually restricted to positional allophones or choice of a sound within one word. Examples were the use of [əɹ] before the voiced velar [g] in egg and the use of [z] in greasy.

A large number of characteristically General Southern words influenced the vocabulary of the County. For instance, use of pallet, (corn) shucks, pully bone, light bread, (horse) lot, and whetrock was widespread. The survey of lexical items also revealed several terms apparently somewhat restricted to the central Texas area and Hays County. They were cedar chopper (poor white trash), Jew Pudding (a Christmas strudel), and Roosevelt or Hoover willows. Some of the terms used more often or only with informants over sixty were mantelboard, mantelpiece, wardrobe, bakery bread, (cherry) kernel, clingstone peach, shirtwaist, widow woman, French harp, a right smart, tolerable, etc. Some of the words highly homogeneous among many informants were seven thirty, downpour, drouth, norther, mantel, andirons, kindling, backlog, gutters, couch, pallet, skillet, shucks, light bread, soda water, freestone peach, tank (pond), dinner at noon, supper at night.
Some of the words used by a majority of or only by German informants were shelf (mantel), bakery bread, sour milk, Sleifsteine (grindstone), not normal (bastard), Katzenmusik (shivaree), Stinkкатze (skunk), rain worm (earthworm), Tante Meier (outhouse). Spanish words that occurred in a very limited currency were grullo (ash-colored horse), mott (clump of trees), arroyo (dry stream bed), sendero (canyon), remuda (herd), caballero (cowboy), bronco (wild horse) and mecate (rope).

Hays County settlers may have brought both an "r" dialect and a southern vocabulary with them. Dialect studies of the inland states and of surrounding counties must be made before Hays County could be called a transitional area.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the phonology of the speech of the people of Hays County, Texas. Although the major emphasis of the study is phonological, some attention will be devoted to a survey of selected lexical items.

The problem is to determine the following: (1) the phonological characteristics of the speech of the people of Hays County, Texas; (2) the patterns suggested by differing speech usage at several levels of age and education; (3) the possibility of pronunciation or vocabulary isoglosses within the County.

The conduct of the six stages of the study proceeded in the following manner. First, a questionnaire was compiled for the interviews. The worksheets were modeled after word lists of the Kurath and McDavid study of the Atlantic states,¹ E. Bagby Atwood's study of the regional vocabulary of Texas,² William R. Van Riper's study of Oklahoma,³ Patricia Joanne Hoff's study of Faulkner County,


Arkansas, Nolan P. LeCompte's study of Lafourche and Grand Isle, Louisiana, Reed and DeCamp's Collation of Check Lists, Frederic G. Cassidy's questionnaire for the Dictionary of American Regional Speech, and C. M. Wise's discussion of dialects in Applied Phonetics. Two hundred and ninety-six items constitute the questionnaire. Of these, sixty-six items marked with an asterisk identify the word list used by Kurath and McDavid in the vowel phoneme charts of their Atlantic states study. The items were grouped topically to promote natural replies and voluntary responses. The topics were arranged in the following sequence: (1) number, (2) school, (3) time, (4) weather, (5) state history and geography, (6) travel, (7) household furnishing, (8) food and clothing, (9) family life, (10) entertainment, (11) types of people, (12) wildlife, (13) agriculture, (14) meals and foods of local origin or dishes characteristic of the area.

---


6 David E. Reed and David DeCamp, A Collation of Check Lists (Berkeley: Prepared in connection with a proposed Linguistic Atlas of the Pacific Coast, University of California), pp. i-57.


9 See the Appendix for the questionnaire.

10 Kurath and McDavid, op. cit., pp. 31-100.
Second, from each community, representative Hays County residents of varied age, education and occupation were chosen. Each informant had to be willing to be tape recorded. Informants were selected who had been born in the County or had moved to the County at an early age, and who had not lived elsewhere for more than a few years.

Third, thirty-three interviews were recorded. Six of these tapes were discarded. One of the tapes had too much background noise. The only interview with a Spanish speaking bilingual demonstrated that this segment of the County population is too linguistically isolated to include in a study of spoken English. One informant's responses were too inhibited to produce a usable interview. Another informant's speech proved too quaint to use in the sample. Furthermore, the interview disclosed that she had lived "thirty years" in Arkansas. Two other interviews were not usable because informants misunderstood the significance of saying that they had always lived in the County, when, in fact, they had "always called it home" wherever they were living. Interviews with twenty-seven informants were acceptable. Sixteen of these informants were male and eleven were female. Thirteen of the informants were over sixty years old, eight were between thirty and sixty years old, and six were less than thirty years old. Twelve informants had attended college at least two years. Seven informants were descendants of German immigrants who settled the strip of blackland prairie along the eastern border of the County.
Fourth, the workbooks were transcribed phonetically. Most of the symbols used were adapted by Kurath from the International Phonetic Alphabet.\textsuperscript{11} The transcription of one entire interview and portions of one interview from each area of the County were checked by Dr. Claude Shaver.

Fifth, the phonology of the speech of Hays County was described. Selected lexical items were discussed.

Sixth, conclusions evolving from the analysis were reported.

Although the format of this study most nearly parallels that of Dr. Patricia Joanne Hoff's dissertation,\textsuperscript{12} there are a number of similar or related studies. Some of them are included in the list below:


\textsuperscript{11} See Figure 1 at the end of this chapter.

\textsuperscript{12} Hoff, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. ix + 273.
Several limitations were imposed on this study. Obviously the area covered was confined within the County's boundary. Since the primary purpose of the study is to determine the phonological characteristics of the speech of the people of Hays County, Texas, the questionnaire was shortened by restricting the number of lexical items surveyed. Spanish speaking bilingual residents of the County were excluded from the study after an extensive search failed to produce a single informant whose English was sufficiently free of Spanish pronunciation. Whenever possible informants descended from the County's oldest settlers were interviewed to lend stability to the dialect described. For the most part, internal comparisons of the dialect were drawn.

The information of the study will be presented in the following order: (1) the evolution of Texas from an Indian territory to a state settled by European-Americans and the subsequent development of Hays County; (2) an account of the age, sex, education, occupation, religion, travel, hobbies and family background of each informant;
(3) a description of phonological choices and patterns incorporating a discussion of stressed vowels, post vocalic and intervocalic /r/, the incidence of vowels and consonants; (4) selected lexical items; (5) conclusions.
Figure 1. Vowel Chart (Parentheses indicate lip rounding.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i (y)</th>
<th>i (u)</th>
<th>(u)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i (Y)</td>
<td>i (u)</td>
<td>(u)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>(o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>(o)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. (before transcription) = careful pronunciation
in c. (before transcription) = in context
sp. (before transcription) = spelled response
sug. (before transcription) = suggested response
* (after a symbol) = long
: (after a symbol) = very long
::(after a symbol) = extremely long
, (under l, m, n) = syllabic
I (above and before a symbol) = primary stress
\ (below and before a symbol) = secondary stress
~ (over a symbol) = nasalization
_ (under a symbol) = unround
\ (under à symbol) = excessively round
* (under a symbol) = voiced
o (under a symbol) = voiceless
c (after a symbol) = aspirated
š (after a symbol) = unaspirated
✓ (above) = fricative quality
n (under t, d) = dental placement

Figure 2. Diacritics used in transcription.
CHAPTER II

HISTORY AND INFORMANTS

History of Hays County

The earliest recorded history of Texas was shaped by men of New Spain. Long before the European settlement of the area that is now Hays County, Spanish explorers traced the San Marcos River to its headwaters and described the region in their journals. In 1709 the Espinosa-Olivares-Aguirre Expedition found lush vegetation, abundant game and friendly Indians with whom they traded.\(^1\) When St. Denis came to the San Marcos River in 1714 he encountered a hostile band of Apaches.\(^2\)

The story of Spanish rule in Texas is a story of frustration and failure. Unlike Pizarro's success in Peru and Cortes' in Mexico, the Eldorados fabled to lie just beyond the province of Texas were never discovered by her explorers. Instead of silver and gold, the conquerors of the green flag found relatively passive timber Indians in the eastern portion and brutally savage Plains Indians in the west. The friendly Indians accepted Spanish trinkets and gifts but rejected Spanish religion and missionary efforts to civilize them. Attempts


\(^2\)Ibid., p. 12.
to establish missions in the west were more futile. Plains Indians scorned the Spanish whom the Comanches called their "horse raisers."  

Because they were built of logs, no trace of the original structures of the East Texas missions remains. The stone constructed missions surrounding San Antonio survived. In 1718 the Governor of Coahuila ordered the creation of the mission of San Antonio de Valero better known as the Alamo. In 1755 an attempt to locate a mission near present day San Marcos failed within a year. San Antonio, which enjoyed a more prosperous and permanent settlement, became the capital of the province in 1772.  

The Villa de San Marcos de Neve was formed by about eighty colonists in January, 1808. A few came from San Antonio de Bexar and Nacogdoches, but most were recruited from Mexico. By June of the same year they had suffered a flood and attacks from the Comanches and Tonkawas who stole over two hundred of their horses. By 1812 the colony no longer existed. Historian Ralph Steen wrote that after three centuries under Spain "... fewer than 5,000 persons of European blood lived in the province."  

4Dobie, op. cit., p. 13.  
5Ibid.  
8Steen, op. cit., p. 51.
In spite of the fact that Texas in 1820 still belonged to the Indians, the successful permanent settlement of the territory was accomplished by White Americans within the next sixteen years. Perhaps this chronicle began when Connecticut born Moses Austin, disillusioned and financially ruined, left Missouri with hopes for the future in another farther westward frontier. With the influence of the Baron de Bastrop, Moses Austin's petition to settle three hundred American families in Texas was approved in San Antonio in January, 1821. In June when Moses Austin died his twenty-seven year old son Stephen F. Austin, who had been reading law in New Orleans, traveled to Texas to assume his father's land grant and eventually brought his father's dream to reality. An excellent education in the East, an active career in Missouri politics, and a district judgeship in Arkansas prepared young Austin. He arrived in the midst of the chaos resulting from the revolution for Mexican Independence. His father's contract was no longer valid and required negotiation with the new government in Mexico City. For over a year Austin endured constant changes in policy as rival leaders struggled for office and assumed power. His patience was rewarded; he departed with sole colonization rights to Texas.

Austin chose his colonists with great care and his groups thrived. The success of his colonies attracted many more settlers.

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9Ibid., p. 57.
10Ibid., p. 59.
11Ibid., p. 60.
By 1836, 30,000 Anglo-Americans outnumbered the Mexican and Indian population. The Americans chafed under Mexican rule. Their discontent culminated in a Declaration of Independence at Washington on the Brazos the second day of March. Santa Anna, intent on driving the Americans from Texas and thereby insuring his dictatorship, already had crossed the Rio Grande on February twelfth. Some of his troops surprised the people of San Antonio by arriving on February twenty-third. Not one man survived the last day of their siege on March sixth when the Alamo fell. Sam Houston unified the small scattered forces of the colonies who rallied to the cry of "Remember the Alamo." Despite earlier tragedies, freedom was won with the defeat of Santa Anna on April 21, 1836 at the Battle of San Jacinto.

In the election of September, 1836, citizens of the Republic of Texas demonstrated their desire for annexation to the United States. The offer was withdrawn in 1838. Initial federal reluctance to accept the state for fear of antagonizing Mexico to war or to admit another slaveholding state to the union was overcome in the face of English interest in the province. Finally, in December, 1845, President Polk signed the resolution which brought official statehood to Texas.

In November, 1846, Thomas G. McGhee brought his family from Bastrop, Texas and began to cultivate land near the junction of the

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12 Ibid., p. 71.
13 Ibid., p. 113.
14 Ibid., p. 173.
15 Ibid., p. 176.
San Marcos River and the Blanco River. He was a member of Milam's Colony, and like other veterans of San Jacinto was issued a league of land by the government. He soon was joined by W. W. Moon who built a log cabin on the banks of the river near what is today the downtown area of San Marcos. Phillip Allen came from Bastrop and began farming near Buda. The three were probably attracted to the area during the course of their service in the Texas Rangers under the command of Captain Jack Hays for whom the County was later named.

The following year more settlers arrived. Among them was General Edward Burleson who sold several hundred acres of his land to John D. Pitts who, in turn, recruited many of his fellow Georgians to the County. They settled in the southern part of the County along the New Braunfels road which paralleled the Balcones Escarpment. The community was called Stringtown after the fashion of houses at short regular intervals along the road like beads on a string. Every day but Sunday, the Tarbox and Brown stage line started one four-horse coach on the three day journey from Austin to San Antonio and another from San Antonio to Austin. The two stages met in Stringtown where part of the old way station remains.

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16 Dobie, op. cit., p. 15.
17 Ibid., p. 16.
18 Ibid., pp. 15-16.
19 Ibid., p. 16.
20 Ibid., pp. 16-17.
21 Ibid., p. 21.
In March, 1848, a citizen's petition for the creation of Hays County from part of Travis County succeeded. The name honored John Coffee Hays, a native of Wilson County, Tennessee. Hays moved to Mississippi when he was fifteen. Perhaps there he gave first evidence of his acumen by learning to survey. At twenty he left for Texas. Upon discovering that the Land Office was not yet open, he joined the Texas Rangers as a private. Apparently he was a good scout and a rather dashing fighter. By 1840 he accepted a company command and the rank of captain. He is credited with the recovery of two hundred stolen horses after routing the Comanche thieves. From the outset of the Mexican War until 1848, Hays served General Taylor's army as Colonel of the first Texas regiment of mounted troops. In 1849 he joined the gold rush and led a wagon train to California. He soon became sheriff of San Francisco. In 1853, President Pierce made him Surveyor General of California. After receiving this appointment he bought a Spanish grant on the shore opposite San Francisco and founded the city of Oakland. Before his death in 1883, he had acquired a fortune and had built a notable mansion.

The early years of the County that bore his name were almost as colorful as the events of Hays' own life. The first County election in August, 1848, occasioned the traditional day-long wooing of the electorate with spirits. Dr. Caton Erhard's candidacy was threatened by a short supply. He feared disappointing these early

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settlers for he knew the customs of the old Texas, Georgia and Arkansas immigrants. He confessed, "I for the first time in my life watered my whisky."\textsuperscript{23} He was elected County Clerk.

The County census of 1850 reported the birthplace of the heads of the forty-one families settled there. Nine were from Tennessee; eight from Georgia; four each from Alabama and North Carolina; three each from Mississippi, Kentucky and Germany; two each from South Carolina and Pennsylvania; and one each from Virginia, Arkansas, Ohio, Connecticut and Poland.\textsuperscript{24}

In March, 1851, the town of San Marcos was planned on a 640 acre plot of land from a Veramendi Grant.\textsuperscript{25} At this time, there were more children enrolled in the school on the Pitt plantation in Stringtown than in San Marcos. However, the school moved into town in the late fifties.\textsuperscript{26}

In 1857 a growing San Marcos was distinguished by a visit from Sam Houston. The hero of Texas Independence must have been startled when his carriage was met by an escort of twelve boys and twelve girls dressed all in white and riding white horses.\textsuperscript{27}

From 1850 to 1860 other settlements developed within the County. An early resident of Wimberley named Winters built a mill

\textsuperscript{23}Dobie, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 18.
\textsuperscript{24}The census was copied by Mrs. W. A. Wyatt, Sr., and printed in the \textit{San Marcos Record Golden Anniversary Edition}, Thursday, September 20, 1962, First Section, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{25}Dobie, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 19.
\textsuperscript{26}Ibid., p. 30.
\textsuperscript{27}Ibid., p. 25.
below the crossing on Cypress Creek in about 1850. After being sold, washed away and rebuilt on the north side of the creek, the mill was bought by Pleasant Wimberley, Sr., of Blanco, a forebear of informant YME-12. A post office was established and the community assumed Wimberley's name. Another early settler was "Norway" Wilson, from whom informants YM-17 and OF-18 descended.

The town of Henly rests on the Hays-Blanco County line. It is named for a rancher who headquartered his holdings on North Onion Creek at that location. When J. W. Crow opened a store between Dripping Springs and Henly, Henly residents voted in that store. A post office was added and the locale was named Millseat.

Some pioneers came to Dripping Springs in 1849; others settled on Onion Creek between 1850 and 1855. Dripping Springs boasted the Johnson Institute and the Dripping Springs Academy. Baptist and Methodist churches were founded at an early date.

Bear Creek was a small settlement near Johnson Institute. The first homesteader may have arrived in 1851. Among other early families were the Oldhams, forebears of informant OM-5.

Some of the early colonists in Driftwood were the Rogers, related to informant OM-5 also. Although the community had its beginning in the 1850's, some settlers did not arrive until 1881 or

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28Ibid., p. 30.
29Ibid., p. 34.
30Ibid., p. 32.
31Ibid., p. 33.
later. In 1885 the Methodist Church was founded and in 1891 the Baptist. A school made of cedar logs was located near Indian Head Springs. The school, which was moved frequently, bore the names Oak Grove Academy, Bluff Springs, Liberty Hill, and then Driftwood. For many years the teacher was H. W. Corbett, a former British officer born in India. The present name Driftwood may have been inspired by the abundant gray, sun bleached remains of cedar stumps cut from the hills, and by similar wood along the creeks.

Frederick Olmsted described his journey through the County in an 1857 publication. He traveled south from Austin and followed the road along the Balcones fault line to New Braunfels. Before reaching San Marcos, he visited a neat farm house where silver cups were used for drinking and the back of a bush served as a water closet. Olmsted considered this "an indication of a queerly Texas incompleteness in cultivation of manners." He described the large plows pulled by six yoke of oxen used to break the prairie. These plows were guided by two wheels set in the furrow. His ingenious host preferred a smaller plow powered by two or three yoke of oxen to turn a shallow furrow. He believed the old sod rotted too slowly and hindered cultivation when turned thirty-two inches wide and four inches deep. He devised a plow with a mould-board braced by iron rods for lightweight strength. Apparently it functioned as a crude seine and was quite successful.

32 Ibid., p. 34.


34 Ibid.
Olmsted reported on the soil in the San Marcos and Blanco River bottoms: "I have never seen a district whose soil seemed to me so rich. It was like a fine garden compost, in which black vegetable mould, clay, and lime had been equally mixed."  

He dismissed San Marcos as a "town of about three shabby houses." In Stringtown he found the wooded hills "an excellent shelter from the northers." The workmanship of the farming and crops seemed improved; the craftsmanship of the houses encountered at mile intervals along the road appeared to rival those of Bastrop or Austin.  

Olmsted was curious to see the Germans ever since he learned that more of them were settled in Texas than in any other Southern state. In Bastrop he had seen a copy of the San Antonio Zeitung and was satisfied that this German language paper contained more news of general interest than the English language papers he had read in Texas. New Braunfels delighted Olmsted. Whereas cotton remained unharvested in the field in January in San Marcos, none had been left to waste here. On the outskirts of the town he admired a sturdy wagon and learned there were "seven wagon-manufactories in Braunfels." After being served "an excellent soup . . . two courses of meat, neither of them pork, and neither of them fried, two dishes of

36 Ibid., p. 137.  
37 Ibid.  
38 Ibid., p. 132.  
39 Ibid., p. 141.  
40 Ibid., p. 142.
vegetables, salad, compote of peaches, coffee with milk, wheat bread from the loaf, and beautiful and sweet butter... they delayed their departure and stayed overnight. Their horses enjoyed "fine mesquit hay" were rubbed and for the first time in Texas bedded for the night. With pleasant memories of conversation after supper with several "intelligent people," they reluctantly proceeded towards San Antonio. Olmsted pined,

As we rode out of town, it was delightful to meet again troops of children, with satchels and knapsacks of books, and little kettles of dinner, all with ruddy, cheerful faces, the girls especially so, with their hair braided neatly, and without caps or bonnets, smiling and saluting us "guten morgen" as we met. Nothing so pleasant as that in Texas before, hardly in the South.

Olmsted would have been interested in knowing more about German settlement in Texas and in New Braunfels. The earliest German colony in Texas was founded by Freidrich Ernst in Austin County. Industry was a portentous name for that settlement. As the agent of the Adelsverein or Society for the Protection of German Immigrants, Carl, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, organized the colonies that settled New Braunfels in 1845 and Fredericksburg in 1846. The 1850 census of the

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41 Ibid., p. 144.
42 Ibid., p. 145.
43 Ibid., p. 146.
44 Ibid., pp. 146-147.
46 Ibid.
United States reported a population of 1,298 in New Braunfels and 754 in Fredericksburg. Prince Solms also founded Indianola, which became the major supply source for West Texas even though Galveston was probably the busiest port. Indianola was a cattle market and army supply depot. In 1854, camels destined for desert duty were landed. After a second hurricane in 1886 destroyed the town that had been rebuilt after an 1875 storm, Indianola was abandoned.

Some of the Germans who settled around New Braunfels moved north toward the York Creek area of southern Hays County; some to the strip of blackland prairie along the eastern border. A majority of people of German heritage still occupy that part of the County east of the Balcones Escarpment. Two villages, Niederwald and Uhland, reveal this influence in their names. Niederwald suits the stunted somewhat sparse low-growing trees found on the grasslands of the prairie. Uhland was named by informant OM-11's grandfather, Louis Scheh, who admired the German poet Johann Ludwig Uhland (1787-1862). Scheh, born in Germany, came to America when he was seventeen. After working as a slater in Ohio, he lived near New Braunfels. In 1880 he moved


48 Richardson, op. cit., p. 212.


50 Ibid.
to the community he would name when the first post office was estab-
lished there in 1900. 51

While the Germans were building a society in the eastern part of the County, events of great portent were shaping the future fate of all residents. In 1858, the first recorded objection was raised to the "off-center" location of the County seat in San Marcos. The citizens of the San Marcos area strengthened their hold by erecting a court house with money forfeited on an accused murderer's bond. Although this building later burned, San Marcos endured subsequent challenges and today remains the County seat. 52

Besides this internal power struggle, the County suffered the hardships of the Civil War and the social and economic havoc at its close. The union blockade of the Gulf ports and the Mississippi effectively isolated Texans from the cotton and cattle markets on which their livelihood depended. The local and Southern beef markets were saturated. Hides sold more readily than meat. Cattle that had roamed largely untended during the war increased in number by twenty-five percent each year. 53 In contrast, the North had consumed great quantities of beef to supply its troops and offered a distant but potential market. By this time, the railroads had stretched westward to Missouri and connected the plains with the stockyards of Chicago. Consequently, cattlemen combined their herds at towns along the way for

51 San Marcos Record, op. cit., Community Section, p. 11.
52 Dobie, op. cit., p. 34.
53 Ibid., p. 41.
the drive over the Chisholm Trail. The route varied according to the location of herds to be sold. When a drive was imminent, the half wild animals were gathered into holding pens. A letter from an early resident of Hays County reveals much of life at this time. She mentions her husband's involvement in a pending trail drive.

Hays County
April 18, 1871

Dear Sister,

This leaves us all well now. The children have all been sick like they were before we left San Antonio. I never had such a time. Fred had the fever two weeks. I do not think I can stand it much longer so far away from a doctor, but I do not see much prospect of ever getting any nearer than I am. Light has bought a stock of cattle near Fort Mason and if he does not sell cattle right away it will take him and Bill some time to get them. I went yesterday to a new store in five miles of here. The first time I have been anywhere since you left. I got Buddie a pink lawn dress with his money that was given him and Walter a picture and a spelling book and Fred a dozen marbles and a half pound of candy. . . . Light saw a man in Austin 2 weeks ago he said he knew Bud. He said he was to start out the fifteenth of April for Missouri. When he left they had 700 under herd. . . . Jennie I hope ere this you have reached home. I want you to write as soon as you get there for I am very anxious to hear how you got through. I will be very uneasy til I know you got through safety.54

Dobie explains the decline of the Chisholm drives as the aftermath all along the trail of increased grange settlement that resented broken fences and destroyed crops and that feared the spread of tick fever killing much Texas stock.55

54 This letter written by Mrs. W. A. Wyatt's grandmother is quoted with Mrs. Wyatt's permission. (Unpublished: San Marcos, Texas).
55 Dobie, op. cit., p. 43.
The completion of the railroad to Hays County in 1880 attracted a new wave of immigration. Present day Buda and Kyle developed contiguous to rail service. When settled in 1881, Buda was first called DuPre before the name was changed in 1889. Inforrnant CME-17 is a descendant of an old Buda family.

In 1880 Martin Groos surveyed and planned the present city of Kyle which also adjoins the railroad. Lots were auctioned by a corporation which purchased the land in 1879 from Captain Kyle whose father was a forebear of informant CME-21. Most of the people living in Mountain City, nine miles west, moved to Kyle; a few went to Buda.

Another new community was launched in 1880 when J. T. Goforth bought several hundred acres of land in the northeast corner of the County and established a store. The cotton grown in the area was baled at one of the busiest gins in the state at that time. Once a village bore his name; now only a cemetery does.

Like many other places, the Mt. Gainor community, south of Dripping Springs, was officially named when a school was built. Some of informant YME-2's relatives still live there.

The development of the Hays County of today reveals several recurrent patterns of interest and significance. People settled first near a water source and in fertile valleys; the communities developed around a mill and/or a gin; the economy was agrarian. Also noteworthy

56 Ibid., pp. 50-51.
57 Ibid., p. 52.
58 Ibid., p. 54.
are the early organization of churches, the almost disproportionate number of schools, and the availability of many County newspapers.

T. F. Harwell's account of the County journalism spans a ninety year period. According to the best information he could gather, San Marcos' first newspaper was the Pioneer founded by a Colonel Snyder of Georgia. In later years a lawyer purchased the Lockhart Plowboy and combined it with the Pioneer which he also had acquired. In about 1873 or 1874 the Pioneer was sold to a recent immigrant from the north who first renamed it the West Texas Free Press and then the San Marcos Free Press. The owner, who supported Populism, discontinued this paper, but began publishing the People's Era which discussed the doctrines he believed. Some readers uncharitably labeled it the People's Error; it did not succeed.

Copies of the Busy Bee were available for six months in 1874, after which the owner moved to Blanco. In August, 1885, a rather hot-headed Mississippian, destined to return to a death by duel there, published the San Marcos Cresset for two years before leaving town. The Reverend T. H. Storts founded the Courant in Kyle in 1881. The paper had a short run. The Kyle Weekly Nutshell, also begun in 1881, lasted several years. The plant that produced the Nutshell was converted to use by the Hays County Times which was lost to fire in 1886. Soon after this, a man from Dripping Springs moved to Kyle and secured permission to print the Hays County Times and Farmers Journal.

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Beginning in 1891, the Star Vindicator published San Marcos news until the late nineties when the Texas Democrat began a fifty year career. Another paper of the late nineties was the Daily Thomas Cat which expired after two years from inadequate "patronage."

In 1900 the Buda Echo resounded one year. At the same time the Hays County News in Kyle somehow survived two years of ever-changing management before the Kyle News took it over in 1903. From that time on it enjoyed a more permanent success.

From 1902 to 1910, San Marcans read the Daily Herald which eventually merged with the Saturday Morning Eye. The 1905 Pedernales Baptist, initiated by a minister of that church, was replaced by the Dripping Springs Pointer which transferred its circulation to the Kyle News in 1906.

In or about 1911 an unidentified stranger won backing for the publication of the Wimberley Mountaineer. He produced two or three issues before his disappearance. His paper thereupon also expired. Another paper, known as the San Marcos Leader until 1910, became the San Marcos Record when it was sold to the forebears of the present owners in 1921.

More of San Marcos' schools survived than newspapers. The history of the County would be incomplete without some discussion of the rich educational heritage. One of the County's earliest schools was Johnson Institute founded by Thomas Johnson in 1852. He was a native of Virginia who had taught in Missouri before coming to Texas.  

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60Dobie, op. cit., p. 56.
The Institute stood on Bear Creek, about thirty miles north of San Marcos, on the Friday Mountain Ranch that became well-known as the property of historian Walter Prescott Webb. Before Johnson's death in 1868, one hundred students were enrolled. The school was operated four more years by his son before closing.

The limestone building of the Dripping Springs Academy still stands in the downtown area. Reverend W. M. Jordan of Alabama built the Academy in 1881. One hundred and fifty pupils studied there in 1884. In the face of community dissatisfaction the structure was given to the public schools in 1890.\footnote{Ibid., pp. 56-57.}

A Baptist circuit rider worked to establish a Baptist school west of the Colorado. Thus it was that the Reverend T. H. Storts came from Missouri in 1881 to preside over the Kyle Seminary. By 1888 five teachers instructed one hundred eighty-five students. Interestingly enough, the public schools joined the Seminary, but in 1890 the facilities were given to the public schools.\footnote{Ibid., p. 57.}

Informant OM-11 studied accounting at Professor M. C. McGee's Lone Star Business College, an institution that produced outstanding accountants for thirty years after its 1888 origin.\footnote{Ibid., p. 58.} Professor McGee first came from his native Mississippi to Kyle where he started the Prairie City Business College which was later incorporated with...
the Kyle Seminary. After two fires destroyed buildings there, he moved to San Marcos and changed the school's name.

Several of the informants attended Coronal Institute, a coeducational school which opened in San Marcos in 1866 with a first day enrollment of one hundred and fifty students. Hollingsworth sold the school to a Methodist minister in 1871 who ran it as a nondenominational institute. The Methodist Church purchased the school in 1875. The Methodist Conference leased the plant in 1917, and by 1918 the school closed. Coronal was respected for its affiliation with the University of Texas and other colleges in the state. Young ladies were granted "the degree of Mistress of English Literature;" the gentlemen received a high school diploma.

When the Texas free school law went into effect in 1876, there were thirty-one public schools in Hays County. The San Marcos Baptist Academy was founded in 1907. The school today still requires military training of all boys. The Brown School which opened in San Marcos in 1938 offers a program of special education to resident students. In 1899 Southwest Texas State Normal opened on eleven hilltop acres known as Chautauqua Hill. The state legislature appropriated $50,000 for the school and in 1901 Old Main was constructed. It still houses the Speech Department and administrative

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64 Ibid.
65 Ibid., p. 60.
66 Ibid.
offices of Southwest Texas State College. The first enrollment of 303 students seems slight indeed when compared to the nearly 8,000 students enrolled at the present time. The Normal that began with sixteen teachers became a Junior College in 1915, a senior college in 1918 and offered the master's degree in 1936. President Lyndon B. Johnson, a Southwest Texas State graduate, created America's first Job Corps Training Center in San Marcos at Camp Gary, a defunct helicopter base.

Education is probably the biggest business in present-day Hays County. Although agriculture remains important, several manufacturers have recently located in the area. Enterprising businessmen have developed tourism of the County's caves and the crystal clear spring fed San Marcos River at the Wonder Cave and Aquarena attractions. Within the 670 square mile area of the County, numerous quarries supply limestone and a grade of rock and gravel especially prized in road building.

The County had an aggregate population of 387 in 1850; today it is in excess of 20,000. The major modern towns and their populations are San Marcos, 15,010; Wimberley, 696; Henly, 55; Dripping Springs, 334; Driftwood, 25; Buda, 541; Kyle, 1,055; Niederwald, 82; Uhland, 92. Among the people of these communities the investigator

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67 Ibid., p. 61.
68 Seventh U. S. Census, op. cit., Table I, p. 503.
70 Ibid., pp. 178-191.
found and tape recorded conversations with the twenty-seven informants willing to be interviewed. They are described further in the following pages.

The Informants

The code for the identification of informants was taken from Patricia Joanne Hoff's study. An explanation of the code used appears below:

- **0** -- Over 60 years
- **M** -- Male
- **C** -- 30 to 60 years
- **F** -- Female
- **Y** -- Under 30 years
- **E** -- Educated (at least two years of college)

Numbers are arranged from west to east, north to south according to communities.

CFE-1, age thirty-six, was born five miles within the Blanco County line near Henly. When she was eight months old her family moved to a part of the Henly community within Hays County. She attended the first through fifth grades in Henly, but was transferred to Johnson City in Blanco County for the sixth to eleventh grades even though she still resided in Hays County. In 1951 she received her B. A. degree from Southwest Texas State College in San Marcos. At the present time she teaches English and journalism in Dripping Springs. In college she studied speech fundamentals and Spanish. Last summer she attended an

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Figure 3. Location of Hays County, Texas Informants.
NDEA summer institute in linguistics at the University of Texas. She has prepared students to read prose and poetry for interscholastic league competition. She has lived all her adult life in Hays County except for one year she taught in Blanco and a few months she worked in Austin. She has traveled in Colorado, California and Louisiana which is her husband's home. He operates a service station. She shares his interest in antique cars and also enjoys sewing. Like her parents, she is a Baptist. Her mother, who spoke German as a child, was born in London, Kendall County, and lived there until she married and moved to Henly. Her father, a rancher, was born near Brady, Texas. He completed the eighth grade. Her maternal grandmother from Fredericksburg probably spoke more German than English. Her maternal grandfather died when her mother was two. The informant was professionally interested in the study; she was relaxed and cooperative. Her speech seemed natural. At times, she acknowledged levels of usage in her speech. One of her daughters was an interested listener for part of the interview. She disagreed with some of her mother's responses. Her husband listened to some of the latter portion of the interview and supplied words when his wife hesitated or could not answer a few of the agricultural items.

YME-2, age twenty-eight, was born in the Mt. Gainor Community south of Dripping Springs where he now coaches and teaches. He and his father also ranch. After graduating from high school in Dripping Springs, he completed a B.S. degree at the University of Texas in Austin where he took one required business speech course. In the summer, he and his wife compete in rodeo events. She is a barrel racer; he is a steer.

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and calf roper. He has traveled to Mississippi, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Montana. He, like his parents and grandparents, is a Baptist. None of the family speaks another language. His mother, who completed the ninth grade, was also born in the Mt. Gainor Community but now lives in Dripping Springs. His father, a high school graduate, is a rancher and wool and mohair buyer. Although born in Medina, Texas, he has lived most of his life in Dripping Springs. His maternal grandmother, born in Hays County, still lives in the Mt. Gainor Community. His maternal grandfather, now deceased, was born in Lavaca County, Texas, and was a farmer. His paternal grandmother, born in Medina, Texas, and his paternal grandfather, born near Greenville, Texas, are both deceased. His grandfather was a rancher and feedstore operator. The informant frequently noted differences, especially in the choice or pronunciation of ranching terms, in his speech and that of his father and grandfather. He was good-natured about the time required for the interview which was marked by his sense of humor. After finishing all items of the worksheet, he contributed an interesting discussion of his experience as a calf roper.

OM-3, age sixty-four, was born and educated in Dripping Springs and has lived there all his life. He completed the fifth grade. Now he farms and ranches; he used to operate a general store. He is a Baptist. He has traveled to the East and West coasts, Arizona, and Chicago. His mother, also Baptist, was born in Dripping Springs and had a grade school education. His father, a rancher, was born in Austin, Texas, and had a high school education plus a short attendance at Texas A. & M.
College. His maternal grandfather came to Texas in 1836 from Mississippi. The informant's gregariousness soon overcame his initial reluctance to be interviewed. He offered many colorful spontaneous comments concerning several items of the questionnaire. His wife responded occasionally to a question or discussed his answer as she tended her kitchen duties.

CF-4, age forty-nine, was born in Hays County near Driftwood. She was educated in Dripping Springs and has spent most of her life there with the exception of two years in Austin, one year near Lockhart (both in neighboring counties) and a short stay in Laredo and Medina in her childhood. She is a Baptist. Her hobby is collecting old furniture. She has visited Colorado, California and the Smoky Mountains. Her husband is a mechanic. They have two college-educated sons. Her mother, who lived most of her life on the Blanco River, spoke a few words of German. She was Baptist and had a high school education. Her father, a farmer and oilfield worker, was born in Hays County. He was a Methodist and had a high school education. Her maternal grandfather came from Germany. His wife was from North Carolina. Her paternal grandfather was a Methodist and a farmer. His wife, a Baptist, lived near the Colorado River in Travis County in her youth. Like the informant, they spoke no other language. In spite of having been ill recently, the informant agreed to the interview when her husband was unable to keep the appointment. She was very cordial and became increasingly relaxed as the items of the worksheet were presented to her.
OM-5, age sixty-seven, was born in Buda. He lived in Driftwood and finished the ninth grade there. While in school he participated in debates with students from nearby Salem and Dripping Springs. His father raised quarter horses on the same land that the informant now leases. He was taught to speak Spanish when ten years old by a ranch hand paid by his father to speak no English to him. He is a retired stock farmer and is a member of the Baptist Church. His hobbies are hunting, fishing and collecting some of the four hundred kinds of barbed wire reportedly now in existence. His travels include Yellowstone Park, Colorado, Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma. His mother was raised on Bear Creek near Buda. She was a member of the Christian Church. His father was born in Bastrop but lived in Buda. His paternal grandfather was a member of the Stephen F. Austin Colony. He was a farmer who came to Texas from Tennessee. This grandfather found and rescued Will Barger who had been scalped by Indians. His maternal grandmother moved to Hays County in 1869 from Blanco County. His maternal grandfather came from Missouri. Unfortunately, a group of magazine salesladies had preceded the investigator into this area of the County. However, after identity was established and purpose was clarified, the understandably wary informant was persuaded to submit to the interview. He seemed to enjoy recalling older terms and past ways of life. At the conclusion of the questionnaire, he described some of the fact and legend surrounding the lovely old home built by the man from whom his grandfather bought the property.

OM-6, age sixty-eight, was born in Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas. When he was two years old the family moved to Hays County. He
attended school through the third grade in San Marcos; from the fourth to tenth grades he attended schools in Kyle. A half year of the tenth grade he went to Austin High and spent one year at a Virginia military academy. He enrolled in Southwest Texas State for two years. He is a farmer and rancher. During the depression he very successfully raised and trained polo ponies. He combined the speed of the thoroughbred with the agility, quickness and stamina of the western quarter horse. He has traveled and hunted in South and Central America and Canada. He claims to speak "poor English and good Spanish." There were always ten to fifteen Mexican families living on the ranch. His father died when he was five years old. His mother and the four children managed a 12,000 acre ranch that ran 1,500 head of cattle. His mother and father, ranchers, came from Matagorda County; she was a Methodist. Both grandfathers were Texas born; both served the Confederacy. His paternal grandmother was born in Rhode Island. His maternal great grandfather from Kentucky landed at Indianola in 1823. His paternal great grandfather came to Texas with Stephen F. Austin. One great grandparent was killed by Indians, and another died of yellow fever. A close friend of the informant had been interviewed previously. Consequently, rapport was readily established.

CME-7, age thirty-seven was born in Buda where he completed his elementary and high school education. He earned the B.A. degree at Southwest Texas State where he studied German. He lived two years in Huntsville, Texas, while earning the M.S. degree in history and government. He now commutes daily to teach at San Antonio College. His hobby is collecting and polishing gem stones. He is a Methodist. He
has traveled in New Mexico and Mexico. His wife is completing a master's degree in German at Southwest Texas. He has begun work on a Ph.D. at the University of Texas. His mother was born in Hays County and has lived there all her life. She was educated at Elm Grove Elementary School, Buda High School and spent some time at the University of Texas. She is a member of the Christian Church. His father, born in Turnerville, Travis County, Texas, also was graduated from Buda High School. He operated a dairy and grocery store before retirement. He speaks some Spanish. Like his son, he is a Methodist. His maternal grandmother was born at Mineola, near central Texas. Her husband was a rancher all his life in the Buda area. The maternal great grandfather came to Texas in 1859 from Missouri. Initially, the informant was eager to finish the interview in order to see a football game on television. His impatience eventually gave way to interest. After the interview, he pointed out several types of plants he had named earlier.

CF-8, age fifty-six, was born in Goforth which is in the northeast part of Hays County. There she completed the eleventh grade. She lived a few years in Austin, but most of her life has been spent in Buda. She helps her husband in their grocery store. She is a Methodist. Although she has little time for hobbies, she enjoys sewing. She has traveled to Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Corpus Christi, and Louisiana. She speaks no language other than English. Her mother was born and educated in Hays County. Her father, a farmer, was born in Giddings, Texas, but moved to Buda when he was seventeen. Both parents were members of the Christian Church. She never knew her father's people.
Her mother's family came to the area before the town was settled. She does not remember where they lived before migrating to Hays County. The informant left her work at the store for the interview. She was slightly apprehensive about not being much help because she could no longer recall the terms for some items. In spite of plans to go Christmas shopping after the store closed, she was cordial and chatty and did not seem to be hurried.

OF-9, age sixty-one, was born in Niederwald, one half mile south of her present home. At the New Hope School, where she finished the eighth grade, she participated in play acting. She has been a life member of the United Church of Christ. She has visited Kentucky, Illinois, Colorado and Mississippi. She enjoys gardening and yard work and likes to sew and crochet. Her first language is German. She learned Spanish in the community, and English in school. Her husband is a farmer. Her mother, who could read and write German, was born in New Braunfels and received a grade school education there. She also spoke some Spanish. She could understand Mexican women when they came to the farm for milk or to work. Her father, a farmer, was born in Stringtown, south of San Marcos, but moved to Niederwald as a child. He also spoke German, Spanish and English. Both were members of the United Church of Christ. Her maternal grandparents from New Braunfels spoke only German. Her paternal grandmother was born in Germany and spoke no English. Her paternal grandfather, who was born in Stringtown, spoke German primarily. He and his wife were also members of the United Church of Christ. The informant kindly consented to be interviewed late in the evening after working on a part-time basis in the

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general store. Neither of the other two qualified Niederwald residents was available. She was pleased to contribute many German equivalent terms. When thanked, she replied, "Well, I like to help peoples."

OM-10, age seventy, was born in Maxwell, Caldwell County, Texas, one mile from the Hays County line. His family moved to Kyle when he was two years old. He attended Hemphill School through the seventh grade. He is a farmer and a member of the Baptist Church. His first language is German. English was learned in school. He also speaks Spanish which he learned from Mexican families who were renters on the farm. He has lived in his present home since 1903. His mother's people were Germans who settled in Kankakee, Illinois. They moved to Alabama where she was born and came to Texas in the 1880's and settled in Hays County. His father, a farmer, was born in Brenham but moved to Gonzales County, Texas, which borders Guadalupe and Caldwell Counties to the east, before arriving in Hays County. Both parents were Baptist. His grandfathers were born in Germany. He was quite jovial and interested in the interview. His responses to some items were slow. Occasionally his wife spelled words on note paper for him to say when he could not think.

OM-11, age seventy-five, was born in Uhland at the site of his present home. He completed the fourth grade at Frog Pond School. Like his father, he runs a general mercantile store. He also took a bookkeeping course in San Marcos. He is a member of the United Church of Christ. He and his wife enjoy playing cards. They have traveled
extensively in the western states, British Columbia, Alaska, the Canadian Rockies, the eastern states, Europe, and took a Caribbean cruise to Jamaica. In 1933 they went to Chicago to the Century of Progress Exposition. He learned German first and still speaks it with his wife. They spoke German with his parents who also lived in their home. When he started to work in the store at age sixteen he learned Spanish in order to handle the large amount of business with Latins. His mother and father met at Fisher’s Store. His father drove one of the wagons that hauled freight to the store from Indianola on the Texas coast. His mother, who was born in LaGrange, Fayette County in south central Texas, moved to the Hays County area in 1885 when she married. She has a fourth grade education and learned German as a child. She managed a household of sixteen persons. His father, a farmer and merchant, was born in Victoria, Texas, near the coast. He learned German first, spoke a little Spanish, and also spoke good English. He had the equivalent of a high school education. Both his parents were Lutheran. All four grandparents were German born; they spoke no English. The families landed at Indianola about 1850. Even though retired, the informant still goes to the store each afternoon. He delayed going to grant time for the interview. His wife listened and often mentioned a different word she would have used. The informant discussed his fifty-eight years as a mercantile dealer at the end of the tape. He handled carpets, coffins, chinaware, hats, shoes, wagons, harness, collars, toys, dry goods and groceries.

YME-12, age twenty-six, was born in the San Marcos Hospital but has lived all his life in Kyle. He attended Kyle schools and Southwest
Texas State College. He participated in plays in high school and took a required speech fundamentals class in college. As a child he worked in the family dairy; he is now a partner in a construction firm and a member of the state legislature. He spent two years in the army and was stationed in Germany part of the time. He could understand the German spoken there even though very little German was used in his home. He also learned a little Spanish in the Hays County area. He enjoys the outdoors and likes to hunt. He has traveled to Mexico, the east coast, the west coast and Georgia. His mother was born in Wimberley, which was named for her family. She lived briefly in West Texas and New Braunfels. His father, a contractor, was born in Maxwell which is just east of the Hays County line. He learned to speak German and Spanish before English. He completed the eighth grade. His father's work has taken him out of the County a few times for a short stay. Both parents are Lutheran. His paternal grandfather hasn't moved more than ten miles from Maxwell, Texas, since his birth there. He is a Lutheran and a dairy farmer. His paternal great grandfather came from Germany to New Braunfels and then to Maxwell where they bought a large tract of land. His maternal great grandfather is a farmer, carpenter and sometimes commercial fisherman who lives in Wimberley as his father did. The informant was natural and cooperative. Because of his intimate knowledge of the County, he also helped the investigator by suggesting several possible persons who qualified to be interviewed.

CF-13, age fifty, was born in Uhland where she completed the eleventh grade. She went to school an additional year in San Marcos to get a
high school certificate. She learned German first and then some Spanish. Her English is almost free of "accent." She is a member of the United Church of Christ. Her travels include Mexico, Wyoming and Utah. She lived one year at Canyon Dam. Her husband is a farmer. Her mother was born in Rockdale but moved to the Uhland area as a child. She spoke German, English and a little Spanish. She attended school in Niederwald and went for a time to a Catholic School in Lockhart. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Her father, a garage owner, blacksmith and casket maker, came to America at age seven from Vienna, Austria. According to the informant, he eventually mastered fluent English by studying a dictionary. He lived at Driftwood but moved to Uhland. Her paternal grandmother, an artist and governess, lived in Vienna, Austria. Her paternal grandfather, from Vienna, was the manager of Kaiser Wilhelm's estate. Her maternal grandparents met on the ship that brought them from their homes in Berlin to New Orleans. They were married when her grandmother arrived in Kyle one year afterward. Her maternal grandfather was a farmer who also bought some coal mines in the Rockdale area. The informant was quite interested in the interview and took pride in speaking three languages fluently. The interview was delayed by the unavoidable circumstance of a late customer's arrival in the beauty shop operated by the informant. Because she and her husband planned a trip to Driftwood that evening, the investigator could complete only a third of the items in the worksheet.

CFE-14, age seventy-two, was born in Kyle. The informant attended Hemphill grade school and the San Marcos Baptist Academy. She earned
her B.A. degree at Southwest Texas State, her M.A. at Columbia University Teachers College, and also studied at the University of Minnesota. She is a cousin of OM-10. She is a retired junior high school social studies teacher. Her religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church. She enjoys gardening and collects early American glass and farm dolls. She is an active member of the Historical Survey Committee. Her extensive travels have taken her to Canada, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Germany and Central Europe, the Mediterranean countries, and to every state in the United States. She learned to speak German before English. She has studied Spanish formally but also learned it in practical usage on the farm. All four of her grandparents were German born. Her maternal grandparents were part of a German colony in Kankakee, Illinois, where her mother, a German Baptist, was born. Her maternal grandmother was from Mechlenberg; her grandfather was from Saxony. Her maternal great grandfather left Germany after becoming involved in the revolutions of the 1840's. Her father, who was born in Brenham, came to Kyle in 1891. His father came to Texas in 1885 from Alabama. The informant was relaxed and spoke naturally. She responded quickly to the questions and often made spontaneous, sometimes humorous comments.

OF-15, age seventy-six, was born in Lockhart and moved to Hays County when she was two weeks old. For two years after her marriage she lived in Floresville. She has occupied her present home since 1915. She received a grade school education and in 1908 went to Normal (now Southwest Texas State College) one year. She recalls the recitation of poems in grammar school. She has traveled to Texarkana and
Mississippi. She speaks German. Her hobbies are embroidery and crocheting. She has always worked on the farm, making butter, and picking cotton or corn. Her husband, a farmer, also speaks German. Their daughter was graduated in Speech from Southwest Texas State. The informant's mother, who had a grade school education, was born and raised at York Creek in the southeast corner of the County. She spoke more German than English. Her father, a farmer, was born and educated in Berlin. He came to Texas from Germany when he was sixteen. He was a Lutheran. Her maternal grandfather was a lawyer. The informant was shy at first, but she is very interested in the study of speech. Although she worried about not knowing some terms pertaining to horses, she was for the most part relaxed and seemed to enjoy the interview. Questions about farming that she could not answer she deferred to her husband who joined us for the last third of the worksheet.

OM-16, age seventy-six, was born in Wimberley. He is the oldest living man born and raised there. Except for two years during the depression when he lived near Fisher's Store in Comal County, he has spent his entire life in Wimberley. He and his wife enjoyed a recent trip to Arizona. He attended school in Wimberley the first five years and at Jacob's Well the last two. In 1915, he and his wife were the first two charter members of the Baptist Church. He is a semi-retired rancher, farmer and feed merchant whose hobby is rustic woodwork. When complimented on the beautiful cedar mantle above the fireplace in his home, he told the investigator that he had made a hundred of them. His mother, who taught in a private school, was born in Georgetown, Williamson County north of Austin. In 1875 she married in Lavaca County
but moved to Wimberley in 1880. She was a Baptist. His father, a
cowman, was born in Hays County but moved to Lavaca County when a
small child. His maternal grandmother died when very young. Her
husband was a farmer who originally came from Mississippi. His
paternal grandfather, born in Tennessee, came to San Marcos from
Missouri in 1850. His wife was born either in Gonzales or Gillespie
County, the informant is not certain which. The purpose of the inter­
view puzzled the informant. He was unable to understand how his
saying the words could benefit me. However, he good-naturedly
cooperated and laughed at the simplicity of many of the questions.
At the end of the interview he gave the investigator an autographed
copy of one of his recent articles in the Wimberley Mill newspaper. He
is a well known folk humorist and philosopher who also contributed to
the book, Wimberley's Legacy.

YM-17, age seventeen, was born in the San Marcos Hospital but has
lived all his life in Wimberley. He finished the eighth grade at
Wimberley and is a junior at Kyle High School. He has traveled to
Galveston. He enjoys hunting, fishing and motorcycle riding. Like his
mother, he belongs to the Christian Church. His mother, who runs a gift
shop there, was born in Wimberley. She has a high school education.
His father, a carpenter, was born in Buda. He completed the eighth
grade and is a Baptist. 0F-18 is his maternal grandmother. The infor­
mant was home when I arrived to interview his grandmother. He left but
agreed to be questioned later. He was rather quiet and timid, but at
the end of the tape he enthusiastically described coon hunting on the
Blanco River near the Old Arkansas Community.
OF-18, age eighty-five, was born in Wimberley and has lived there all
her life except for three years in Wilson County. She has lived at the
same ranch since 1900. She completed the tenth grade in the Wimberley
school. She is a member of the First Christian Church. Her husband
was a rancher. She has traveled to Mexico and San Antonio. She likes
to crochet and piece quilts. Her mother was born in Germany but came
to America when she was twelve. She lived in Boerne, Texas, and was a
Lutheran. Her father was called "Norway" Wilson, denoting the country
of his birth. He died when the informant was two years old. She
remembers her father's Norwegian-English Bible, but she speaks only
English. She never knew her grandparents. The informant was anxious
to have lunch prepared on time and consequently was impatient to finish
the interview. In spite of her reluctance, she did answer the best she
could. In some cases she could no longer remember the names of items.
As is her custom, she did not wear her dentures for the interview. No
serious impact on her speech was detected because of their absence,
however.

YME-19, age twenty-five, was born in a San Antonio hospital but was
raised in Wimberley. He completed the eighth grade there and was
graduated from San Marcos High School. He presently is enrolled in
Southwest Texas State College, but also spent two years at Texas
Christian University in Fort Worth. As a young entrepreneur, he is a
rancher, welder and real estate agent. He campaigned for the state
legislature. Besides having delivered political speeches, he has acted
in plays and has taken two speech courses. Although he studied Spanish
in college, he claims greater fluency in "Tex-Mex"—learned on the ranch.
He served six months on active duty with the Army engineers and is in the reserves. He has traveled in most of the states of the union. He was a member of the Community Church but since 1949 has attended the Chapel in the Hills. His mother, who was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, moved to Wimberley in 1939. Earlier she taught school in Dallas, Texas. She is a Presbyterian. She has a college education. Both her parents were Arkansas natives. The informant's father, who was born in Celina, Texas, is an artist and craftsman. He studied at Washington University in St. Louis, one year in Europe and in Dallas before coming to Wimberley. His father was a farmer in Celina. The forebears of both families came from England to Virginia and then went westward. The informant is a gregarious person and freely commented upon and clarified responses to items from the worksheet. At the close of the interview he outlined several entertaining distinctions between the farmers and the ranchers of the area.

OFE-20, age seventy-two, was born in San Marcos. In 1903 she entered the first grade of the Coronal Institute where she recited memory verses. With the exception of less than one year spent in Arizona with her husband, she has lived all her life in Hays County and forty-eight years in her present home. For two years before her marriage, she was a home economics major at Southwest Texas State. Her husband was a cattle rancher and worked for the district electric power company. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her hobbies include drawing and painting. She has collected a vast amount of material to compile a history of the County. Her forebears played a major role in the County formation and settlement. Her grandfather was one of the
petitioners who sought the creation of the County. Four generations of her family are buried in Hays County. She is a member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Magna Carta. Her mother, born in Hays County, attended Miss Molly Cotton's A Dames School. She was also a Presbyterian and served as a tutor. The informant's maternal grandfather was a cabinetmaker who came to Texas from Kentucky with his family in 1846. He was known for his ability to do paper portraits. His family traveled from Kentucky to New Orleans on a flatboat down the Mississippi. In New Orleans, they heard of the need for colonists to fight the Mexicans in Texas. They sailed to Indianola and settled first in Refugio and then in DeWitt County before coming to the Hays County area. This family was Scotch and came to Virginia before moving westward to Kentucky. The informant's father was born in San Antonio but moved to Hays County when two years old. He was a cattle rancher. His father, a Texas Ranger and Confederate veteran, was born in Crockett in 1834 when Texas was still a Republic. His father got the head right to the land as a colonist when he arrived in Texas from South Carolina in 1826. This branch of the family originally came from England. Among the many interesting family treasures was a potpourri jar inscribed, "Hold fast to that which is good." The informant's grandmother brought it to Texas with her in 1845. The informant knew that the investigator was interested in County history and frequently digressed from the items of the worksheet to discuss days past in the area. She was slightly nervous at first. Her desire to help made her speech overly precise initially.
As we progressed, she became involved in the subject matter and spoke naturally.

CME-21, age fifty-eight, was born in Houston although his parents lived in Victoria County. When he was a few months old his father died and his mother returned to her parents' home in San Marcos. He was an outstanding debator at San Marcos High School. During the depression in 1931 he was graduated from Southwest Texas State. He still remembers the commencement address, "All Dressed Up and Nowhere to Go." Not half of the two hundred members of the graduating class had jobs. He secured a teaching position. Later on he attended the Cumberland University Law School and is a lawyer today. He has traveled to Mexico, California, Arizona and New York. He served in the military for sixteen months. He is a member of the Methodist Church. His beautiful flowers and prize winning chrysanthemums are widely known in the County. He has served as County Republican Chairman, as a member of the legislature and as County Attorney. His mother was born in the Long Branch Community of Guadalupe County which is about four miles south of San Marcos. She completed an eighth or ninth grade education at the Coronal Institute. She is a Methodist. Her recipe for a dish known in the County as "Jew Pudding" has been circulated among many of the area's older families. The informant's father, who was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, came to Texas at the age of four. He was a rancher and belonged to the Presbyterian Church. In 1896 he taught at Texas A. and M. His paternal grandfather, who was also born in Botetourt County, Virginia, about 1849, served one year in the Confederate Army at age thirteen. He came to Victoria County, Texas,
in the 1880's. The informant knows little of his paternal grandmother, also a native Virginian, who died in 1898. The informant's maternal grandmother was born in 1855 at Stringtown which was a few miles south of San Marcos. At that time, Stringtown was probably the most important community in Hays County. She began her elementary education about 1865 when the Coronal Institute opened. Like her husband, she was a Methodist. In 1934 the maternal grandmother, at the age of 79, died at her home within four miles of her birthplace. Her husband was born in Macon, Georgia. He was a farmer and apparently spent a large part of his life in Alabama. He went into the Confederate Army in 1861 and came to Texas in 1867. The informant thinks he probably spoke some Spanish to laborers on the farm. The interview was cordial and conversational. On several occasions items suggested by the worksheet caused the informant to get an old book in his collection which described early life in the area. His aunt wrote a history of the Stringtown settlement.

OM-22, age sixty-three, was born in Alexandria, Egypt, while his parents were en route to Texas. The family settled in the San Marcos area in 1904 before the informant was a year old. Both parents were born in Beirut, Lebanon, and were members of the Roman Catholic Church. The informant's father was a retail merchant in San Marcos all his life. His maternal grandfather was a hatter in Lebanon. In 1921, the informant was graduated from San Marcos High School. He entered the retail business with his father. He now operates an insurance agency and serves as mayor of San Marcos. He has traveled in thirty states of the union, Mexico and Canada. He enjoys golf and is an avid football fan.
He speaks a little Lebanese but learned fluent Spanish as a child working in the store. The informant was anxious to answer the items properly. He seemed ill at ease during much of the interview. Since the recording was made in his office, there were occasional interruptions from customers. The presence of his Spanish-speaking secretary may have inhibited some of his responses.

CME-23, age thirty-three, was born in San Marcos and has lived there all his life. He majored in English and history at Southwest Texas State where he took a required speech fundamentals class and studied Spanish. He is a journalist and a member of the Southern Baptist Church. During his Air Force service he was stationed at Tucson, Arizona, Panama City, Florida, Laredo, Texas and the Galena, Alaska radar site. As a college student he traveled in Alaska, Cuba and many of the states. His interests are music, photography, canoeing and salt-water fishing. His mother, born in Seguin, attended Southwest Texas State before her marriage. She is a Methodist. Her husband, born in Bandera, moved to San Marcos at age fourteen after living two or three years in Kerrville, Centerpoint and Corpus Christi. He is a newspaper publisher. He belongs to the Baptist Church and speaks a little Spanish. The informant's paternal grandfather was the first district judge in Bandera County. This branch of the family lived there for several generations. Originally they came from England. The informant's maternal grandmother came to the Seguin area from either Oregon or Washington. The informant was pleased to help. He is interested in studies of the County. His responses were quick and spontaneous.
CFE-24, age thirty-two, was born and educated in Kyle. After graduating from high school there, she earned the B.A. degree in speech therapy from Southwest Texas State. She has attended Baylor University also and has begun a Ph.D. program in psycholinguistics in the educational psychology department at the University of Texas. Currently, she manages a bookstore in San Marcos. Her husband is a journalist. She is a Unitarian. She lived one year in Phoenix, Arizona and one year in Fort Collins, Colorado. She attended a summer term at Mexico City College and speaks Spanish. She has also studied French. Her recreation consists of reading, painting and touch football, the latter done mainly on Sunday afternoon with her family. Both her parents are Baptists. Her mother, born in Taylor east of Austin, lived in Kyle after her marriage in the 1920's. Her family originally came from Virginia. She holds a college degree. The informant's father, born and raised in Kyle, is a merchant and banker. He attended Texas A. & M. two years. His parents, also Baptists, lived their lifetime in Kyle. His father's family came to Texas in the 1860's from Alabama. In spite of her knowledge of phonetics, the informant spoke in a natural colloquial manner. She admitted having several dialects.

YFE-25, age twenty, was born and educated in San Marcos. In high school she had one year of speech. She received her B.A. from Southwest Texas State where she took a required speech course and one year of Spanish. She majored in history and English and plans to teach. Both her parents are teachers. They are all Methodists. She plays the piano, violin and folk guitar. She has a quarter horse and enjoys riding. She greatly admires her grandfather, a rancher, who
speaks some German and a considerable amount of Spanish to his workers. The local San Marcos Spanish slang is familiar to her. She has vacationed in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and other parts of Texas. Her mother, born in Liberty Hill, Williamson County above Austin, lived there until she was nineteen. She attended Southwest Texas State.

The informant's father, born in San Antonio, moved to San Marcos when he was two or three weeks old. He earned the B.A. at Southwest Texas State and the M.A. in history at the University of Texas in Austin where he has also completed all course work for the Ph.D. in government. His father's people were among the first settlers of Stringtown in the 1840's. The informant's paternal grandmother came to Austin from Latvia with her parents. She was a redheaded dancer and singer. She was an extra in Hollywood's first Cleopatra movie. Both the informant's maternal grandparents spent all their lives in Williamson County where they received a high school education. He is a rancher. They are Baptists. The informant was alert and responsive to questions from the worksheet. At the start of the interview when we inadvertently tape recorded her pet crossing the keyboard, she observed, "The piano's in tune, but the cat wasn't." She commented that her pronunciation of some words had been criticized. She sometimes gave both her former and present pronunciation of such words as skillet.

YM-26, age sixteen, was born and raised in San Marcos. As a high school junior he has taken speech, drama, debate and radio-television courses. Like his parents, he is an Episcopalian. He works part time at a golf shop and likes to play golf, hunt and swim. He has traveled
in Mexico and to Florida, New Mexico and most of Texas. He has had one high school Spanish course. His mother was born in Atlanta, Georgia but moved to Florida when she was four. She received her high school diploma in Brookville, Florida. His father, born in West Virginia, moved to Del Rey Beach, Florida at about age thirteen. He completed high school there. The family eventually settled in Silver Springs where he worked as a game collector and alligator wrestler. He speaks a little Spanish but understands the local "Tex-Mex." He owns and manages the Aquarena Springs in San Marcos. The informant was at a loss to identify a pallet as anything but "the top of the roof of your mouth." Most of the agricultural items of the questionnaire were inappropriate for his experience. At the end of the interview, he mentioned and defined some slang expressions popular among the San Marcos High School students.

OM-27, age seventy-three, was born in Hunter and lived on a ranch on the Comal County border. Thirty acres of the ranch were in Hays County and six hundred were in Comal County. He went to school in Hunter. In 1965 he sold the ranch and moved to another in the Centerpoint Community. He has farmed, ranched and operated a cotton gin. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He enjoys deer hunting and estimates he has killed a hundred bucks. He has traveled in seventeen states. In World War I he served in France and England. He has worked with Spanish speaking people all his life and speaks fluent "Tex-Mex" and quite a bit of German. His mother lived all her life in the York Creek area. She was a Methodist and had a grade school education. Her mother came to Texas from Rutherford, Tennessee,
when a young girl. His father was born on the White River in Arkansas but moved to Texas when he was nine years old. He was a farmer, rancher and railroad man. He too was a Methodist. He spoke Spanish and understood German. The informant recalled that his father thought Arkansas was "the grandest place in the world." Whenever he bragged about a corn crop his father would laugh and say, "Why that isn't nothin', in Arkansas we make two big ears on a stalk and have half a bushel of shelled corn in the tassel." The informant wanted to have a rehearsal of the questions before being recorded, but when the investigator explained the purpose of the study and the nature of the questioning he was reassured.
The presentation of the phonological information discussed in this chapter follows the format and the terminology of the Kurath and McDavid study of *The Pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States*. A somewhat standardized organization of this study and others of similar design makes easier a comparative analysis of the results.

The material is organized in the following sequence: stressed vowels, vowels before [r], vowels before intersyllabic [r], the incidence of vowels and consonants. After describing sound choices and patterns in Hays County speech, possible relationships to the major American dialect areas differentiated in the Kurath and McDavid study will be suggested.

The reader should remember to interpret the information of this study and conclusions based on that information in terms of the relatively small geographic area investigated and the size and nature of the group of informants interviewed. Sound patterns discussed resulted from analysis of data derived from twenty-six complete interviews and one unfinished interview.

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1. Hans Kurath and Raven I. McDavid, Jr., *The Pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States* (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1961), pp. 101-179. References to geographic areas, such as New England, are typical of the terminology to be found herein.

2. The interview with informant CF-13, a middle-aged woman of German descent, terminated at item seventy-one of the questionnaire. There was no opportunity to complete the interview.

55
For this and the following chapter, terms used to describe pertinent characteristics of informants are defined as follows:

1. young denotes the six informants less than thirty years old,
2. middle-aged denotes the eight informants between thirty and sixty years old,
3. older denotes the thirteen informants over sixty years old,
4. German denotes the seven bilingual informants of German descent who live along the eastern border of Hays County,
5. educated denotes the twelve informants who had attended college at least two years,
6. uneducated denotes the fifteen informants with less than two years of college education.

Stressed Vowels

1.1 The Vowel in whip, skillet, chimney, crib

The monophthongal [æ] was used by most informants of all ages and levels of education. There were more instances of fronted [ɪ] in skillet than in chimney. Some informants fronted and raised [ɪ] in witches, ditches, inches.\(^3\) One informant used [ɪ] in witches. A few informants prolonged [ɪ]. This tendency was more prevalent in crib. Three instances of ingliding [ɪ\(^\theta\)] occurred in crib. There was a pronounced tendency to back the vowel in whip. Several instances of monophthongal centralized [ʌ] and one instance of ingliding [ʌ\(^\delta\)] were noted. Two older informants used [u].

\(^3\) Ditches and inches were observed in context when volunteered by a few informants.
Before the nasal [n], as in sing, ring, finger, drink, string, [i] was used by a majority of the informants. Several informants used a lowered backed [i], but [ɛ], [æ] and occasionally [ɛ] occurred.

1.2 The Vowel in wood, wool, pull, bull, hooky

A prolonged monophthongal [u] predominated, in order of declining frequency, in the monosyllables wool, wood, pull, bull. However, only one instance of prolongation of the monophthongal [u] occurred among fourteen responses of the disyllabic hooky. In the monosyllabic words, some older and middle-aged informants used a raised [u]. A few older informants fronted the monophthongal [u] in these words. One older informant fronted and raised a prolonged [u] in pull. One middle-aged educated informant used backed [A] in bull. In the word pull, one young informant fronted and lowered the unround [u]. Another instance of unround [u] was noted in an older informant’s pronunciation of a fronted [u] in wool. By contrast, one older informant extremely rounded a prolonged fronted [u] in pull. One middle-aged informant extremely rounded [u] in wool. There were ten instances of prolonged ingliding [u³] by informants of all ages before the [l] of wool, pull, bull. Ingliding [u³] did not occur before the voiced stop in wood or in the trisyllabic woodpecker. A monophthongal [u] predominated in woodpecker. There were only three instances each of a raised [u] or a prolonged [u]. One informant of each age group prolonged the vowel. However, as in the monosyllabic words, the use of a raised [u] was limited to older and middle-aged informants.
1.3 The Vowel in *red*, *head*, *eggs*, *fence*, *pen*, *ten*

Monophthongal [e] predominated in *red*. In fact, the single exception was the use of ingliding [ǝI] by one older informant with less than two years of college. In *head* monophthongal [e] predominated, but the vowel was fronted and raised by five informants. Although informants of all ages used monophthongal [e], more of the older informants employed this vowel. Ten informants of all ages used ingliding [ǝI]. In half of these occurrences the [e] was raised and fronted. One young educated informant employed [ǝθ] in *head*. There were eleven instances of prolongation evenly distributed among the usage of [e], [e], [e], [e], and [e] by informants of all ages. One older informant said [θe] in *head*.

Before the voiced velar [g] in *egg*, [e] predominated. There was one instance each of [eI] and [eI]. Some informants of all ages used monophthongal [e], upgliding [eI] and fronted raised [eI]. Although no instance of [e] occurred, one informant said [e]. Scattered prolongation of [e] and [e] was observed.

Before the [n] in *ten*, *pen*, *fence*, monophthongal [i], sometimes prolonged, predominated. One instance of fronted [i] occurred in *ten*. Two older informants used a lowered and backed [i] in *pen*. OM-3 also prolonged the vowel in this particular pronunciation and OFE-20 nasalized it. One other older informant nasalized and prolonged [i] in *pen*. OFE-14 said [e] in *ten* and *pen* but not in *fence*. The only other instance of [e] was OFE-20's careful pronunciation of *fence*.

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1.4 The Vowels in sun, brush

Monophthongal [ʌ] predominated in sun and brush. Two informants prolonged the vowel in sun; eight prolonged the vowel in brush. OFE-14 backed the [ʌ] in sun. YME-12's usage of upgliding [ʌi] marked the sole exception to the use of monophthongal [ʌ] in sun and brush.

1.5 The Vowel in sack, ashes, half, dance, glass

Before the voiceless velar stop in sack, monophthongal [æ] predominated. Of the fourteen informants who responded to this item of the questionnaire with the word sack, thirteen used monophthongal [æ]. Two of these informants raised and fronted the vowel. One older informant employed upgliding [æi].

Before the voiced velar stop in bag, upgliding [æi] predominated. The [æ] vowel of the diphthong was usually raised, in one instance raised and fronted, and occasionally prolonged. Although most older and middle-aged informants employed upgliding [æi], most of the younger informants used a raised or raised and fronted monophthongal [æ].

Before the voiceless fricatives of ashes, glass, half, monophthongal [æ] predominated in these words. In most cases the [æ] of the diphthong was raised. The only instance, in these words, of upgliding [æi] and one instance of ingliding [æ3] occurred in glass. There were several more uses of ingliding [æ3] and one instance of [æu] in half.

In half, usage of young informants was equally divided between a monophthongal [æ] and one of the diphthongs described above: [æi], [æ3]. Most middle-aged informants used one of the [æ] diphthongs, but most of the older informants employed a monophthongal [æ].

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Before the nasal plus a dental in dance, upgliding [æ̃ ¹] predominated. In dance, the [æ̃] of the diphthong was rarely raised or fronted. Scattered usage of other diphthongs was noted: upgliding [æ̃ ¹ ː], ingliding [æ̃ ə], [æ̃ ɪ], [e ʊ ː i ɪ], [e ʊ ː ɪ]. In dance, all but one young informant used some of the [æ̃] diphthongs described above. Only eight informants employed monophthongal [æ] in this word. Six of them were older informants, one was young and one was middle-aged. Sharply contrasting patterns of usage were observed in ranch. Monophthongal [æ], sometimes raised and fronted, predominated. Five of the six young informants employed the monophthong. However, almost as many informants used one of the following upgliding [æ̃ ɪ] diphthongs: [e ʊ ː i ɪ], [æ̃ ɪ], [e ɪ]. Six of the nine informants who used an [æ̃ ɪ] diphthong were older. Three older and three middle-aged informants contributed the only instances of upgliding [æ̃ ¹] in ranch.

1.6 The Vowel in crop, college, John, father, palm

In crop, college, John, father, palm, monophthongal [ɑ], rarely prolonged, predominated. The only exceptions to the use of the checked low vowel were seven instances of the rounded low-back [ɒ] scattered among all five words and one case of prolonged lowered [ɔ] in John. One older uneducated informant raised [ɑ] in college and palm. Another older uneducated informant lowered and backed the [ɑ] in palm. An educated middle-aged informant used a raised backed [b] in father.

After [w] the incidence of [ɑ] was varied. Every informant employed [ɑ] in watch. Only three of them prolonged the vowel. In water, the rarely prolonged [ɑ] again predominated, but there were two instances of prolonged [b] and one case of [ɔ] by older informants.
Although [a] was used by more informants, [o] was widespread in wash. There were also two instances of [b]. One middle-aged informant employed an [u] on-glide before a prolonged [a].

Before an [r] as in car, farm, barn, yard, [a] still predominated in all of these words, but widespread usage of [b] and [o] also was common. In car and farm [b] was usual and [o] was rare. In barn and yard a usually raised [o] occurred almost as frequently as [b]. In yard, scattered instances of the following on-glides were noted: [u a], [i o], [i b]. Only one older informant said [o] in barn, but in yard usage of older informants was evenly distributed among [a], [o], [b].

Before intersyllabic [r], as in orange, quarry, sorry, incidence of [a] was varied. In orange and quarry [o] predominated. In sorry [b] was used most often. Most young informants followed this dominant pattern in these three words. In orange, more informants of every age group employed [o]. However, most of the informants using [a] in this word were older. One middle-aged informant provided the only use of [b] in orange. In sorry, most said [b], five used [o], and nine employed [a]. More of the middle-aged informants answered with an [a] vowel in sorry. In quarry, even though a majority of the informants responded with the vowel [o], almost as many used [e]. Three informants each said [a] and [e] in this word. Only one of the informants using [e] and [a] was educated; most of them were older. In fact, only two older informants were included in the majority's use of [o].

Before a [g], as in logs and fog, incidence of [a] varied. In logs, [o] was the only vowel used. Whereas, in fog, [o] predominated, but [b] and [a] were common.
In law, the only vowel used was [ɔ] occasionally prolonged.

1.7 The Vowel in three, grease, police

In both the checked position of police, grease and the free position of three, use of monophthongal [i], rarely prolonged, prevailed. In three, one young informant employed an [e] on-glide: [eɪ]. In police, one middle-aged informant used a lowered backed [i].

1.8 The Vowel in two, tooth

In two, tooth, monophthongal [u], occasionally prolonged, prevailed. In two, four informants fronted the vowel and three of these informants also extremely rounded the [u]. Three of these informants were German; the fourth was born and educated in the Kyle area in the eastern part of the County. In tooth, one of the same three German informants prolonged the rounded front vowel [yː]. These exceptions are, for the most part, limited to German usage.

1.9 The Vowel in play, April, eight, fireplace

The use of diphthongal [eɪ] predominated in playing, April, eight, fireplace. In playing, only diphthongs occurred, and the diphthong was usually prolonged. There was one instance of upgliding [eɪ] by an older German informant. Another German informant fronted and raised the second vowel of the diphthong: [eɪr̩ː]. In April, eight, fireplace, the diphthong was rarely prolonged. Four older Germans and one young informant used monophthongal [e] in eight and fireplace. Another exceptional pronunciation of fireplace resulted from one instance of upgliding [eɪ]. In eight, most of the young informants backed the [e] vowel in the diphthong: [eˈɹː].
1.10 The Vowel in ago, coat, roads, know

Diphthongal [ou], rarely prolonged, predominated. In the free position of ago and know, the [o] vowel of the diphthong occasionally was lowered. In the checked position of roads and coat, the [o] vowel of the diphthong occasionally was fronted. In all these words, the usage of German was monophthongal [o]. In coat, one instance of monophthongal [o] by a non-German informant was recorded. In ago one older informant used an [ə] on-glide: [əou].

1.11 The Vowel in law, dog

Monophthongal [o], occasionally prolonged, prevailed. In dog, two instances of extremely rounding occurred. The only exceptions to the use of monophthongal [o] were noted in dog. One informant prolonged the vowel and used an off-glide: [o ə]. Another informant said [b].

1.12 The Vowel in thirty, sermon

Monophthongal [ɜ], rarely prolonged, predominated. The only exceptional pronunciation was the use of upgliding diphthongal [ɜ ɪ] by one older German informant.

1.13 The Vowel in nine, twice, five, wire, tires

Nearly every young informant and most of the middle-aged informants used the monophthongal [a] that predominated in five, nine, twice. Most of the older informants employed upgliding diphthongal [ar] or the [ɪ] off-glide: [a ɪ] in these words. All three forms of the sound are frequently prolonged. There was one instance of [ə] off-glide: [a ɪ ə] in five.
In contrast, the [ar] diphthong, rarely prolonged, was used by most informants of all ages in tires and wire. Several informants employed upgliding [ai']; a few, the monophthongal [a] frequently backed. In wire, there was one instance each of [ɔ] and [ar].

1.14 The Vowel in down, out

In down, out, the rarely prolonged, rarely nasalized, [au] diphthong was used by all but a few informants. In down, there was one instance of an off-glide: [auʌ]. In out, the following four singular responses were recorded: [a^u], [əu], [aiu], [au^i].

1.15 The Vowel in oil, boil, spoiled, joint

In boil, oil, ingliding triphthongal [ɔiʌ] predominated. In both these words, the diphthong [ɔi] was used occasionally. In boil, there were almost as many instances of ingliding [ɔ] as [ɔi]. Two cases of monophthongal [ɔ] were noted in oil. Although the vowel also preceded a lateral in spoiled, use of ingliding triphthongal [ɔiʌ] was common, but the diphthong [ɔi] was dominant. Several informants employed ingliding [ɔ] in this word. A single use of monophthongal [ɔ] was noted. In joints, the diphthong [ɔi] prevailed among most informants of all ages. A few used upgliding [ɔ^i]. No informant responded with the [ai] vowel in any of these words.

1.16 The Vowel in dew, new

After the alveolars in new, dew, [jʊ] was dominant. In new, the only exceptional pronunciations were one instance each of [iu] and the on-glide [iu]. Usage was more varied in dew. Several of the young informants and two older informants used monophthongal [u]. Some of
the middle-aged informants and one older informant employed diphthongal
[\text{i}u]\ . Other variants occurring less often in \text{dew} were: [\text{i}u],
[\text{i}u], [\text{i}y].

Vowels Before [\text{r}]

2.1 The Vowels in \text{ear}, \text{beard}

In \text{ear, beard} monophthongal [\text{i}] predominated among informants
of all ages. There were a few instances of [\text{i}] and one of [\varepsilon] in \text{ear}.
No informants used [\varepsilon] or [\text{i}] even though those vowels may appear
in these words. The constricted syllabic [\text{?] was used by most
informants. Postvocalic [\text{r}] was retained in some cases after [\text{r}].
One German informant employed postvocalic velar [\text{R}].

2.2 The Vowels in \text{stairs}, \text{careful}, \text{chair}, \text{fair}

In \text{stairs, fair, chair, fair}, monophthongal [\text{?] , frequently raised
or raised and fronted, prevailed. In \text{stairs}, the lone exceptional
pronunciation was the use of [\text{a}]. In \text{fair}, several informants
employed upgliding [\text{?}]. In contrast, only one pronunciation of
upgliding [\text{?}] occurred in \text{chair}. Several informants used an on-
glide: [\text{?}] in the word \text{chair}. There was one case of [\varepsilon] in \text{fair}
and three instances in \text{chair}. In \text{careful,} [\varepsilon] predominated, but [\text{?] was common. Postvocalic [\text{r}] was retained in all these words. Only
[\text{r}] occurred in every case in \text{careful} and it predominated in \text{chair}
and \text{stairs}. In \text{fair}, usage was about equal between postvocalic [\text{r}]
and constricted syllabic [\text{?] . Although it was not dominant, use of
[\text{?}] in \text{stairs, chair} was widespread. One older German informant pro-
vided the only case of omission of the postvocalic [\text{r,?}] in these
words in her pronunciation of \text{chair}: [\text{t} \text{?}].
2.3 The Vowels in poor

In poor, monophthongal [u], occasionally prolonged, prevailed. However, nearly half the young and middle-aged informants used the diphthong [ou]. With the exception of three informants who employed postvocalic [r], constricted syllabic [ə] followed the vowel.

2.4 The Vowels in four, door, hoarse

In four, door, hoarse the diphthongal [ou] was used by nearly every informant. The [o] vowel was rarely prolonged and was lowered in a few cases. Diphthongal [ou] appeared without exception in four. One older German informant employed monophthongal [o] in door and horase. One young informant said hoarse with raised and fronted [o]. The vowel sounds in four, door, hoarse were followed by constricted syllabic [ə] except in the seven responses in which postvocalic [r] appeared.

2.5 The Vowels in forty, morning, horse, corn, mourn

With the exception of one instance of [b], forty was [o]. In horse [o], occasionally raised, predominated. Several informants used [a] in this word. A few occurrences of [b] and [ou] were observed. In horse, usage was divided evenly between [ou] and [o]. Although an equal number of young informants used both of these vowels, more older informants employed [ou] and more middle-aged informants said [o]. Three older informants pronounced horse with an [a]. There was also one instance each of [b] and monophthongal [o]. Morning and mourning were homophonous in the speech of most of the
informants. The diphthong [ou] prevailed, but use of [a] by more middle-aged informants was typical in these words also. In morning, [b] and [a] made incidental appearances. There was one case each of monophthongal [o] and [b] in mourning. In forty, horse, corn, morning, mourning, postvocalic [r] was retained. Scattered instances of syllabic [s], and one case of velar [R] were noted.

2.6 The Vowels in barn, car, garden

In barn, car, garden, most informants of all ages used [a], but several informants said [b]. There was only one instance of [o] in either garden or car. However, four informants pronounced barn with a raised [o]. Among the responses to all three words, there was only one omission of the postvocalic [r]. One older German answered: [ka:].

2.7 The Vowels in wire, tires

Although monophthongal [a] predominated before a nasal and fricatives, the diphthong [ai] prevailed before [r]. Upgliding [a:i] appeared regularly. There were sporadic uses of monophthongal [a] usually backed. One isolated instance of [o] and [ai] occurred in wire. No uses of [a] or [b] appeared in these words. Although an [r] was retained following the vowel in both wire and tire, the quality of the [r] varied. In wire, postvocalic [r] predominated, but five informants used syllabic [s]. In contrast, syllabic [s] predominated, but postvocalic [r] was common in tires. One older German informant omitted [r] in both words.

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2.8 The Vowels in flower

Without exception, the vowel in flower was [au], sometimes prolonged, rarely nasalized. Twelve informants followed the vowel with [w]. Only three informants did not retain postvocalic [r] in the word. Use of syllabic [ə] predominated, but there was one case of postvocalic [r].

The Vowels Before Intersyllabic [r]

3.1 The Vowels in Mary

Mary rhymes with merry in the speech of most informants, who used a rarely prolonged monophthongal [e] in both words. The three instances of [er] occurred with older informants. In every response the vowel was followed by [r].

3.2 The Vowels in married, harrow

All informants employed [æ] in harrow. Most also used [æ] in married. However, several informants raised and fronted the [æ] in married. Three informants said [e] in married, but usually marry is not homophonous with merry and Mary. In married, one older informant said monosyllabic [maɾd]. With this exception, the unstressed vowel was retained for a disyllabic married.

3.3 The Vowels in borrow, orange

Vowel usage was divided in borrow and orange. In borrow, monophthongal [a] predominated, but two instances of [b] and one case of [o] appeared. In orange, several informants employed [a], but [o] prevailed especially among young and middle-aged informants. One
instance of [b] occurred in orange. Two informants pronounced orange as a monosyllabic. The unstressed vowel was retained in all other responses of both words.

3.4 The Vowels in furrow

In furrows, the only exception to the use of [ɛ] was OM-11's [fΛες]. Most informants retained an unstressed vowel [ə, o] for a disyllabic pronunciation. However, three informants omitted the unstressed vowel and prolonged the [ɛ] to make furrows homophonous with furs. Most informants answered furrows rather than furrow.

3.5 The Vowels in stirrup, syrup

In stirrup, disyllabic [3ə] predominated, but six informants used monosyllabic [ɛ]. There was one instance each of [ɛι], [εr], [ɛr] in stirrup. In syrup, monosyllabic [ɛ] prevailed, but use of disyllabic [3ə] was widespread. Scattered instances of ingliding [3θ], [ɛr], [ɛr] and [εr] appeared in syrup.

The Incidence of Vowels and Consonants

4.1 [I] and Variants

rinse

The vowel in rinse was [i]. Two older informants used [ɛ]. No instances of [m] or [e] were found. Use of [ɛ] would therefore seem to be a relic pronunciation. Of the two informants who employed [ɛ] in rinse, one was educated, the other was not.
4.2 [ɛ] and Variants

deaf

The vowels [ɛ], [i] or [ɪ] can occur in deaf. In Hays County, monophthongal [ɛ] prevailed. Three older informants employed ingliding [ɛʰ]. Two of them were educated. One older uneducated informant's use of prolonged [i] was recorded.

egg

In egg, the vowel was either the [ɛ] of bet, or the [e] of eight. Most informants said [ɛɪ]. Usage of [ɛɪ] was not limited to uneducated informants. There were more instances of upgliding [ɛʰ] and [ɛʰɪ] than monophthongal [ɛ]. Kurath and McDavid suggest that the [ɛɪ] may have replaced [ɛ] pronounced as [ɛʰ] before the fronted [ŋ] in egg.⁴

yellow

Only nine informants answered yellow. All of them said [ɛ] for the stressed vowel. There were no instances of [ɪ], [ɪ], or [ʌ].

4.3 [æ] and Variants

aunt

Most informants used [æ]. Several uneducated informants employed [ɛɪ], upgliding [ɛʰ], or nasalized monophthongal [e]. Scattered instances of ingliding [æʰ], [æʰ], with a frequently raised

⁴Kurath and McDavid, op. cit., p. 133.
[ə], occurred. One young informant said [ɛh]. No instances of New England [a] were found.

calf, glass, dance

In calf, glass, monophthongal [ə] predominated. In glass, the [ə] was frequently prolonged; in calf, the [ə] was usually raised and fronted. In both of these words, widespread use of upgliding [ə] occurred. In dance, the pattern reversed; [ə] with raised [ə], was dominant, monophthongal [ə] was common. In calf, there was one instance each of upgliding [ə], and ingliding [ə]. In glass and dance sporadic use of [ə], [ə] was noted. The only cases of [eɪ] variants in these words appeared in dance. Apparently the New England [ə] was not current in Hays County.

can't

Of the ten responses recorded, usage was evenly divided between [ə] and [eɪ]. Some educated informants used [eɪ] in can't. The New England [ə] did not occur among the responses.

hammer

The only vowel recorded in hammer was monophthongal [ə]. One informant prolonged the vowel. Two informants raised and fronted it. None of the relic pronunciations using [a, a, a], that have survived in the Atlantic States were discovered in Hays County.  

5 Ibid., p. 140.
tassel

In Hays County, four of the five varied vowels of *tassel* were observed. The [ə] of *sack* was predominant, but the [a] of *lot* and the [ɔ] of *loss* were common. Most of the educated informants used [ə]. One older uneducated informant answered [a] then [b] before saying [ə] was "right." One older informant used [b]. Use of the New England [a] was not detected.

4.4 [a] and Variants

palm

The [a] of *barn* prevailed. Two informants said [b]. No instances of the [ɔ] of *loss* were heard in *palm*.

hearth

The [a] of *barn* was used by most informants. The [ɔ] of *thirty* was common but occurred, for the most part, among the uneducated. One uneducated middle-aged informant said [ou] in *hearth*. The New England [a, a] did not appear.

crop

The checked [a] of *lot* predominated. One older informant used [b]. [ə] did not occur.

4.5 [ʌ] and Variants

brush

With one exception, the [ʌ] vowel of *sun*, often prolonged, was used in *brush*. One young informant said upgliding [ʌ̈]. The [ɛ] and [ɔ̈] did not appear, even among the uneducated.
tushes

The [ʌ] of sun was used by nearly every informant in tusks, tushes. One older uneducated informant employed an unrounded fronted [u] in tush. Four older informants answered tush. Three said tushes. Most of the informants responding tush or tushes were older and uneducated. This pronunciation for the tusks of a boar seemed to be waning. No instance of [j] was encountered.

4.6 [u] and Variants

pull

In pull, the monophthongal [u], frequently prolonged predominated. Three informants used ingliding [u:ə]. No instances of [u] or [j] occurred. One middle-aged informant, CF said [ʌ] in put in free conversation.

4.7 [i] and Variants

creek

The word creek was not used by every informant interviewed. However, all fourteen who responded with this word, used the vowel [i]. [i] was not found.

either

With one exception [i] prevailed. One older uneducated informant said [əɪ]. No usage of [ɪ] or [ʌ] appeared.
4.8 [e] and Variants

**drain**

The [e] of rain is the only vowel sound informants used. One older informant employed a monophthongal [e] in drain. There was one instance each of [ɛ̃], [ɛ̃ɪ̃] and [ɛ̃:ɪ̃]. The [i] of bean was not found in drain.

**staple**

The vowel of rain was used a little more frequently than the vowel of bean. Most of those saying [ɪ] are uneducated. One older German informant employed a monophthongal [e] in staple. A few informants used both pronunciations. One young educated informant declared he said steeple as a child, but now says staple. He stated he probably would still say steeple when speaking about fence with his rancher father who still says steeple.

4.9 [u] and Variants

**broom**

The [u] of two or the [u] of pull may appear in broom. In Hays County, [u], sometimes prolonged, predominated. Nine informants lowered the [u], but only one older informant used [uː].

**coop**

The South, South Midland [u] predominated, but almost as many informants used the Northern [u]. Two informants, one young, the other old, employed both vowels in successive pronunciations of the word. Every middle-aged informant said [u]. The young and many of the old used [u].
roof

Three possible vowels of roof are the [u] of tooth, the [u] of wood and sometimes the [a] of brush. The dominant choice of most informants was [u], but [u] was common. Most of these informants who said [u] were older and uneducated. There was no incidence of [a] in roof.

soot

In soot, usage was about equally divided between [u] and [a]. There were two uses of [u]. One of these uneducated informants was young, the other, over sixty.

spooks

The six informants who used the word spooks to reply to the questionnaire, all said the [u] vowel of food. There were no instances of [u] in spooks.

4.10 [o] and Variants

home

Most informants pronounced home with an [ou] diphthong. One older German informant used upgliding [ou]. Three other older German informants employed monophthongal [o] in home. Their use of the monophthong doubtless reflected the influence of the sound system of their first language on their spoken English. The use of monophthongal [o] in home was limited to German usage. No use of [a], [u] or the New England "short o" [ə] was observed.
yolk

Kurath and McDavid explain that the use of the vowels [o] and [ɛ] derived naturally from Old English geolca.⁶ They report that a third vowel, [ɒ] survived in New England, even with the educated. They suggest that the [ɒ] may have developed through backing of [ɛ] before velarized [l]. Nineteen informants responded yolk to the item of the questionnaire. All of them but one used diphthong [ou]. One older German informant employed an [u] on-glide to the [o] in: [jʊˈolk]. Only two informants retained the [l] in yolk. One middle-aged informant recalled that his grandmother said [jʌk]. No use of [ɛ] was found.

4.11 [o] and Variants

daughter

The only vowel used in daughter in Hays County was [o]. Kurath and McDavid attributed the dominant use of [o] in the eastern states to the influence of usage in London and the eastern counties of England at the time of settlement.⁷ No instance of [ɑ] or [ɔ] appeared.

sausage

In sausage, [o] predominated. Three older uneducated informants used [b]. One middle-aged informant employed the [ɑ].

⁶Ibid., p. 160.
⁷Ibid., p. 161.
water

Most informants said [a], but a few instances of prolonged [b:] and [ɔ] appeared.

wash

Like water, the dominant vowel in wash was [a]. There were also two instances of [b] in this word. Use of [ɔ] was more frequent in wash. One case of the on-glide [uɑː] occurred. Intrusive [r] appeared in the responses of eight informants of all ages and levels of education.

fog

Like daughter and sausage, the rounded [ø] prevailed in fog. However, [a] and [b] were common. Most young informants used [ø].

4.12 [au] and Variants

drought

Drought rhymes with mouth in Hays County. The vowel was almost universally [au]. One middle-aged informant said [au]. The final consonant was [θ] in every case.

4.13 [ɔi] and Variants

joints

In joints, the [ɔi] diphthong was dominant. Four uneducated informants used upgliding [ɔi]. The [ɔ] vowel of the diphthong was occasionally prolonged. No instance of [ɔɪ] or [aɪ] occurred.
4.14 [iu] and Variants

suit

After [s] in suit, the [u] vowel, occasionally prolonged, was used without a preceding [j]. One older uneducated informant employed the on-glide [iu].

Unstressed Vowels

4.15 [ə, i]

skillet, towel

In Hays County, all informants pronounced towel as a monosyllabic word with the [au] vowel. In disyllabic skillet, usage was evenly divided between [ə] and [i] as the unstressed vowel. In most instances [i] followed a clear or fronted [l] and [ə] followed a dark or backed [l]. However, this distribution was not true in every case. More middle-aged informants employed the [i] after the sonorant [l]. There were no instances of [ə].

4.16 [ə, æ, i]

sofa, father, mother

Only seven informants answered sofa to the item of the questionnaire. Of these, five used [ə] and two [æ].

The nine informants who said mother employed the unstressed vowel [ə]. In father, the unstressed vowel was [ə]. Two informants used [æ].

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4.17 [o, ə, ʊ]

**yellow, borrow**

Of the nine informants who responded yellow to the questionnaire, four each used [o] and [ə] as the unstressed vowel. One older educated informant used [ʊ]. In borrow, [o] predominated as the unstressed vowel, but [ə] was widespread. Three older uneducated informants used [i]. In three instances borrow was pronounced as a monosyllabic word with a prolonged [r].

**Consonants**

4.18 [r] and Variants

**door**

The informants interviewed retained the postvocalic [r]. In door the syllabic [ʊ] was prevalent. Scattered usage of [ə] was rare.

**wash**

[r] appeared occasionally in wash among informants of all ages and levels of education.

4.19 [ʃ] and Variants

**new, dew**

Following the alveolar consonants in new, dew, [ʃu] predominated, but [ʃu] and [u] were widespread in dew. Several young informants said [u].
The velar stop [g] was used by every informant. No instance of the palatal stop [gj] followed by a glide appeared.

4.20 Fricatives

Voiced [z] was dominant. Only two informants, one young and one older, used the voiceless [s].

Five pronunciations of Mrs. occurred in Hays County: [miz], [misiz], [miziz], [miziz], [mizis]. The predominant usage was [miziz]. All other forms were used about equally. Two older uneducated informants said [mizis].

Of the ten who responded with the word whip, nine said voiceless [hw]. One older uneducated informant used voiced [w].

4.21 Miscellaneous Consonants

The word coop always featured the voiceless [p]. No instances of voiced [b] occurred.

A final [t] was rare in twice and appeared occasionally in once among mostly older informants.
turtle

The most common form of turtle was \( [\texttt{t\textcopyright{a}t\textcopyright{a}}] \). One older uneducated informant said \( [\texttt{t\textcopyright{a}d\textcopyright{a}}] \). In no instance was \( [\texttt{t}] \) replaced by \( [\texttt{x}] \).

Influences of Northern, Midland and Southern Speech

In many instances the speech of Hays County presents sound choices and patterns that Kurath and McDavid found in general use throughout most of the eastern states. Although this chapter has been concerned primarily with internal comparisons of speech usage, some attention will be given to a description of certain pronunciations in Hays County that suggest possible influence of a particular east coast dialect. The sources of Hays County speech may be derived from these "seedbed" areas of American English. Identification of speech patterns appearing in Hays County that are also predominant in the Northern, Midland or Southern areas may lend perspective to the results of this study.

Despite numerous southern characteristics Hays County speech differed from that region in two major ways. First, most informants in Hays County retained the postvocalic \( [\texttt{r}] \) and unstressed syllabic \( [\texttt{\textcopyright{a}}] \). In words such as father, a few informants sporadically altered the unstressed vowel using either \( [\texttt{\textcopyright{a}}] \) or \( [\texttt{\textcopyright{e}}] \). However, instability of postvocalic \( [\texttt{r}] \) or unstressed syllabic \( [\texttt{\textcopyright{a}}] \) was rare. Second, most informants in Hays County used the characteristically Northern monophthongal checked vowels \( [\texttt{i}, \texttt{u}, \texttt{e}, \texttt{\alpha}, \texttt{\beta}] \) rather than the diphthongal checked vowels characteristic of the south. This usage
and other Northern and Midland usages are noted more specifically as follows:

1. Use of monophthongal [ɪ] in whip, skillet, chimney, crib.
2. Use of monophthongal [u] in wood, wool, pull, bull, hooky.
3. Use of monophthongal [ɛ] in red, head.
4. Use of monophthongal [ʌ] in sun, brush. (This vowel is also used by cultured speakers in the South and South Midland.)
5. Use of monophthongal [ə] in sack, ashes, glass, half. (Northern, Midland and parts of the South.)
6. Use of fully high-back [u] in two, tooth. (The high-central [u∗] is used in most of the South.)
7. Use of monophthongal [ɔ] in law, dog. (In the South, the diphthong [ðo] is common.)
8. Use of monophthongal constricted [ʃ] in thirty, sermon. (This pattern prevails in the North, and most of the North Midland and South Midland.)
9. Use of prolonged [au] with a low-front initial quality. (Whereas use of this vowel predominates in the North Midland, [ə∗u] appears in the South and South Midland.)
10. Use of postvocalic [r] in door, etc. (The postvocalic [r] is in regular use in all the North and the Midland, but not in the South.)
11. Use of [ɪ] in ear, beard. (This vowel is in general currency in the North and North Midland, but its use is chiefly limited to a majority of the cultured speakers in the South and South Midland.)
12. Use of [u] in poor. (This vowel appears almost exclusively in poor in the North and North Midland.)
13. Use of North, North Midland [æ] in can't by half the informants in Hays County.

14. Use of Midland [ə] in both merry and Mary. (In the South [e] appears in Mary.)

15. Use of [ɔ] in orange. (This vowel is dominant in Western New England and western central Pennsylvania.)

16. Use of [i] in rinse. (In use by all cultured speakers except in the Upper South where [e] appears and the South Midland.)

17. Use of [ɛ] in deaf. (In use by all cultured speakers except in parts of the South Midland.)

18. Use of [ɛ] in yellow. (In general use in most eastern states except for parts of the South and South Midland.)

19. Use of [ɔ] in fog which is universal in the Midland.

20. Use of [ɔ] as the unstressed vowel by half the informants in yellow and most of the informants in borrow. (Use of [ɔ] is rare in the South, South Midland where [ə] is in use by educated speakers and where [i] is used in folk speech. However, [ə] appears in all the eastern states.)

21. Infrequent use of [r] in wash, etc. (In the eastern states, [r] in wash is rare in areas that preserve postvocalic [r].)

The preceding segment should not suggest that there are no Southern influences in Hays County speech. On the contrary, Southernisms predominated in several instances. In some words, a limited usage by a minority of the informants could be identified as peculiarly Southern. These Southern characteristics will be presented in detail in the following section:
1. Use of [ei] in egg which is predominant among all but the educated in the Upper South and in common use in folk speech in the South Midland.

2. Use of [i] in ten, pen, fence. (In use in Georgia and South Carolina, but elsewhere rare.)

3. Use of upgliding [®] in bag. (Common on all social levels in all of the South, in parts of the North, but not in the Midland.)

4. Use of [ou] in poor by half the young and middle-aged informants. (Not the dominant usage in Hays County, but a sound pattern of the South, South Midland.)

5. Use of [ɔ] in furrows with an unsyllabic [r]. (Predominates in the South.)

6. Use of [ei] in can't by half the informants. (In use in the South and the South Midland.)

7. Use of South, South Midland [i] in creek. (Not one instance of North, North Midland [i] was observed.)

8. Use of South, South Midland [u] was observed.

8. Use of South, South Midland [u] in coop. (There was also some use of North, North Midland [u].)

9. Use of [u] in roof is common in all eastern states, but universal in the South. (It is also true in Hays County that in areas where [u] and [u] both are common, [u] is used by educated speakers.)

10. Use of South, South Midland [a] in soot by half the informants. (In South Carolina, even the cultured speakers use [a]. In the North [u] predominates, but [a] is known especially in folk speech.)

11. Use of [a] in wash. ([a] appears in the South, but [ɔ] is in use in the South Midland.)
12. Use of [I, *] as the unstressed vowel in *skillet*. (In the entire South, checked [I] usually articulated as a high-central [*] is used.)

13. Use of South, South Midland [ju] in *new, dew*.

14. Use of [z] in *greasy*. (Universal in the South, South Midland.)

15. Use of [miziz] for *Mrs*. (In the South, [miziz] is most prevalent.)

16. Use of added [t] in *once, twice* was rare but is characteristic of Southern folk speech. (It is also true in Hays County that incidence of an added [t] is more frequent in *once* than in *twice*.)

In summary, some influence of all three dialects of the eastern states is evident in Hays County speech. Although many Southern traits survive, Northern and Midland characteristics are dominant.
CHAPTER IV

SELECTED LEXICAL ITEMS

In the preceding chapter the choice and patterns of sounds in Hays County pronunciation were described. Although the major emphasis of this study is phonological, some attention was given to a limited survey of lexical items. E. Bagby Atwood's study of The Regional Vocabulary of Texas\(^1\) guided the selection of most lexical items included in the questionnaire. Atwood's map showing the number of informants available at each point indicates thirteen informants in the Austin area of Travis County, two informants in the New Braunfels area of Comal County and no informants in Hays County,\(^2\) which is bordered on the north by Travis County and on the south by Comal County. Since there had been no investigation of the vocabulary of Hays County, a need for inclusion of some lexical items in the questionnaire was indicated.

This chapter will discuss selected lexical items and describe patterns of usage among informants of differing age, education, language heritage and location within the County. Every lexical item of the questionnaire also was transcribed phonetically. Consequently, a complete report of responses of each lexical item may be found in Appendix II, Transcription of the Worksheets. The presentation of lexical items in this chapter follows the order of their appearance in the questionnaire.

\(^2\)Ibid., p. 131.
7:30. Every informant but one used the form seven thirty. The picture of the clock was misread by one informant who responded six thirty. There were no instances of half past seven.

9:45. The informants' usage was about equally divided among quarter of ten, quarter to ten, and fifteen till ten. Three young informants used nine forty-five. Two older informants used fifteen minutes to ten. There was one instance each of quarter till ten, fifteen minutes till ten, fifteen minutes until ten, and fifteen to ten.

Clearing. Almost twice as many informants said that the weather was clearing as those who said clearing up, cleared up, or going to clear up. There was one instance each of bright and cleared off. Three just said the weather is clear. There was some indication of a diagonal isogloss from Niederwald through Wimberley. Informants in the northwest portion of the County added the preposition up or off.

Downpour. A very heavy rain that doesn't last long is a downpour. Two called it a pourdown. About the same number of informants said shower, thunder shower or heavy shower. Three answered flash flood. There was one instance each of just a flood, wind storm, rain storm, downspout and gully washer.

Thunder storm. A rain with thunder and lightning is a thunder storm (10), or just a storm (8). Three informants each answered thunder

\(^3\) Numerals in parentheses indicate the number of informants using each response.
shower and electric storm. There was one instance each of stormy, rain storm, gully washer, thunderous rain, thunderous weather and Donnerwetter (German: thunder weather). Informants between thirty and sixty years old always used some form with storm.

Drouth. A long period of dry weather is a drouth (27). A shorter period is a dry spell (11), or a dry period (1). Three German informants referred to a shorter period of dry weather as a short drouth.

Blowing harder. Most informants repeated the wording of the questionnaire to say the wind is blowing harder (7). About the same number (8) said the wind is strong, stronger, or getting stronger. Three each described the wind as gusty, or higher. Others used stormy (2), rising (1), getting up (1), picking up (1), and coming up (1).

Letting up. There were no discernible patterns among the many terms used to describe a decrease in the wind. Letting up, slowing down, slacking up, let up, quieten down, lying, laying and calmed occurred in a random distribution.

Norther. A strong cold wind from the North is usually a norther (19), however, it is sometimes a blue norther (3), blizzard (3), ice wind (1), or north wind (1). The few instances of blizzard were used along the eastern border of the County by older informants.

Shelf over the fireplace. The dominant preference is mantel (20), but three older informants each used mantelboard and mantelpiece. One German used shelf; another, ornamental shelf.

Andirons. The supports for logs in the fireplace are andirons (12), dog irons (4), firedogs (2), or just dogs (3). There was one occurrence each of iron legs, braces and crate. Perhaps the informant who said crate was thinking of a grate. Although two informants between thirty and sixty did not respond (except one who said dog irons), all who did answer used andirons.

Kindling. In every case but one, wood used to start the fire is kindling. One German bilingual, OM-11, said shaving.

Backlog. The large log placed behind the others is almost always called the backlog. Three informants could not recall this term and said big log, main log, and a great pecan log.

Armload. The amount of wood you can carry in both arms is usually a load (10), armload (10) or an armful. One informant said bundle; another stated that "old folks used to say a turn of wood." While both educated and uneducated informants used load or armload, eight of the nine instances of armful were by uneducated informants. Informants in San Marcos and in the northwest portion of the County say load or armload; those around Wimberley and informants along the eastern border of the County used armful.

Gutters. The devices at the edge of the roof to carry off rain are almost always gutters (25), rarely eaves (2).
Outhouse. An outdoor toilet is referred to as a *privy* (16), or *outhouse* (16). Some of the humorous terms used were *Chic Sales Dormitory*, *little brown shack out back*, *the post office*, *North Pole*, *1-2-3 holer*, *house behind the house*, *goin' to see Miz Jones*. Several of the Germans reported going to see *Aunt Mary* or going to see *Tante Meier*.

Couch. The piece of furniture for more than one person to sit on is a *couch* (14), *sofa* (7), *davenport* (6), *divan* (5), *setee* (2), or *lounge* (1). All six of the young informants used *couch*.

Dresser. A piece of furniture for storing folded clothes is a *dresser* (12), *chest of drawers* (9), *bureau* (4), *chest* (2) *dresser drawers* (2), *closet* (1), or *cedar chest* (2).

Wardrobe. A piece of furniture for storing clothes on hangers is a *wardrobe* (14), *chifforobe* (4), or *closet* (3). *Wardrobe* was used by many older informants. The few instances of *chifforobe* occurred primarily with informants between thirty and sixty. The two young informants who responded used *wardrobe* and *closet*.

Parlor. The special room in the house where guests are entertained is the *living room*. Most informants recalled the term *parlor*, but they quickly labeled it the "old" term. *Family room* and *den* were used by two young informants.

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*Cassell's German-English Dictionary*, p. 464.
Pallet. A bed on the floor for extra guests is a pallet (21). One informant each answered bunk, couches, roll away, floor bed, guest bed and trundle bed.

Shades. A window covering on rollers is a shade (20). Infrequent responses were window shade (3), blind (3), curtain (2), window blind (1) and window sash (1). Both instances of curtain were by older informants in the western portion of the County. Most of the usage of a phrase with window also occurred in the west of the County. Shade(s) was used along the eastern strip of the County and in San Marcos. All eight informants between thirty and sixty years old used shade.

Porch. A large porch with a roof is now usually called a porch (10), sleeping porch (2), sun porch (1) or evening porch (1). Eleven informants knew the term gallery but many reported that it was not in use today. One informant in each age group used veranda. One older informant said hall and dog trot. OME-6 answered [pourt ka'ej]. CME-21 used porch, gallery and veranda which he labeled as a "Northern" word. All but one young informant used porch. YME-2 recalled his grandfather's use of gallery.

Skillet. A heavy iron utensil for frying is a skillet (18), iron skillet (1), frying pan (6), cooking utensil (1), or pans (2).

Dish towel. A cloth for drying dishes is a dish towel (10), cup towel (8), tea towel (2), drying towel (1) towel (1), dish cloth (5), cup cloth (1), drying cloth (2), drying rag (1) and dish rag (1). Informants in the northwest portion of the County seemed to favor some form using the word towel.
Paper bag. Usage is divided equally between paper bag (15), and paper sack (14). Five of the six Germans used bag. Older informants used bag more than sack. While every educated informant used sack, three also said bag.

Carry. When asked, "How would you get the groceries home if you have to walk?", every informant used some form of the verb carry. Some mentioned pack but said they never used it or they no longer used it. One informant described tote as "that old nigger talk."

Shucks. All twenty-six informants used shucks to describe the green leafy cover of an ear of corn. Three informants also mentioned husks. OM-22 commented, "They're actually husks aren't they?" CME-23 now says husks, but used shucks when a boy.

Wishbone. The bone from a chicken's breast is a wishbone (17) or pully bone (12). Three informants used both terms. OME-6 answered breast bone and wishbone.

Light bread. Bread in loaves, made of white flour is light bread (14), or white bread (9). One informant used both terms. Four said bread. There was one instance each of homemade bread, loaf or pone. CFE-24 expressed the reaction of most informants, "Now I just say bread."

Corn bread. Bread made of corn meal is usually corn bread. One informant said corn pone, and another used both terms.

Store bought bread. Bread not made at home is store bought bread (7), light bread (7), bakery bread (5), baker bread (2), bought bread (3),
just bread (4), or pone of bread (1). Although the informants still remembered these terms, they no longer used many of them. Four of six German informants used baker or bakery bread. All informants using the two preceding terms but CF-4 were over sixty. Four of the six informants under thirty responded store bought bread.

Pancakes. Fried round flat cakes made with white flour are usually pancakes (18), or hotcakes (7). A few instances of battercakes (2), flapjacks (1) and hoecake (1) occurred. Pancakes was the response of every informant under thirty, of most of the informants between thirty and sixty and most of the educated informants.

Blinky. Milk that is beginning to sour, but is not yet thick is blinky (12), sour milk (10), or bluejohn (4). One instance each was recorded of soured, skimmed milk, spoiled milk, getting tangy, clabber and curdled. Most of the educated informants and all but one German informant used sour.

Clabber. Thick sour milk is clabber (19), buttermilk (5), sour milk (2), or curdled (1). All six Germans used clabber. OFE-20 said clabber, curd and cream cheese.

Cottage cheese. Soft cheese made from soured skim milk is cottage cheese (21), curd (4), clabber cheese (2) and kochcase (German: cooked cheese) (1), cream cheese (1) and Velveeta (1). A few informants explained that clabber cheese was homemade; cottage cheese, bought. Cottage cheese was used by most of the young, most of the middle-aged, and most of the educated informants. It is the term favored in the San Marcos area.
Soda water. Cold carbonated beverage in bottles is soda water (21), cold drinks (4), pop (3), soft drink (2), and coke (2). The overwhelming choice of nearly every informant was soda water. All Germans used the term. The three instances of pop occurred with young informants. One young informant said, "I say soda water, most people say pop." Another young informant responded "cold drink, soda water, soft drink, and pop."

Cherry seed. The hard center of a cherry is the seed (19), pit (11), or kernel (2). Six informants said both seed and pit; however, five used only pit. Both informants who answered kernel are over sixty. One of them mentioned all three terms. On several occasions informants seemed to be sensitive to dialect differences. Many expressed judgments about the "correctness" of their speech. CFE-1 replied, "Seed, I imagine; I know it's pit." All but three of the twelve educated informants used pit alone or alternately with seed.

Peach seed. The hard center of a peach is the seed (22), pit (2), kernel (2), or core, middle (1).

Clingstone. A peach whose meat sticks to the seed is clingstone (11), cling (9), clinger (1), Feststeine (German: fast stone)\(^6\) (1), or not ripe (1). Four young informants did not respond. All informants between thirty and sixty years old and six educated informants said cling. Nine informants over sixty years old used clingstone.

\(^6\)Cassell's German-English Dictionary, pp. 153, 448.
Freestone. A peach whose meat easily separates from the seed is a freestone (19), Lossteine (German: loose stone)7 (2), or ripe (1). Four young informants did not respond to this item. Two older German women answered Lossteine. One of them also used freestone.

Shrunken. Clothes that are too small to wear after washing have shrunken (2), have shrunken (2), have shrink (1), have drawn up (2), or have drew up (1).

Blouse. School girls often wear a skirt and a blouse (23), waistblouse, shirtwaist (1), or shirtblouse (1). Each of the last three terms was used by an older informant.

Watch. A watch (24), wrist watch (3), or bracelet (1) is worn on the arm to tell time. Only a few older informants used the last two terms.

Chaps. Leather leggings that reach to the waist are chaps (2) or leggings (4). Every informant using the latter term was a rancher. Three of them were over sixty years old. OM-10 answered overalls, but added "I never use them." OFE-14 replied jodhpurs and chaps.

Widow. A woman whose husband is dead is a widow. The investigator suspects that informants may not have given a "natural" response to this item. When questioned, one older informant replied widow, but later he said widow woman within the context of a spontaneous comment.

7 Cassell's German-English Dictionary, pp. 303, 448.
An older German informant said both widow woman and *Witfrau* (archaic) (German: widow)  

*A widower*. A man whose wife is dead is a widower to all but three informants. One informant from each age group said *bachelor*.

*Bastard*. Six informants either did not respond to this item or would use no term. Some who did answer said they knew terms, but were reluctant to use them. When mentioned, an illegitimate child is called a *bastard* (15), *accident* (2), *not normal* (2), *orphan* (2), *unwed child* (1), *bush kid* (1), *brush puppy* (1), *woods colt* (1), *s.o.b.* (1). Some informants used the expressions *born too soon* (1), *born out of wedlock* (1) and *didn't have a father* (1). The two instances of *not normal* were elicited from older German informants.

*Relatives*. Members of the immediate family are *relatives* (9), *kinfolk* (8), *kin* (3), *folks* (2), *relations* (1) and *my tribe* (1).

*Shivaree*. The noisy celebration after a wedding is a *shivaree* (14), *reception* (4), *Katzenmusik* (German: *cat music* 9(3), *serenade* (1), *wedding feast* (1) and *chivalry* (1). No term was recalled by two young informants, one middle-aged and two older informants. Three older German informants contributed *Katzenmusik*.

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8 *Cassell's German-English Dictionary*, p. 571.
Ghosts. At Halloween children like to be frightened by stories of ghosts (12), goblins (10), witches (9), spooks (6), hobgoblin (1) and boogers (1). OME-6 answered, "The ole lady on a broom, black angels and devils." OFE-20 said ghosts, but commented "...sometimes they're called haints, my old Negro mammy used this term." All of the Germans used ghosts.

Harmonica. A musical instrument held in the mouth and blown on is a harmonica (15), French harp (11), harp (3), Jew's harp (3) and juice harp (3). The choice of the young and the educated was harmonica. French harp appeared more frequently among older informants. Harp occurred only among the older informants. Four older informants used both French harp and harmonica. The only young informant who did not use harmonica was YM-17 who replied French harp. OF-18, his grandmother, said juice harp and Jew's harp. CME-21 mentioned all of the terms.

Tight. Most informants described a stingy person as tight (14). Other terms included were stingy (6), miserably (3), selfish (3), close (2), tightwad (2), short (1), greedy (1), squeezing on a dime (1) or Scrooge (1).
Sloppy. A slovenly person is characterized as being sloppy (9), slouchy (7), shabby (3), shoddy (1), frouzy, frumpy, filthy (1), dowdy (1), groaty (1), bum (1), or a character, odd (1). Four of the six Germans used sloppy. Although one young informant responded slouchy, this word seemed to be a choice of older informants.

Stubborn. An obstinate person is usually referred to as being stubborn (7), or hard-headed (7). The young informants used the two preceding terms. Three of six Germans said hard-headed. Contrary (5) was used only by middle-aged and older informants. There was one instance each of disagreeable, cantankerous, foolish, stuck up or snotty, grrouch, blockheaded, haughty, and stubborn ole horse.

Touchy. Persons easily offended are touchy (6), sensitive (6), timid (4), and thin-skinned (3). One informant each gave these answers: temperamental, high tempered, easily insulted, easy to get mad, get their feelings hurt and has his feelings on his sleeve. The word touchy was used by informants of all ages. Only older informants said timid.

Mad. Informants asked to describe extreme anger answered mad (6), very mad (1), and awful mad (1). Three replied upset. Two said het up. One instance each of the following response was recorded: awful temper, quick-short tempered, temper, angry, very angry, hot-headed, real hot, all heated up, all huffy, up in the air, stirred up, fired up, flusterated and bent outta shape. The informant whose response appears last reported widespread use of the verb bend in several popular slang expressions of San Marcos High School students.
Pretty good. Most informants repeated the wording of the question-
naire when they described feeling neither their best nor their worst.
Five answered pretty good. Other responses were fine (4), so-so (3),
fair (2), fair to middlin' (2), all right (2), tolerable (well) (2),
mediocre (1), poorly (1), not up to par (1), o.k. (1), not quite up
to snuff (1). Expressions such as tolerable were labeled humorous
relics by some informants.

A whole lot. When queried about their term for a quantity of some-
thing; most informants replied a whole lot (6), a lot (6), a bunch
(4), quite a bit (1), a good deal (2). The one instance of a right
smart occurred within the context of introductory comments by the
informant. In addition to the above mentioned responses, one infor-
mant each answered plenty, a whole slew of things, a couple of 'em,
a basket full, a dozen cans of tomatoes.

Lazy. Most informants described an unambitious person as lazy (10).
Lazy as the devil (1) and plain lazy (1) were included in this count.
Other phrases and words used were trifling (4), good-for-nothing (3),
shiftless (2), triflingest thing I ever saw (1), no-good (1), hobo (1),
sorry person (1), sorry (1), bum (2), slob (1), a loafer (1), worthless
(1), easygoing (1), slowpoke (1), ornery (1), rather uninspired (1),
lackadasical (1).

A limited number of "taboo" words was included in the question-
naire. Informants were asked to report the names they used or had
heard used to describe members of a certain race or nationality. Each
informant was asked to distinguish terms considered "polite," neutral
and derogatory. Most of those interviewed were reluctant to use any terms. However, most were able to recall terms they had heard in their childhood or they were able to report terms that they had heard used by others in the community.

Negro. "Polite" terms used are colored, colored person or colored man. Older and middle-aged informants thought darky an affectionate term. No young informant used darky. Most informants agreed that Negro is a "polite" or neutral form. Although many thought nigger derogatory, some expressed the opinion that the attitude conveyed by the speaker depended upon how he said the word. One young informant referred to the phrase "to work like a nigger," which to him meant no more than saying to work hard. Beside nigger, coon and outlaw were given as derogatory terms.

Jew. There are few Jewish persons living in Hays County. Understandably then, terms sometimes applied to them in other parts of the United States seemed to be almost unknown by the informants interviewed. The limited number of informants who did respond to this item said just Jew or Jewish. One middle-aged informant suggested that to be polite "you could call 'em Hebrews." For derogatory terms, one older informant answered wop, Syrian and Italian and a middle-aged informant said kites. One young informant commented, "I imagine most of them are proud to be called Jews in view of the outcome of the Arab-Israeli War."

Mexican. Considered "polite" terms are just Latins, Latin-Americans, Spanish-Americans, Mexican and Spanish-speaking people. The current "popularization" of the term Spanish-speaking people can be traced to
the recent development of a political organization of persons of Mexican descent who used this term in the name of their group. Several informants considered Mexican to be a neutral term also. Most informants agreed that the most common derogatory term was the pronunciation messy-kins or just skins. Other derogatory terms familiar to older and middle-aged informants were greaser, wetback, and spick. Pepper belly was an unfavorable term reported by two young informants. One high school aged informant answered taco bender. A teacher employed at another San Marcos high school reported widespread use of the teasing greeting, "Hey taco!"

Czech. Although there are colonies of Czech settlement in several nearby counties, few Czechs live in Hays County. Fourteen informants did not respond to this item. Those who did answer thought Czechoslovakian was polite; Czech, neutral; Bohemian, bohunk, Polander and Polack, derogatory. One young informant said that one hundred miles south of San Marcos is an area in which any "foreigner" might be called a 'hemian.

German. German was considered both a "polite" and neutral term. Dutchman was neutral to some, but derogatory to most. Other critical terms were squarehead, kraut, Nazi, Hun and raggedies. Four of six young informants said kraut. One informant reported that Hun was a term used in some parts of the County near Buda during World War I. Another young informant remembered hearing the term raggedies in the Seguin area.
Country hick. A country person is usually called a country hick or just a hick. Other rather derogatory terms were clodhopper, from the country, country bumpkin, country jake, cedar chopper or bush whacker. Some informants suggested that from the country may be a neutral phrase. One middle-aged informant declared the phrase country boy a compliment.

Cedar chopper. When asked their name or phrase for a "low level" white person, most informants said cedar chopper, cedar cutter, cedar hauler, or cedar whacker. Other closely related occupational terms widely used in the County are cedar burners, coal burners or charcoal burners. Informants of all ages knew and used these terms. Many explained that some personal fortunes have been made by cutting the cedar that still grows abundantly in the western hilly portion of the County. However, most of the larger trees have been cleared from the land. At the same time that they clarified that people who make their living from the cedar were as good as any other people, most informants agreed that when they heard the term applied to a person, the name carried a derogatory connotation. The term poor white trash was also used. Scattered instances of trash, slouch, rascal, tramp and bum occurred. One older informant mentioned his wife said some people who came by looked like sand Hoosiers.

Cedar brakes. The place where a "low level" white person lives is often called the cedar brakes. Other terms were up in the mountains, other side of the tracks, or wrong side of the tracks, slum, shack and hovel.

Owl. The bird with large eyes that calls at night is an owl (19) or hoot owl (7).
Woodpecker. The bird that pecks holes in trees is a woodpecker. One informant first answered peckerwood, laughed, then said woodpecker. This same older informant said pourdown for downpour. His response was atypical.

Skunk. Most informants used the term skunk (22). Four of the seven informants who answered polecat were over sixty. Three informants used both terms skunk and polecat. Two used skunk and civet cat. OF-9 reported that Germans in the area said Stink Katze (German: stink cat). (Cassell's German-English Dictionary lists Stinktier, stink animal.)¹⁰ One informant who used skunk and civet cat recounted that his uncle always called them [ˈhɑːrəˌfoʊbiˌkɑːts].

Turtle. Only one instance of terrapin (OM-16) occurred. All other informants described the slow animal with the round shell as a turtle.

Frog. In Hays County frogs (24) croak after a rain. OFE-20 used both frog and toad. There were two instances of bullfrog.

Earthworms. Worms used for bait in fishing were usually called earthworms (18). Three Germans said rain worm. Kurath suggests a loan translation of the German Regenwurm.¹¹ Other terms were fishing worms (3), just worms (2), fish bait (1), wiggleworm (1) and angleworm (1).

Lightning bug. The insect that glows at night is usually a lightning bug (21) or occasionally a firefly (6). Two Germans used glowworm.

¹⁰Cassell's German-English Dictionary, p. 452.
There was one instance each of glitter bug and earthworm. Four of six young informants and all middle-aged informants used lightning bug. Five of the six instances of firefly occurred with older informants. One young informant said both firefly and lightning bug.

Dirt dauber. The insect that builds a mud nest is usually a dirt dauber (20), rarely a mud dauber (5). Every middle-aged informant responded dirt dauber.

Redbugs. The small insects that bore into the skin and make red itchy spots are redbugs (24) or chiggers (11). Nine of the eleven informants who used the term chiggers also said redbugs. OM-16 and YME-19 answered only chiggers.

Dragonfly. The large double winged insect seen around water is a dragonfly (5), snake doctor (3), or mosquito hawk (2). Both instances of mosquito hawk were cited by older informants. Eight informants did not respond to this item. Others seemed confused about the insect in question. One informant answered horse doctor. Others said Dobson fly, water fly, horse fly and devil. One instance of a "hybrid" term, snake dragon, occurred. OF-9 could not recall an English term but did contribute Wasserjungfrau (German: water girl or mermaid).12

Headquarters. Many informants knowledgeable of ranching commented that most ranches in Hays County were too small to have a distinctive term for the main ranch house. However, nine informants knew the term

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12 Cassell's English-German Dictionary, p. 149.

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headquarters which they reported was applied on larger ranches farther west. Eight informants repeated the wording of the questionnaire and answered main ranch house or just ranch house. OM-22 and YFE-25 said hacienda. Atwood states that in Mexican Border Spanish hacienda denotes a "large or fine or important ranch or estate." He says, "a smaller establishment would be a rancho." Other terms were big house (3), family house (1) and main house (2). Five informants did not respond.

Lot. The place where cows are enclosed next to the barn is a lot (10), cow lot (2), pen (9), cow pen (2), cattle pen (1), corral (6), trap (1), stalls (1), pasture (1) or yard (1). YFE-25, who answered lot, commented "Drugstore cowboys call it a corral." Four informants used both corral and pen.

Pen. The place where horses are enclosed is a pen (10), corral (9), lot (6), horse lot (2), trap (3), horse stalls (1), yard (1) or stable (1). Most informants using the term trap defined it as an open grazing area of about one hundred acres. Animals being "held" for shipment or ill.stock are confined to this smaller pasture. In the opinion of several informants who ranch, a "working" ranch in Hays County usually requires at least five or six hundred acres. Most of the educated used pen or lot; however, three of them said corral, one said horse lot and two used trap; one of these used both trap and lot.

(Pig) pen. An enclosure for pigs is a pen (14), pig pen (11), hog pen (2), sty (2), style (1) or stall (1).

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13 E. Bagby Atwood, op. cit., p. 125.
Grullo. Four male informants who are ranchers mentioned grullo along with other terms they used to describe the color of a horse. Informants defined grullo as solid blue-gray or ash-colored. Some noted the similarity between the color of these horses and the color of a crane that migrates through the central Texas area. Cassell's Spanish Dictionary lists crane as grua and grulla. Grullo is labeled Mexican usage applied to an ash-colored horse.¹⁴

Tank. In Hays County a man-made watering place for stock is a tank (25), pond (6), or dirt tank (2). The phrase dirt tank distinguishes the man-made watering place from a windmill tank. Most informants who said pond meant a natural watering place. Some informants seemed "self-conscious" about saying tank rather than pond. A few ranchers mentioned that the representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service always refer to a farm pond in their speech and in their newspaper column in the San Marcos Record. A typical entry in the "Soil Water Conservation District News" column reported, "Robert McIntyre completed a farm pond started back in December on his Kyle ranch."¹⁵ Every informant who said pond also mentioned tank.

Ranch hand. An employee on a ranch is called a ranch hand (12) by most informants. Many informants used more than one term. Most of the young and middle-aged informants said ranch hand. Other terms were cowboy (8), hired hand (2), hand (3), foreman (1), helper (1)

¹⁵The San Marcos Record, Thursday, February 8, 1968. p. 12.
Horse breaker. One who breaks horses is called a horse breaker (9), cowboy (6), horse trainer (5), wrangler (4), horse tamer (2), bronc rider (2), bronco buster (1), jockey (1) and caballero (1). Cowboy was a term employed by all ages. Wrangler was used by three older informants and one young informant who also answered horse trainer. OME-6, whose family ranched in Hays County and in Mexico, answered wrangler, bronc riders, caballero. One middle-aged informant also said bronc rider. The only instance of bronco buster occurred with a rancher, OM-27. Most younger informants favored the terms horse breaker and horse trainer. One young informant answered cowboy and another did not respond.

Farm hand. A farm employee is almost always referred to as a farm hand (16). Scattered usage of hand (6), farmer (3), farm laborer (2), laborer (2) and gardener (1) was noted. The terms laborer and farm laborer were elicited only from older informants who, with one exception, did not have two years of college. All of the educated informants answered farm hand. One educated older informant responded farm hand, laborer, gardener.

Singletree. The bar to which trace chains for one horse are hitched is known as a singletree (18), sirsingle (1) and Swinge (German: swing) (1). Seven informants gave no answer. One older German informant knew both singletree and Swinge. She explained that the last term described the motion of the bar when plowing. A German picture
dictionary, Das Bildwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache, lists das Ortscheit (Zugscheit) as the words for singletree.¹⁶

**Sled.** A wheelless horse-drawn vehicle made of heavy plank used for dragging stones from the fields or hauling water barrels is a sled (12), slide (7), drag (3), skid (3), sledge (1) and dredge (1). One informant responded buckboard. He said, "The last time I saw one was before I was school age."

**Plows.** Implements used to prepare the ground for planting are plows (14), tractors and plows (6), cultivators (5), planters (4), discs (4), or disc plow (4), moldboard plow (3), middle buster (3) and chisel plow (2). There was one instance each of forked prong, bedder, sulky, breaking plow, seeders, tillers. One older informant said they drilled a row. The terms used are generic rather than brand names.

**Harrow.** The implement used for breaking clods after plowing is a harrow (14), disc harrow (6), tooth harrow (1), section harrow (1), offset harrow (1), chisel sweep (1) or seine (1). One informant simply said disc it.

**Whetstone.** A flat piece of stone used to sharpen knives is a whetstone (10) or whetrock (10). One informant said whet then whetstone. Another informant answered wetrock. This informant explained that the stone was kept wet to keep the knife from getting too hot. Two German informants responded emery. There were two instances of flint.

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One informant who operates a general store said the "correct" name is carborundum stone. Although usage was evenly distributed among informants of all ages, there was a slight preference for whetrock with those under thirty. The same number of middle-aged informants used whetrock and whetstone. One middle-aged informant answered flint.

Grindstone. A large round stone that revolves to sharpen axes is nearly always a grindstone (20). OM-16 and OM-18 replied grindrock. There was one instance each of grinding wheel, Sleifsteine (German: slide stone),^17 and grinder.

Dobie hills. Poor soil that supports little or no vegetation is called dobie hills (6), worn out (5), caliche (3), poor land (3), sorry (2), barren (2). One instance each of the following terms was observed: outland (when part of a field), foul land, sour land, no-good, dogie hills, shallow, light soil, hardpan, depleted and not fertile.

Mott. Most informants knew no term for land where scrub oak grows. The terms scrub oak land, wasteland, barren and desolate were typical replies whenever any response was given. A few informants who either had lived briefly farther west or had visited friends farther west knew the terms shin oak, shinnery and mott. YME-2 answered "a friend from Uvalde refers to an elm mott." CME-23 called this sort of land brush or motts. OFE-20, who lived two years in New Mexico, was the only informant to use the term shinnery. She explained that this name for

an area covered with shin oaks derived from the fact that the oak reached no higher than your shin. OM-27 also knew the term shin oak. He commented, "You see a lot of it around Junction." Seven informants did not respond.

Roosevelt willows. The investigator included an item in the questionnaire that asked the name for a place where mesquite or other troublesome brush grows thick. Although the investigator had heard this thick growth called New Deal Brush, not a single informant used the term. Seven informants did not respond. Scattered instances occurred of mesquite patch, mesquite thicket, skit land, mesquite cover land, willows, dry willow, prairie willows and spicewood. Eight older informants and one middle-aged contributed the following terms: Roosevelt willows (6), Roosevelt brush (1) and Hoover willows (2). Several informants who used the term Roosevelt willows explained that the willows became a nuisance on uncultivated land which was lying fallow at the federal government's request. The source of the seeds of the willows and other brush is disputed. Many thought that during a drouth, dust storms from West Texas and New Mexico carried the seeds to Hays County. A few informants expressed disbelief of the account that F.D.R. himself had flown over the County in a plane that broadcast the seed for the willows and brush. According to the informants, the brush did begin to cover good land about the mid 1930s.

Valley. A long valley cut through mountains is just a valley to six informants of various ages. However, it was a canyon to four older informants and two middle-aged. Other terms used in no discernible
pattern were gully (3), ravine (3), draw (2), pass (2), hollow (er) (2), gorge (2), swag (1), gulch (1), wash and [sin'dere] (1). 18

Dry creek. A dry stream bed is a dry creek (5) or creek (5). Three informants said the creek's dry or the creek's gone dry. Other less favored terms were branch (2), dry branch (1), arroyo (2), gulch (2), gully (1), dry stream bed (1), dry bed (1), stream bottom (1), wash, dry wash (1), dry river (1), river's dry (1) and river bed (1). OM-16 answered dry branch but said dry creek in conversation. CME-23, who responded gully, observed "most of our dry stream beds have names - creeks - because they did at one time run before the water table went down." The only usage pattern was the choice of half the informants of some term with creek.

Tarviated road. A road with a lasting surface is now usually called a paved road (10). However, some older and middle-aged informants did answer tarviated road (8). After the term was suggested, several informants vividly recollected the improvement in wagon travel brought about by these early County roads. CFE-1 commented "tar, tarviated, I've said[ tarviated] road at school and the kids didn't know what I meant. Now I say pavement." Four informants replied tar, and one said tarred road. Other terms recorded were highway (5), hard surfaced (3), caliche (3), pavement (2), asphalt (2), macadam (2), hardtop (2) and blacktop (2). Although many informants of all ages used more than one term, four of six informants under thirty used the phrase paved

18 Spanish word, possibly sendero (path, byway).
road. No informant under thirty employed the terms tarviated, tar, tarred, macadam, pavement, or blacktop. Besides paved road, those under thirty did say hard surfaced, caliche and highway.

Chug hole. In Hays County, a hole in the road is a chug hole (21) to most. To a few, it is a chuck hole (4). YM-17 said bump and dip.

Hound dog. A worthless dog is a hound dog (9), cur (5), no-account (3), no-good (3), mutt (3), biscuit eater (2), soup hound (1), sorry (1), egg eater (1), "yeller" (1), ain't worth killin' (1), flea bager (1), sheep killer (1) and rabbit runner (1).

Male. Male cattle are now freely referred to as bulls (24). However many informants remembered a substitute term used when speaking before ladies. Most agreed that bull was no longer a "taboo" word in mixed company. This item provoked several interesting stories and considerable humor. The predominant "polite" term was male (15). Other substitute terms were: steer (3), toro (2), bull cow (1), male cow (1), he cow (1), papa (1), pappa cow (1) and male cattle (1).

Had a calf. In Hays County, most informants said a cow had a calf (11), or calved (9). Four informants mentioned the expression dropped a calf which most labeled as "Texas A. and M. talk." One instance each occurred of brought a calf, springing, milks and foaled (sic).

Orphan. Informants were asked what they called a motherless calf and what they called a calf with no brand. To some, one term conveyed both meanings; to others, two terms were needed. Most of the younger and
middle-aged informants said orphan (16). Many of the older informants used maverick (9) to describe a calf that has no brand and is motherless. Scattered instances of dogie (4), stray (2), heifer (1), bastard (1), unbranded calf (1) and Duke’s mixture (1) were noted.

**Mustang.** Informants of all ages described a wild horse as a mustang (9). Three older informants and one young rancher said outlaw. Other terms were bronco\(^\text{19}\) (d), wild horses (4), stallion (1), renegade (1), untamed horse (1), unbroken horse (1) and bad one (1).

**Herd.** A group of working saddle horses is a herd (14) or remuda (6). Every middle-aged informant and half the informants under thirty said herd. Four informants over sixty and two young ranchers used remuda\(^\text{20}\). Less frequent occurrences were recorded of string (2), bunch (2), a pack of horses (1) and wrangle (1).

**Haw, gee.** Thirteen informants remembered both terms called to horses to turn them to the left and right. OM-22 said gee only. The two middle-aged informants who knew the terms were unsure which direction was meant by haw or gee. YME-2, a rancher, was the only informant under thirty who knew the terms. Most of the Germans reported use of these terms only with oxen which were plowed without a line. OFE-20 thought the terms used more with steers than oxen. Although she had forgotten that haw is left and gee is right, CFE-1 did recall her father using the terms when plowing with mules.

**Lead horse.** Seventeen informants did not respond when asked the name for the horse on the left side in plowing or hauling freight in a

\(^{19}\) Cassell’s Spanish Dictionary, p. 146 lists bronco as rough, coarse, unpolished; (fig.) rude, hard, abrupt (character).

\(^{20}\) Ibid., p. 672 lists remuda as change, relay of horses, change. One rancher explained that a typical remuda consisted of thirty-six horses, three for each ranch hand.
wagon. Five informants answered lead horse. A few other terms of very limited occurrence were wheelhorse, off hand horse (sic) and near horse.

Lasso. A rope with a loop for catching animals is usually a lasso (12), roping rope (11), or lariat (9). Less frequent responses were just rope (2), hooped rope (1) and mecate (1).\footnote{Cassell's Spanish Dictionary, p. 554 lists mecate as Mexican, Honduran, Philippine. Spanish for a maquey-rope.} Not a single instance of reata occurred. OFE-20 commented "lariat is the noun, lasso the verb." CME-21 said "lariat, as kids, the only term we used was roping rope." OM-16 answered "lasso, that's a Mexican name." One informant who operated a general store clarified the seeming "redundancy" of the term roping rope. He explained that a roping rope is an expensive sisal rope. The fiber is tough and strong but would be too stiff and harsh for restraining stock for a prolonged period of time. Avoiding uses of the roping rope that might put kinks in it is considered desirable. Therefore, a special rope used for roping is categorically distinct.

Rustler. Someone who brands a stray animal with his own brand is called a rustler (12), thief (6), cattle thief (3), horse thief (1), dam thief ("in polite company") (1), s.o.b. (1). His action was described as swindling (1) and branding a maverick (1).

Dinner, supper. Twenty informants declared that they eat dinner at noon and supper at night. This item revealed that most informants are aware of and sensitive to linguistic differences. One informant told...
the story of a member of a ladies' club in the community who commented that a power failure the previous day had left her family without electricity at dinner. Another lady replied that her lights had gone out at supper. YM-17 answered "lunch is dinner, supper is at night." YME-12 stated "dinner at night, the correct term is dinner." OM-16 replied "noonday meal is lunch now, I used to call it dinner." YME-19 first said dinner was the night meal then he said supper. As he stated, his usage is "variable." OM-22 responded "supper at night. The more formal now is dinner but that don't sound right. Dinner is at noon." Finally, CFE-23 stated "lunch at noon, dinner at night. I call supper dinner now."

Jew pudding. Most informants thought various Mexican and German dishes were the most common "foreign" foods in the County. May agreed that deer sausage, chicken-fried steak with cream gravy and barbeque were typical Texas dishes. When questioned about dishes of local origin, CME-23 had observed "I don't know of any dish, but if there is one you'll find it in the eastern part of the County among the Germans. That's where our best cooks are." The investigator did encounter a "popular" local name for a dish that might best be described as a strudel. When the investigator asked OM-10, a German informant, about special dishes, his wife said, "What do I cook every year for Christmas?" He answered, "Oh, Jew pudding." OM-10's mother had prepared this dish for a Jewish family in Kyle for whom she cooked. The dish is also known by the same name among the few older informants in the San Marcos area whose families date from the earliest settlers. OFE-20 prepared the dish for the investigator. The recipe she used was that
of CME-21's mother. The San Marcos variant of the dish known as Jew pudding has cherries, nuts and a sweet crumb crust. OM-10's mother's recipe includes several fruits, nuts and a criss-crossed dumpling crust. In the chapter entitled "Strudel Comes but Once a Year," in her Love and Knishes: An Irrepressible Guide to Jewish Cooking, Sara Kasdan explains: "In our home strudel came but once a year. It was baked before Rosh HaShonah and was supposed to last until after Yom Kippur."22

In this chapter, lexical usage was surveyed and selected lexical items were discussed. The responses to each item were studied for possible differences according to the age, education or location of the informant. The information suggests several patterns of usage.

The following terms occurred more often or only with informants over sixty: blizzard, mantelboard, mantelpiece, wardrobe, curtain, baker or bakery bread, cherry kernel, clingstone peach, waistblouse, shirtwaist, shirtblouse, bracelet (watch), wrist watch, whetstone, widow woman, harp, French harp, slouchy, contrary, timid (meaning easily offended), a right smart, tolerable, darky, greaser, fireflies, laborer, cowhand, farm laborer, bronco buster, wrangler, caballero, maverick, outlaw (for a wild horse), remuda.

Words highly homogeneous among many informants were the following: seven thirty, downpour, drouth, norther, mantel, andirons, kindling, backlog, gutters, couch, wardrobe, pallet, shades, skillet.

carry, shucks, lightbread, corn bread, cottage cheese, soda water, cherry seed, peach seed, freestone peach, shrunken, blouse, watch, chaps, widow, bastard, shivaree, tight, cedar chopper, owl, woodpecker, skunk, turtle, frog, earthworm, lightning bug, dirt dauber, redbugs, tank, grindstone, chug hole, dinner at noon, supper at night.

Word choices of a majority of the German informants, or words used only by the Germans, and German words used by them include the following: shelf (instead of mantel), wishbone, white bread, baker or bakery bread, sour milk, clabber, Sleifsteine (grindstone), Feststeine and Lossteine peaches, not normal (bastard), Katzenmusik (shivaree), ghosts, sloppy, hard-headed, Stinkkatze (skunk), rain worm, glowworm (lightning bug), Swinge (singletree) and Tante Meier (outhouse).

The following Spanish words that occurred in a very limited currency were: grullo (ash-colored horse), mott (clump of trees), arroyo (dry stream bed), sendero (canyon), remuda (herd), caballero (cowboy), bronco (wild horse) and mecate (rope).

Word choices of most informants with at least two years of college were the following: porch, paper sack, sour milk, cottage cheese, cherry pit, cling peach, harmonica, horse pen or lot and farm hand.

Eight of nine instances of the term armful of wood occurred among informants with less than two years of college.
Evidence of location differences in usage patterns within the County is slight. In the northwest portion of the County clearing is used. In the southeast part of Hays County a preposition is often added producing clearing up or clearing off. Informants in the northwest area of the County and around San Marcos say load or armload of wood. In the Wimberley area and in the eastern part of the County armful is predominant. In San Marcos and the eastern portion of the County shades occurs. Most instances of blind and curtain or a phrase with window are in the northwest part of the County. The significance of these few location patterns would seem negligible.

The information in this chapter reveals that the most numerous differences in usage occurred between age groups.

A number of "taboo" words were surveyed. These are words considered sensitive because of sexual, social and "political" mores in the informant's society. Some speakers will avoid any discussion of a "delicate" matter. Others will ease the task by substituting terms they believe less offensive and more acceptable. Taboo words and some of the Hays County equivalent terms were: outhouse, Chic Sales Dormitory; bastard, brush puppy; bull, male.

Informants were also asked the names attached to racial or nationality or social groups. Although they did not always agree about which terms were more "polite," neutral or derogatory, their answers indicated a sensitivity to differences in the terms for a Negro, Jew, Mexican, Czech, German, country hick, cedar chopper or poor white trash. There are few Jews and Czechs in Hays County and few informants knew of any terms that denote members of these groups.
Influences of Northern, Midland and Southern Vocabulary

In his study of Texas regional vocabulary Atwood included some of the words surveyed in the eastern states by Kurath and McDavid. On the premise that a major portion of Texas words were brought westward from the east, Atwood reported the distribution and frequency of occurrence in Texas of words that the Kurath and McDavid study established as having restricted or predominant usage within a particular dialect area of the eastern states.

In the following section those words possessing a distinct geographic identity included in the Hays County questionnaire and Atwood's Texas survey are compared.

Perhaps a comparison of the vocabulary of Hays County and the state of Texas should be preceded by a comparison of the settlement history of the County and the state. The 1850 census reported the birthplace of the heads of forty-one families settled in Hays County. The number from each state or nation is listed below:

Tennessee . . . . . 9
Georgia . . . . . 8
Alabama . . . . . 4
North Carolina . . . 4
Mississippi . . . . 3
Kentucky . . . . . 3
Germany . . . . . 3
South Carolina . . . 2
Pennsylvania . . . 2
Maps based on a study of migration into Texas from 1865-1880 revealed that the majority of Hays County immigrants came from Tennessee, Arkansas (10%-20%)\(^{23}\) and Missouri\(^{24}\). In fact, a majority of people from these states settled the north-central region of Texas during this period. East and southeast Texas were settled by a majority of people from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana. The majority of people who settled in west and southwest Texas came from Mexico.

Northern Words

1. (Cherry) pit \(^{(11)}\). Atwood explains that commercial advertisement may have contributed to the fairly high frequency of this term in Texas. In Hays County only five informants used pit alone. Altogether eleven informants said pit. The term had a high currency among the educated.

2. Angleworm \(^{(1)}\). One older informant used this term. Earthworm (characteristic of the coastal areas of Virginia and the Carolinas) predominated.

\(^{23}\)E. Bagby Atwood, *op. cit.*, Figure 4, p. 12.

\(^{24}\)Ibid., Figure 2, p. 9. (Data from H. L. Kerr, "Migration into Texas, 1865-1880" doctoral dissertation, University of Texas, 1953).
3. **Teeter totter** (0). No instance of this term was recorded in Hays County. Every informant responded **seesaw**.

4. **Whiffletree** (0). This term was not observed in Hays County. Almost every informant answered **singletree**.

5. **Brook** (0). The specific term for a running stream was not elicited. Instead, informants were asked their name for a dry stream bed. A wide variety of terms appeared, but **creek** predominated. No one replied **brook**.

6. **Spider** (0). One informant's wife who listened to her husband's response then stated that she remembered the term from reading an article on language in the *Atlantic Monthly*. A few informants mentioned knowing the term, but none used it. One English teacher commented that **spider** appeared in a short ten-word lexical survey given to high school students throughout the state. However, most Hays County informants termed the utensil a **skillet**.

7. **Lobbered milk** (0). In Hays County thick sour milk usually was called **clabber**. No case of Pennsylvania German **thick milk** was found.

8. **Dutch cheese** (0). Most informants described soft cheese made from soured skimmed milk as **cottage cheese**. One German informant said **kochcase**. Atwood declared, "Terms of Pennsylvania German origin have not, as a rule, reached Texas at all."

In Hays County only two exclusively Northern words were used. In both Hays County and the state of Texas **pit** had the highest incidence of any Northern word. Atwood reported a low frequency of Northern words in sporadic occurrence throughout all parts of the state.

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Eastern New England Words

1. (Pig) sty (2). Most Hays County informants said pen.

2. Bonny-clabber (0). See the discussion of the Northern term lobbled milk.

3. Sour milk cheese (0). See the discussion of the Northern term Dutch cheese.

(Pig) sty was the only eastern New England term of any currency in either Hays County or the state of Texas.

Midland Words

1. (Quarter) till (1). There was one instance in Hays County. Usage of a majority of the informants was divided equally among quarter of ten, quarter to ten and fifteen till ten.

2. Blinds (3). A window covering on rollers was referred to as a blind in three instances, but most called it a shade.

3. Spouts (0). Twenty-five informants said gutters.

4. Snake feeder (0). A wife variety of words appeared in the County, but usage concentrated on dragonfly, snake doctor (characteristic of Virginia and the South Midland, rare in east Texas) and mosquito hawk (characteristic of the coastal areas of Virginia and the Carolinas—concentrated in southeastern Texas, rare in northern and western Texas).

Midland words occur frequently in an even distribution in all parts of the state. In Hays County only blinds and (quarter) till were in extremely limited frequency.
North Midland Words
(Some occur in the North as well)

1. (Corn) husks (3). Although three informants mentioned husks, only one informant declared that husks replaced shucks, the term of his childhood. Twenty-six informants answered shucks.

2. Smearcase (0). See the discussion of the Northern term Dutch cheese.

3. Clothes press (0). When asked to name the piece of furniture for storing clothes on hangers, informants replied a wardrobe (14), chifforobe (4), or closet (3).

4. Run (stream) (0). See the discussion of the Northern word brook.

In Texas the composite frequency of North Midland words is slightly higher than that of Northern words. North Midland words are not concentrated in any particular region of the state. In this group the only word of any currency in Hays County was the limited use of husks.

South Midland Words

1. French harp (11). Although fifteen informants referred to a harmonica, use of French harp was almost as frequent. Three informants each used harp, Jew's harp and juice harp.

2. Pack (0). All informants responded with carry. Some mentioned pack, but said they no longer used that word.

3. Fireboard (0). The dominant choice in Hays County was mantel. Three older informants each used mantelpiece and the blend mantelboard.

4. Redworm (0). See the discussion of the Northern word angleworm.
5. Woods colt (1). Most informants restricted their reply to the word bastard (15). A wide variety of terms occurred among a few informants. Most felt inhibited to discuss this taboo item.

6. Ridly horse (0). See the discussion of the Northern word teeter totter.

Kurath determined that there are few words exclusively characteristic of the South Midland. French harp was the only South Midland term of high frequency in Hays County. Atwood attributed the high composite frequency of South Midland words in Texas to the predominant usage of this term. The highest incidence of South Midland words appeared in north Texas; the lowest, in east Texas.

Coastal Southern Words
(i.e. those words which in the eastern states do not penetrate to the west of the Blue Ridge Mountains)

1. Tote (0). Only one informant mentioned tote. He classified it as "that old nigger talk." He disclaimed use of the term. See the discussion of the South Midland word pack.

2. (Mouth) harp (3). See the discussion of the South Midland term French harp.

3. Turn (of wood) (0). One informant mentioned the term. He said "old folks used to say a turn."

While Coastal Southern words were by no means concentrated in east Texas, they appeared there in highest frequency. The lowest frequency of usage of this group of words occurred in southwest Texas. In

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26 Ibid.
the state of Texas the composite frequency of Coastal Southern words paralleled the high composite frequency of Midland words. In Hays County (mouth) harp was the only Coastal South word of even limited currency.

General Southern Words

Atwood created the phrase General Southern to describe the large number of Southern words whose use extends into the South Midland. He observed that Kurath cited many more words used in both areas than words restricted to the area east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Too, Atwood considered General Southern a less cumbersome term than "South-and-South-Midland." Furthermore, Atwood found the South Midland far more Southern than Midland.

1. **Pallet** (21). A majority of Hays County informants knew and used this word.

2. **(Corn) shucks** (26). Every Hays County informant used shucks to describe the green leafy cover of an ear of corn. See the discussion of the North Midland term (corn) husks.

3. **Pully bone** (12). Although use of pully bone was widespread, wishbone (17) predominated in Hays County. Three informants used both terms.

4. **Light bread** (14). In Hays County light bread predominated, but white bread (9) was common.

5. **(Horse) lot** (8). Most Hays County informants said pen (10) or corral (9). Most of the educated used pen or lot.

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27Ibid., p. 79.
6. **Whetrock** (10). The exact same number of Hays County informants answered *whetrock* and *whetstone* (10).

7. **Branch** (3). See the discussion of the Northern word *brook*.

8. **Clabber cheese** (2). See the discussion of the Northern term *Dutch cheese*.

9. **Ha(i)nts (ghosts)** (0). One older informant mentioned that "sometimes they're called haints, my old Negro mammy used this term."

**Ghosts, goblins, witches and spooks** shared almost equal currency among Hays County informants.

In Hays County and in the state of Texas as well, General Southern words had the highest composite frequency of any word group of dialect areas of the eastern states. Every substantial region of Texas displayed wide currency of General Southern words. The greatest incidence of them occurred in north Texas; the least, in southwest Texas.

In Texas the order of highest to lowest frequency of words from dialect areas of the eastern states was: (1) General Southern, (2) Coastal Southern, (3) Midland, (4) South Midland, (5) North Midland and (6) Northern.

In Hays County the order of highest to lowest frequency of words from dialects of the eastern states was: (1) General Southern, (2) Northern, (3) South Midland, (4) Midland and (5) North Midland and Coastal Southern.

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28 Throughout his study Atwood computed the frequency of word usage by the following formula: total occurrences X 100 — number of informants X number of items. On page 81 of his *Regional Vocabulary* he explains, "In other words, it shows the extent of actual occurrence in comparison with maximum possible occurrence."

29 The frequency of word usage in Hays County was derived by simply adding the number of responses in each word group.
In summary, the vocabulary of Hays County and Texas was pre-
dominately Southern. This is not surprising in view of the early
settlement of the County by people who come principally from the
Southern states. In County and in state, Midland words that extend
to the South Midland are much more prevalent than words restricted to
the northern part of the Midland.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

As stated in the Introduction, the purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the phonology of the speech of the people of Hays County, Texas, and to devote some attention to a survey of selected lexical items. Several factors motivated a systematic investigation of the dialect of this particular County in central Texas.

(1) Hays County contains two distinct geographic regions. In the County, these regions are divided by the Balcones Escarpment, which passes through Austin in Travis County to the north, San Marcos in southeastern Hays County and San Antonio in Bexar County to the south. The region west of the fault line is the Edwards Plateau, which is characterized by cactus-covered rocky hill country, limestone caves, clear, cold springs and underground rivers. East of the fault line is the rich grassland of the Blackland Prairie region. Since there are instances of geographic borders that also serve as dialect borders, the investigator wondered to what extent, if any, the speech of the County would differ on either side of the fault line.

(2) Hays County is also bordered by areas where three distinct groups settled in the state from 1865-1880. A majority of people

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1E. Bagby Atwood, The Regional Vocabulary of Texas (Austin: The University of Texas Press, 1962), Figure 1, p. 5.
2Ibid., Figure 2, p. 9.
from Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri settled north-central Texas. This area of settlement extends as far south as, and includes, Hays County. The County also rests within a small crescent of Prussian, Moravian and Bohemian settlements immediately to the west, south and east. Of course at the present time, the strip of Blackland Prairie along the eastern border of Hays County is predominantly populated by those of German descent. Beyond this fringe of Prussian, Moravian and Bohemian settlements east and southeast of Hays County is the area, extending from Marshall to the north to Houston near the Gulf, settled by a majority of people from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana. To the west and southwest of Hays County is the area settled by a majority of people from Mexico.

(3) The western border of the settlement in east Texas by people from the Southern states closely corresponds to the eastern geographic border formed by the finger of the Blackland Prairie.

(4) Atwood's study of The Regional Vocabulary of Texas included no Hays County informants.

(5) No study of the speech of this area had been conducted.

Now that the reasons prompting a study of the speech of Hays County have been advanced, what conclusions may be drawn from the results of this study? Because of its location at the point where three areas of settlement converge, is Hays County a transition area for the Northern, Midland or Southern dialects? Does the speech of the County belong in only one of these dialect areas? Do geographic and linguistic isoglosses correspond?

\[^3\text{Ibid.}\]
First, were there dialect differences on either side of the fault line? Although some speech differences occurred, they were insignificant in determining English language differences. Most of the speech differences resulted from Germanisms concentrated within the portion of the County east of the fault line. One of the most notable English language differences is the widespread distinction between the name, occupation and location of those living east or west of the fault line. West of the Balcones Escarpment, a rancher ranches on a ranch. East of the Escarpment, a farmer farms on a farm.

Second, how may the speech of Hays County be classified? A major consideration is the choice of a standard in evaluating limits of dialect regions. Dialect divisions are usually based on pronunciation features. Atwood, for example, discusses C. K. Thomas' shift of the Southern-Midland dialect isogloss farther west in Texas because of evidence that Southern vocabulary extends far beyond the eastern third or fourth of Texas. In the 1958 edition of his *Introduction to the Phonetics of American English*, Thomas moved the Southern-Midland boundary line farther west to show that Southern words appear as far as the Panhandle and Trans-Pecos regions which are beyond what has been traditionally called the Southern dialect area.⁴

Atwood also mentions Kurath's conjecture that the Southern vocabulary probably reached westward to the valley of the Brazos River in east Texas, or almost to the limit of the older established cotton producing soils of the State. However in 1916, the leading cotton producing area of the State was the fertile soil of the Blackland

⁴Ibid., p. 85.
Prairie, which is considerably farther west of the Brazos River at any point south from Waco to San Antonio. The Brazos River runs a diagonal course through the State. In the north, it is southwest of Wichita Falls and west of Fort Worth. It runs through Waco, west of Bryan and southwest of Houston.

However, even if the Southern-Midland boundary line were adjusted farther west from Waco to San Antonio so that it followed the border of the Blackland Prairie, it still would impose false limitations on the area of incidence of Southern vocabulary. Atwood found that usage of few of the Southern words he studied stopped in the eastern half of Texas. One of these exceptional few was croker sack which rarely occurred west of Austin. Another was mosquito hawk which Atwood reported in almost universal use in southeast Texas and Louisiana. On the basis of T. M. Pearce's survey for New Mexico, Atwood learned that Southern words are current and more frequent only in eastern New Mexico. Contrary to the indications of the C. K. Thomas Southern-Midland dialect line (which excluded Southern dialect from both the Panhandle and Trans-Pecos), Atwood's study revealed the same frequency of Southern words in the Panhandle as in the State as a whole. However, the frequency did decline in the Trans-Pecos area and New Mexico. Atwood posited that "the Southern vocabulary

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5 Atwood defines the Panhandle as all of the counties to the north of Plainview, Hale County; and the Trans-Pecos as the nine counties lying west of the Pecos River, i.e., El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Brewster and Terrell.

6 Ibid., p. 86.
finally comes to an end somewhere on the slopes of the southern Rockies." Atwood judged the Trans-Pecos a transitional area, but he thought the consistent decline of Southern words in the region not great enough to justify a dialect boundary.

How do the results of Atwood's study offer perspective for the speech patterns found in Hays County? Not surprisingly, the limited survey of selected lexical items discussed in Chapter IV showed that the vocabulary of Hays County was predominantly Southern. Most of the County's first forty-one families listed a Southern state as the birthplace for the head of the household according to the 1850 census. Atwood suggests that the Southern planter's prestige dialect may have exerted an influence out of proportion to their numbers. This may have been true in the early days of Hays County. For nearly ten years after the establishment of the County, more children attended school on the Pitts Plantation in Stringtown than in San Marcos, now the county seat. John D. Pitts recruited many of his fellow Georgians to the Hays County area in the 1840's.

If the dialect area were determined solely on the basis of vocabulary, then Hays County is indeed within the Southern area. Atwood's untimely death cut short his plans for a phonological study of Texas speech. Insufficient information about pronunciation in the state prevents the establishment of reliable dialect boundaries based on phonology.

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7 Ibid., p. 87.

8 The census was copied by Mrs. W. A. Wyatt, Sr. and printed in the San Marcos Record Golden Anniversary Edition, Thursday, September 20, 1962, First Section, p. 1.
The description of pronunciation in Hays County, which is presented in Chapter III, revealed that there was some influence of all three dialects of the eastern states. A numerical comparison showed slightly fewer Southern characteristics than Northern and Midland characteristics. However, each phonological feature enumerated was not necessarily equal in importance or frequency of usage to any other feature listed. Not only were there more features of Northern and Midland pronunciation that prevailed, but these features were often more influential to the sound choice in a greater number of words. Perhaps the best examples of this were the retention of postvocalic [r] in words like door, fair, etc., the retention of unstressed syllabic [ə] in words like father, mother, etc., the use of [ɔ] in words like thirty, sermon, etc., the use of the monophthongal checked vowels [i, u, ɛ, ʌ, æ] in words like whip, skillet; wood, wool; red, head; sun, brush; sack, ashes.

In contrast, most of the features of Southern pronunciation that prevailed were restricted to positional allophones or choice of a sound within one word. Examples of positional allophones were the use of [ɛɪ] before the voiced velar [g] in egg, the use of [ɪ] before a nasal in words like ten, pen, fence, etc. and the use of upgliding [ʌɪ] before the voiced velar [g] in bag. Examples of choice of sound within one word were use of [ɔ] in greasy, use of [i] in creek and use of [ʌ] in soot. If the dialect area were determined solely on the basis of pronunciation, then Hays County would have to be included within the Northern or Midland area.

How may the dominance of one dialect in the County's vocabulary and another in its pronunciation be explained? Atwood
suggests that the nearly universal statewide predominance of General Southern words (i.e., Coastal Southern words whose use extends into the South Midland) may be traced not only to the importance and influence of the speech of the Southern planter in a cotton based economy, but also to the number of immigrants who came from or traveled through the inland South and "border states" who may have acquired Southernisms before they reached Texas. Atwood's study noted the frequency of Southern words in Southern Arkansas. He conjectured that the same may have been true of Tennessee and other inland states.

Atwood pointed out that the mountains and desert country of the Trans-Pecos region posed the first serious geographic barrier to westward settlement and subsequent dialect expansion. He attributed the spread of rural terms of the Old South to the growth and expansion of cotton production into territory formerly used chiefly for cattle raising. The development of railroads freed the cotton producer from dependency on a waterway connected to one of the major ports that shipped cotton to New Orleans and other markets.

The role of the inland states was mentioned by Kurath and McDavid with regard to a critical dialect feature, the use of postvocalic [r] and unstressed [ə]. In words such as father, pockets of [ə] usage survive within [ə] areas. They are Martha's Vineyard, Marblehead and Cape Ann on the Massachusetts coast, Cape

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9 Ibid., p. 88.
10 Ibid.
Henry at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay and the sand hills of coastal Georgia. Kurath and McDavid concluded that the "relative uniformity of the [ə] areas is obviously of rather recent date." Further understanding of usage of postvocalic [r] may be gained from a comparison with present day British folk speech reported by Kurath and McDavid.\(^\text{11}\) In the eastern counties north of the Thames, [ə] is used in door. In the south and the west, [ɔ] is used. Kurath and McDavid think it likely that both forms came with the colonists. During the eighteenth century, [ə] was accepted as Standard British English and may have influenced the speech of the major ports along the Atlantic coast that maintained trade with Britain. However, beyond the coastal areas, "postvocalic [r], common from the beginning, came to be generally established, as also in the Quaker-dominated port of Philadelphia and vicinity."\(^\text{13}\)

This information suggests that it might have been possible for Hays County settlers to have brought both an "r" dialect and a Southern vocabulary with them. Until more information about the vocabulary and pronunciation of the inland states and more information about pronunciation in Texas becomes available, further attempts to reconcile the Southern vocabulary and Northern and Midland pronunciation of Hays County in ways other than the use of [r].


\(^{12}\) Ibid., p. 171.

\(^{13}\) Ibid.
would be difficult. In particular, studies of the speech of surrounding counties must be made before Hays County could be called a transitional area.
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A. Books


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II. Linguistic References

A. Books


B. Articles and Periodicals


C. Newspapers


D. Unpublished Materials


E. Linguistic Worksheets


III. Miscellaneous

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WORKBOOK
FOR
HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS

*1. One and one are ___________.
    two
*2. Two plus one is ___________.
    three
*3. Two plus two is ___________.
    four
*4. What number comes after four?
    five
*5. Four and four are ___________.
    eight
*6. How many pennies is a dime worth?
    ten
*7. Three times ten is ___________.
    thirty
*8. What number comes after thirty-nine?
    forty
9. What number comes after ninety-nine?
    hundred
10. If you do something one time then you have
done it only ___________.
    once
*11. If you do it one more time then you have done
it ___________.
    twice
*12. What month comes after March?
    April

1An asterisk identifies words used in Kurath and McDavid's vowel phoneme charts.
13. How much time within a year do elementary children spend in school? nine months

14. To not attend school. play hooky

*15. After high school some go on to _______. college

16. In school what subject is the study of our country's past and heritage? history

17. What is the name of our country? United States of America

18. Who is the leader of our government? What is the name of his office? President Johnson

*19. The Governor of Texas is _______. John Connally

*20. The first settlers in America built cabins of _______. logs

*21. If the teacher asked you a question you can't answer you might reply, "I don't _______." know

*22. What rises and sets every day? sun

23. At six in the morning yesterday, the sun _______. rose

24. Thirty minutes after seven (Picture) seven thirty

25. A time of day. (Picture) quarter of ten till, to

26. Early in the morning the ground is wet with _______. dew
27. Thick dampness in the air that makes it difficult to see very far? fog

28. After the rain stops the weather is _______. clearing up

29. Very heavy rain that doesn't last long downpour, shower, etc.

30. Rain with thunder and lightning. thunder storm, electric storm, etc.

31. Long period of dry weather; shorter period drouth, dry spell

32. The wind is blowing harder blowing harder, stronger, coming up, higher, etc.

33. The wind is not blowing so hard letting up, calmed, laid, etc.

34. Strong cold wind from the North norther, blue norther, blizzard, etc.

*35. An early sign of winter is ground covered with the first _________. frost

*36. In cold weather we close all the windows and shut the ________. door

*37. If you do catch a cold and sore throat, when you talk your voice may sound scratchy and ________. hoarse

38. What are the three coldest months of the year? December, January, February
39. We warn a friend walking on icy ground to take ________.

40. What does Santa Claus say besides Ho-ho-ho? ________.

41. The mother of Jesus was named ________.

42. Many stores tell a customer which way the door opens by labeling one side push and the other ________.

43. If the elevator is out of order you must walk up the ________.

44. The largest river in America is the ________.

45. What is the biggest state in the union? ________.

46. What are the states that border Texas? ________.

47. The Mockingbird is the State Bird of Texas; the Bluebonnet is the State ________.

48. Where is Six Flags Over Texas? ________.

49. What colors are in the Texas and American flags? ________.

50. Texas is famous for its pink granite; the place where granite is obtained is called a ________.

51. A place beyond walking distance makes it necessary to drive the ________.
*52. What lubricates a wagon wheel or a car's transmission? grease

*53. Before they had cars the old timers travelled by __________. horse

*54. Now Texas is famous for its good Farm to Market and Ranch ________. roads

55. If you thought you were getting a flat you would stop to check the air in the __________. tires

56. At night you park the car in the ________. garage

57. What is the old fashioned way to heat a house? fireplace

58. Floor of the fireplace hearth

59. Carries smoke out of the house chimney

60. Shelf over the fireplace mantel

*61. What do you burn in the fireplace? wood

62. Supports for logs in fireplace andirons, dog irons, firedogs, dogs, etc.

63. Wood used to start the fire kindling

64. Large log placed behind the others backlog

*65. To clean the fireplace you have to empty the ________. ashes
66. Fine powdery black substance that collects in the chimney __________. soot

67. Amount of wood you can carry in both arms __________. turn, load, armful

68. Outdoor pillars that support a house are called __________. columns

69. What is the top of the house called? __________. roof

70. Devices at edge of roof to carry off rain __________. gutters, eaves

71. Outdoor toilet (humorous) __________. outhouse, privy, etc.

72. Large piece of living room furniture that several people can sit on __________. sofa, couch, etc.

73. Piece of furniture for one person to sit on __________. chair

74. Piece of furniture for storing folded clothes __________. chest of drawers, dresser, bureau

75. Piece of furniture for storing clothes on hangers __________. wardrobe, chifforobe, closet

76. Room for storing little used or old worthless items __________. junk room, storage room, etc.

77. Unfinished room at the top of the house __________. attic

78. Special room in the house where guests are entertained __________. living room, parlor
79. Bed on the floor for extra guests  pallet

80. Window covering on rollers  shades, curtain, blind

*81. If you ordered someone to leave your house, you would tell them to get ______. out

82. Large porch with a roof  porch, gallery, veranda

83. Heavy iron utensil for frying  skillet, frying pan

84. If there is too much grease in food, we say it's too ______. greasy

85. To clean dirty clothes or dishes you ______. wash

86. To wash off dishes after soapy water with clear water is to ______. rinse

87. The water let out of the sink runs down the ______. drain

88. Cloth for drying dishes  dish towel, dish cloth, cup towel, etc.

89. You sweep the floor with a ______. broom

90. Paper container for groceries  sack, bag

91. How would you get the groceries home if you have to walk? tote, carry, pack
92. A small area cultivated to grow vegetables for the family garden
93. What vegetables are usually grown? tomatoes, squash okra, etc.
94. Fresh yellow vegetable with kernels grows on tall stalks corn
95. Green leafy cover of an ear of corn shucks, husks
96. In mature corn, what grows at the top of the stalk? tassel
97. Bone from a chicken's breast wishbone, pully bone
98. What do hens lay? eggs
99. What are the parts of the egg? white, yellow/yolk
100. How many eggs are in a half dozen? six
101. Bread in loaves, made of white flour light bread, white bread
102. Bread made of corn meal corn bread, corn pone
103. Bread not made at home light bread, baker bread, bakery bread, store bought bread
104. Bread roll with fruit filling jelly roll, fruit roll, etc.
105. Instructions for cooking a certain dish recipe
106. Fried round flat cakes made with white flour
pancakes, hotcakes, battercakes, etc.

107. What do you put on them? butter, syrup

108. Eaten with highly seasoned ground pork sausage

109. At every meal we want something to eat, and drink

110. What hot beverages do you drink? coffee

111. Milk that is beginning to sour, not yet thick sour milk, blinky, bluejohn

112. Thick sour milk clabber, curdled, sour milk, buttermilk

113. Soft cheese made from soured skim milk cottage cheese, clabber cheese, curd

*114. What do you drink from a well? water

*115. What do you drink water from? a glass

*116. To sterilize water after a hurricane it should be heated on the stove until hot enough to boil

117. Cold carbonated beverage in bottles soda water, cold drink, soft drink, etc.

118. Hard center of a cherry seed, pit, kernel
119. Hard center of a peach  seed, kernel, pit
120. Peach whose meat sticks to the seed  cling, clingstone
121. Peach whose meat easily separates from the seed  freestone

*122. If a peach separates into two equal parts you offer a friend _______.  half

123. What sweet citrus fruit is grown in the valley?  orange

124. If offered a peach or an orange and you don't like oranges or peaches you might reply, "I don't want _______.  either

125. Clothes that are too small to wear after washing have been _______.  shrunk, drawn up

126. What does a man wear on dress occasions?  suit

127. School girls often wear a skirt and a  blouse, waist, shirtwaist

*128. A woman's purse is sometimes called her hand _______.  bag

129. Jewelry worn around the neck, of many small beads held together by a _______.  string

130. What is worn on the arm to tell time?  watch, wrist watch

*131. You wear a hat on your _______.  head

*132. To keep from getting cold (pointing) _______.  ears
133. Leather leggings that reach to the waist to protect from brush
   leather leggings, chaps

*134. A house is just a place to live, but where family and friends are is _________.
   home

135. Familiar term for husband or wife
   daddy, father, mother, etc.

136. Woman whose husband is dead
   widow, widow woman

137. Man whose wife is dead
   widower, bachelor

138. To grieve over a death is to _________.
   mourn

139. Family word for father
   father, daddy, dad, pappa, pa

140. Family word for mother
   mother, mama, ma

141. What does the child call his mother?
   mother, mom, mama, etc.

*142. Your mother's sister is your _________.
   aunt

143. Grandmother
   grandmother, grandma, etc.

144. Grandfather
   grandfather, grandpa, etc.

*145. Years ago most men did not shave but grew a _________.
   beard

*146. An orphan has no living mother or _________.
   father
147. Illegitimate child
   bastard, brush
   puppy, etc.

148. Immediate family
   relatives, kin,
   kinfolks, etc.

*149. Until old enough to sleep in a bed, a
   baby sleeps in a ________.
   crib

150. If a child has always had his own way, we
   say he is ________.
   spoiled

*151. If a child picks up something you are afraid
   he will break you tell him to put it ________.
   down

152. To punish a child
   spank, whip

153. You try to teach him to apologize for mis-
   takes by saying, "I'm ________.
   sorry

154. Young man interested in a girl he is
   courting, going
   with, etc.

*155. When a couple becomes engaged they obtain
   a license to be ________.
   married

156. How do we know a lady is married by looking
   at her left hand?
   ring, finger

157. Instead of being Miss she is now ________.
   Mrs.

158. Noisy celebration after a wedding; practical
   jokes
   shivaree

159. If the couple has a boy and a girl, we say
   they have two ________.
   children
160. The girl is their _______. daughter

161. To send an urgent message quickly telephone, telegraph

162. Every Sunday in church the minister delivers his _______. sermon

163. The Sunday before Easter is _______. Palm Sunday

164. Every year sewing, cooking, and livestock are exhibited at the county _______. fair

165. In what Texas city is the state fair held? Dallas

166. Game played with horseshoes pitching, playing, throwing horseshoes

167. Game played with dominoes dominoes, forty-two, moon, etc.

168. Playground equipment; a balanced board seesaw

169. Children love to hear fairy stories that begin ________ long, long ________. once upon a time, ago

170. At Halloween they like to be frightened by stories of ________. ghosts, spooks, witches, goblins, etc.

171. On cool summer nights people enjoy getting out of the house to sit outside in the ________. yard

172. A baseball game is officiated by an ________. umpire
173. At the season's end the best teams from the American and the National leagues play in the World _________.

174. To take pictures you must be sure the camera is loaded with the right size _________.

175. Musical instrument held in the mouth and blown on harmonica, French harp, jew's harp, juice harp

176. What stringed instrument is usually played in a Western band? guitar, violin

177. If someone has a bad voice and can't carry a tune, we say he doesn't know how to _________. sing

178. If someone asked you to Cotton-eyed Joe, or waltz, but you had never learned you might reply, "I _________. can't dance

179. Dance Party dance, dance party, hop, shindig

*180. Some people are rich, but most are ________. poor

181. A stingy person stingy, tight, close, etc.

182. A lively person; young, old active, spry, etc.

183. Slovenly; dressed in funny looking clothes or in bad taste slouchy, sloppy, etc.

184. Obstinate person stubborn, contrary, hard-headed, etc.
185. Easily offended touchy, sensitive, thin-skinned, etc.

186. He got awfully mad, angry, etc.

*187. If grouchy and have a swollen jaw, get the dentist to pull an aching wisdom tooth.

*188. Arthritis causes pain and swelling in the joints.

189. Feeling pretty good so-so, fair, pretty good, etc.

190. A good deal a whole lot, a bunch, a right smart, etc.

191. Lazy, unambitious lazy, trifling, shiftless, no-good

192. Expressions of mild disgust heck, darn, etc.

193. An impatient person impatient, nervous, reckless, etc.

194. A person who cannot see is blind

195. A person who cannot hear is deaf

196. Hello (familiar term) howdy, hey, hi

*197. To greet a friend early in the day you say, "Good morning."
198. If a business man has been known to be an honest upright person he has a good _______. reputation

*199. With all the riots and increased crime people don't seem to have much respect for the _______. law

200. Who enforces the law and makes arrests? police

201. In arresting a dangerous man officers might handcuff both his _______. wrists

202. Negro colored, negro, nigger, coon, etc.

203. Jew Jewish, Jew

204. Mexican Spanish-American, Latin-American, Mexican, greaser, etc.

205. Czech Czech, Bohemian, bohunk, Polander, Polack

206. German German, Dutchman, squarehead, kraut, etc.

207. A country person hick, country hick, etc.

208. Low level white person poor white trash, cedar chopper, charcoal burner, etc.

209. Place where he lives called wrong side of the tracks, cedar brakes, etc.

210. Bird that calls at night owl, hoot owl
211. Bird that pecks holes in trees
   woodpecker, peckerwood

212. Animal that smells bad if frightened
   skunk, polecat, civet cat, etc.

213. Slow animal with the round shell
   turtle, terrapin

214. Wild spotted animal with short tail
   Southwest Texas State College mascot
   bobcat

215. What croaks after a rain?
   frog, toad

216. Worms used for bait in fishing
   fishing worms, earthworms, etc.

217. Insect that glows at night
   lightning bug, firefly, etc.

218. Insects that build mud nests
   mud dauber, dirt dauber,

219. The gray or black bug that curls into
     a ball when you touch it _________.
     pill bug, sow bug, bullet bug

220. Small insect that bores into the skin
     making red itchy spots
     chigger, redbug

221. Hopping insect that can destroy a crop
     grasshopper

222. Large double winged insect seen around
     water
     snake doctor, dragonfly, mosquito hawk

223. Name the wildflowers common here
     bluebonnets, wine cups, Indian blanket, etc.
224. Name the most common trees that grow here __________.
cedar, oak, elm, etc.

225. Small two pronged weed seed that are flat and catch on to your clothing __________.
beggar-lice

226. Large area of cultivated land for growing things __________.
farm

227. Large area of grazing land for raising livestock __________.
ranch

228. What is the main ranch house called? __________.
headquarters, big house, hacienda

*229. To do a good job of painting a house you apply a second __________.
coat

*230. The large building for storing feed, equipment and sheltering stock __________.
barn

*231. What is grown on a farm is called __________.
crop

232. Name the crops grown in this area __________.
maize, milo, cotton, corn, etc.

233. What farm and ranch animals are common in this area? __________.
sheep, goats, horses, cattle

234. Place where cows are enclosed next to the barn __________.
cow lot, cow pen, etc.

235. Place where horses are enclosed __________.
corral, horse lot, horse pen, trap
236. Enclosure for pigs  
237. Wild pig (javelina) has long outer teeth called _______.  
238. Small enclosure for chickens  
239. Name breeds of cattle  
240. What do we keep cows for besides meat?  
241. What do we keep sheep for besides meat?  
242. Name breeds of horses, colors of horses  
243. What equipment is used for riding horses:  
244. Man-made watering place for stock  
245. How do we keep animals from wandering onto another's property?  
246. What kind?  
247. What is the wire fastened to?  
248. What do you use to fasten wire to posts?  

pig pen, hog pen, sty  
tusks, tushes  
coop  
Hereford, Angus, Brahman, Charolais, Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, etc.  
milk  
wool  
Appaloosa, Quarter horse, Thoroughbred, grullo, palomino, dun, etc.  
saddle, girth, bridle, stirrup  
tank, pond  
fence  
barbed wire  
posts  
stable, steeple
249. What do you put them in with? hammer

250. To keep the post from wobbling while working ask a friend to hold it steady.

251. If working on a hot day your clothes get wet with sweat, perspiration.

252. Employee on a ranch called hand, ranch hand, hired hand, cowboy, etc.

253. One who breaks horses is called horse breaker, horse trainer, cowboy, wrangler, etc.

254. Farm employee farm hand, farm laborer, etc.

255. Bar to which a single horse is hitched singletree.

256. Bar to which two horses are hitched doubletree.

257. Wheeless horse-drawn vehicle made of heavy plank used for dragging stones from the fields or hauling water barrels sled, slide, drag, etc.

258. Method of preparing ground for planting. Determine if brand name or generic name disc plow, cultivator, planter, mold board plow, etc.

259. What kind of land does this country have? good soil, bad soil, blackland, caliche, waxy, etc.

*260. When a farmer plows the trenches are called furrows.
261. Land with dense undergrowth has a lot of *brush*

262. Method of clearing weeds and brush from pasture. Determine if brand name or generic term bulldozer, chain, axe, grubbing hoe, burn, etc.

263. Implement for breaking clods after plowing harrow, disc harrow, tooth harrow, chisel sweep, etc.

264. Flat piece of stone used to sharpen knives whetstone, whetrock, etc.

265. Large round stone that revolves to sharpen axes grindstone, etc.

*266. If you and your neighbor are friends and you need to use a tool he has, you would go to him and ask to **borrow it**.

267. What do you use on tools and metal parts to keep them from rusting? oil

268. If a tool is broken beyond repair it is **ruined**.

269. Stretch of bad soil, little vegetation worn out, dobie, caliche, etc.

270. Land where scrubby oak grows mott shinnery, etc.

271. Place where mesquite grows thick. Other troublesome growth? mesquite thicket, Roosevelt willows, Hoover willows, prairie willows, etc.
272. Long valley cut through mountains
canyon, gully, gulch,
gorge, ravine, draw, etc.

273. Dry stream bed
dry creek, branch,
arroyo, etc.

274. Road with lasting surface
pavement, hard surface road,
tarviated road, etc.

275. Holes in road
chuck hole, chug hole

*276. What is called man's best friend
dog

277. Worthless dog
hound dog, cur,
no'count, sorry, etc.

278. Male cattle
Polite or substitute term?
bull, male, etc.

279. Female cattle
cows, heifer

280. To calve
calved, had a calf,
dropped a calf, etc.

281. Motherless calf-no brand
orphan, dogie,
maverick, stray

282. Male horse
stallion, stud

283. Young female horse
filly

284. Wild horse
wild horse, mustang,
outlaw, bronco

285. Indian pony
small paint, etc.
286. **Group of saddle horses**

287. **Call to horses to urge them on**

288. **Call to horses to stop them**

289. **Call to horses to turn left, right**

290. **The horse on the left side in plowing or hauling**

291. **Rope with loop for catching animals**

292. **How do you mark ownership of cattle, now and in old days**

293. **Branding a stray animal with one's own brand**

294. **The biggest meal of the day?**

295. **What time of the day do you eat it?**

296. **Foreign foods favored in this area?**

**Dishes of local origin?**

- herd, string, bunch, remuda
- get up, etc.
- whoa
- haw, gee
- wheelhorse, near horse, leader
- roping rope, lariat, reata, lasso
- brand, mark ears, etc.
- thief, rustler
- dinner, supper
- noon, night
- Mexican, German, etc.
- Jew Pudding, etc.
HAYS COUNTY INFORMANT DATA SHEET

NUMBER ___________________________  NAME ___________________________

DATE ___________________________  AGE ________  SEX ______

ADDRESS ___________________________

TYPE OF COMMUNITY ___________________________

HOW LONG LIVED HERE ______

BIRTHPLACE

WHERE EDUCATED, DEGREES, GRADE, SPEECH TRAINING

OCCUPATION(S)

RELIGION

TRAVEL, MILITARY SERVICE, READING, HOBBIES

OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN, WHEN AND WHERE LEARNED

FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION

MOTHER'S NAME, BIRTHPLACE, RESIDENCE

OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, RELIGION, SPEECH TRAINING

OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN, WHEN AND WHERE LEARNED
FATHER'S NAME, BIRTHPLACE, RESIDENCE

OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, RELIGION, SPEECH TRAINING

OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN, WHEN AND WHERE LEARNED

GRANDMOTHER'S NAME, BIRTHPLACE, RESIDENCE

OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, RELIGION, SPEECH TRAINING

OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN, WHEN AND WHERE LEARNED

GRANDFATHER'S NAME, BIRTHPLACE, RESIDENCE

OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, RELIGION, SPEECH TRAINING

OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN, WHEN AND WHERE LEARNED
APPENDIX II

TRANSCRIPTION OF WORKBOOKS

two
CPE1.tu YME2.tu OM3.tu CF4.tu OM5.tu OME6.tu
CME7.tu CF8.tu OF9.tu OM10.tu OML1.tu YME12.tu
CF13.tu:" OFE14.tu:" OF15.tu:" OML6.dos.tu
OM22.tu CME23.tu CPE24.tu:" YFE25.tu YM26.tu
OM27.tu

three
CPE1.0ri YME2.0ri OM3.0ri CF4.0ri OM5.0ri
OME6.0ri CME7.0ri CF8.0ri OF9.0ri OML0.0ri
OM11.0ri YME12.0ri CF13.0ri OFE14.0ri OF15.0ri:
OM16.0ri YML7.0ri OF18.0ri YME19.0ri OFE20.0ri
CME21.0ri OM22.0ri CME23.0ri CF24.0ri YFE25.0ri
YM26.0ri OM27.0ri

four
CPE1.0rous YME2.0rous OM3.0rous CF4.0rous OM5.0rous
OME6.0rous CME7.0rous CF8.0rous OF9.0rous OML0.0rous
OM11.0rous YME12.0rous CF13."rous OFE14."rous
OF15."rous OML6."rous YML7."rous OF18."rous
YME19.0rous OFE20.0rous CME21.0rous OM22.0rous
CME23.0rous CPE24.0rous YFE25.0rous YM26.0rous
OM27.0rous

165

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five

CFE1.fa* YME2.fa* OM3.fa* CF4.fa* OM5.fa* 
OME6.fa* CME7.fa* CF8.fa* OF9.fa* OML0.fa* 
OM11.fa* YME12.fa* CF13.fa* OPE14.fa* 
OF15.fa* OML6.fa* YME17.fa* OF18.fa* 
YME19.fa* OPE20.fa* CME21.fa* OML22.fa* 
CME23.fa* CFE24.fa* YFE25.fa* YM26.fa* 
OM27.fa* 

eight

CFE1.eit YME2.eit OM3.eit CF4.eit OM5.eit 
OME6.eit CME7.eit CF8.eit OF9.eit OML0.eit 
CME21.eit OML22.eit CME23.eit CFE24.eit 
YFE25.eit YM26.eit OM27.eit 

ten

CFE1.tin YME2.tin OM3.tin CF4.tin OM5.tin 
OME6.tin CME7.tin CF8.tin OF9.tin OML0.tin 
OM11.tin YME12.tin CF13.tin OPE14.tin OF15.tin 
OM16.tin YME17.tin OF18.tin YME19.tin OPE20.tin 
YM26.tin OM27.tin 

thirty

CFE1.'esfi YME2.'esfi OM3.'esfi CF4.'esfi 
OM5.'esfi OME6.'esfi CME7.'esfi CF8.'esdi 

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forty

hundred

once
twice

April

nine months
play hooky

"I usually stayed at home and cut sprouts."
United States of America

CFE1.'ju'naitd steits ev e'merike YME2.'ju'naitd steits ev e'merike OM3.'ju'naitd steits ev e'merike, in c. e'merike CF4.'ju'naitd steits ev e'merike OM5.'naifid steits OME6.'ju'naiftid steits ev e'merike CME7.'ju'naftid steits ev e'merike CF8.'ju'naftid steits ev e'merike OF9.'ju'naifid steits e'merike OM10.'je'naiftid steits OML1.'ju'naftid steits 'av e'merike YME12.'ju'naitid steits ev e'merike CF13.'ju'naifid steits ev e'merike OFE14.'ju'naitid steits ev e'merike OF15.'ju'naifid steits ev e'merike OML6.'ju'naftid steits ev e'merike YML7.'ju'naftid steits ev e'merike OF18.'ju'naitid steits ev e'merike
President Johnson

John Connally
CF13.d3a·n 'kanli 0F14.d3a·n 'kanli 0F15.d3a·n 'kanli OML6.d3a·n 'kanli YML7.d3a·n 'kanli OF18.'kanli, 'd3a·n 'kanli YML9.d3a·n 'kanli OF20.d3a·n CME21.d3a·n 'kanli CME22.d3a·n 'kanli OF24.d3a·n 'kanli YML25.d3a·n 'kanli OML27.'kanli

logs

CF11.logz YME2.lo·gz OML3.lo·gz CF4.lo·gz
OM5.lo·gz OME6.lo·gz CML7.lo·gz CF8.logz 0F9.log
OM10.lo·gz OM11.lo·gz YML12.lo·gz CF13.logz
OF14.lo·gz 0F15.logz: OM16.logz YML17.lo·gz
OF18.logz YML19.logz OF20.logz CME21.lo·gz
OM22.log 'kæb'in CME23.lo·gz CF24.logz
YML25.logz YM26.logz OML27.logz

know

CF11.noTu YML2.nou OML3.nou CF4.nou 0M5.nou
OM16.nou YML17.nou OF18.nou YML19.nou OF20.nou
CME21.nou OM22.nou CF24.nou
YML25.nou YM26.nou OML27.nou

sun

CF11.di san YML2.san OML3.san CF4.san 0M5.san
OM6.de san CME7.san CF8.san OF9.tsan
OM10.de 'bjutifel san OM11.san YML12.san CF13.san
rose

CFE1.rouz YME2.roz OME3.rouz OME4.rouz OMF5.ø
CFE13.rouz OME14.rouz OME15.roz OME16. 'kmän ap
YME17. 'wil raz OME18.riz YME19.rouz OME20.rouz
OME21. 'rouz, rouz OME22.rouz OME23. 'kmän ap
CFE24.rouz YME25.rouch YME26.rouz OME27. 'kmän ap

seven thirty

CFE1. 'seven 'ø3li YME2. 'seven 'ø3ti OME3. 'seven
'ø3di CF4. 'seven 'ø3li OME5. 'seven 'ø3li
OMF6. 'seven 'ø3li OME7. 'seven 'ø3di CF8. 'seven
'ø3di OME9. 'seven 'ø3di OME10. 'seven 'ø3di
OME11. 'seven 'ø3di YME12. 'seven 'ø3li CF13. 'seven
'ø3li OME14. ø OME15. 'riks: 'ø3di OME16. 'seven 'ø3ti
YME17. 'seven 'ø3li OME18. 'seven 'ø3li YME19. 'seven
'ø3di OME20. 'seven 'ø3li OME21. 'seven 'ø3li
OME22. 'seven 'ø3li OME23. 'seven 'ø3li CME24. 'seven
'ø3di YME25. 'seven 'ø3li YME26. 'seven 'ø3li
OME27. 'seven 'ø3li
quarter of ten, till, to
CFE1.'kworto te tin YME2.'fiftin til tin
OM3.'fiftin 'min'it s en'til tin CF4.'kworts av tin
OM5.'fiftin 'min'its te tin OME6.'kworts av tin
CME7.'kworts e tin CF8.'fiftin til tin OF9.'fiftin
til tin OM10.'kworts e tin OM11.'fiftin 'min'its
te tin YME12.'army way"'nain, foli, farv CF13.'kworts
ev tin OFE14.Ø OF15.'kworts av tin OML6.'kworts
te tin YML7.'fiftin tel tin OFL8. tin til na•n,
'fiftin 'min'its til tin YME19.'kworts te tin
OFE20.'fiftin te tin CME21.'kworts te tin
OM22.'fiftin tel tin CME23.'fiftin til tin
CFE24.e 'kworts tel tin en YFE25.na•n 'forli fa•v,
'kworts e tin YM26.'kworts e tin, na•n 'forli fa•v
OM27.'fiftin te tin
dew
CFE1.Øju YME2.dju OM3.dju CF4.dju OM5.dju
YM26.du OM27.dju
fog
CFE1.fog YME2.fog OM3.fog CF4.fog OM5.fog
OM11.fog YML12.fog CF13.fag OFE14.fag OF15.fog
clearing up

cFE1. 'klir\'io CPE2. 'klir\'io OM3. 'klir\'io CPE4. 'klir\'io
CPE5. 'klir\'io CME6. 'klir\'io CME7. 'klir\'io CPE8. 'klir\'io
AP OF9. 'klir\'io OM10. 'klir\'io AP OM11. klir AP
YME12. 'wes\'es 'bjut\'fel CFE3. 'guin te klir AP
OF14. 'klir\'io OF15. 'klir\'io OM16. OM17. 'klir\'io AP
OF18. bra\'t YME19. klir OFE20. 'kle\"r\'e, klir';
CME21. 'klir\'io OM22. 'klir\'io CME23. 'klir\'tin AP
CPE24. 'klir\'io YFE25. klird of YM26. klir
OM27. 'klir\'in AP

downpour, shower

cPE1. 'klaud, b\'st YME2. fla\'j\' flad OM3. da\"un, pou\º
CPE4. 'sau\º OM5. daun, pou\º OM6. daun, pou\º
CME7. daun, pou\º CPE8. da\"un, pou\º OF9. 'win, s:ta:rm,
'rems:ta:rm OM10. 'sau\º OM11. pou\º daun
YME12. daun, pour CPE13. fla\'j\', fla\"d OFE14. daun, pou\º
OF15. daun, pou\º OM16. pou\º daun YM17. 'eau 'sau\º
OF18. he\"vi, sau\º YME19. 'sau\º, Sit 'flout\º, kau on e
flat rak OFE20. 'sau\º CME21. daun, spaut
OM22. 'eau 'sau\º CME23. 'gal, wor\º CPE24. 'sau\º
YFE25. da\"st: e'flad YM26. 'eau, sau\º
OM27. daun, pour
thunder storm, electric storm

CFE1. 'rein, storm YME2. 'Saü, OM3. 'Stürm
storm, 'Saü CF4. 'Stürm
OM5. 'Stürm OME6. 'Stürm CME7. 'Stürm
CP8. 'lektrik storm OF9. 'Stürm
OM10. 'ndes OML. 'lektrik, storm YME12. 'storm
CF13. 'ndes, storm OFE14. 'storm OF15. 'ndes
YME16. 'ndes storm YML7. 'storm
OF18. 'storm YME19. 'ndes storm OFE20. 'storm
CME21. 'ndes, storm OM22. 'gail, YME23. 'ndes
storm CME24. 'ndes storm YFE25. 'storm YM26. 'ndes, 
*lektrik storm OM27. 'storm

drouth, dry spell

drauθ, dra spel YME2.drauθ, dra spel OM3.drauθ,
dra spel CF4.drauθ, O OM5.drauθ, O OME6.drauθ,
drai 'weðə CME7.drauθ, dra spel CP8.drauθ, O
OF9.drauθ, dra spel OM10.drauθ, O (its 'gitn
tam te git sam moû rein) OML1.drauθ, Sort drauθ
YME12.drauθ, Sort drauθ, dra 'piried CF13.drauθ,
Sort drauθ "I guess" OFE14.drauθ, drai 'weðə
OF15.drauθ, ðets ðståt rait OM16.drauθ, O
YML7.drauθ, dra spel OF18.drauθ, 'siznabl
YME19.drauθ, dra spel OFE20.dra. 'weðə, drauθ
CME23.drauθ, "wouldn't call it anything so usual
here." CFE24.drauθ, dra spel YFE25.drauθ,
dra spel YME26.drau0, dra spel OM27.drau0, 'dra spel

wind blowing harder, stronger, coming up, higher

CFEl. 'gitin ap YME2. 'pikiq ap OM3. strop, 'haie
CF4.Ø OM5. 'blouip 'hards YME6. strop
CME7. 'raziq CF8. 'gasti win OF9. 'blouip 'hards,
'gitin strop OM10. wins 'blouip strop
OM11. 'blouip strop YME12. 'gasti CF13. 'blouip
OF18. mat 'hards YME19. 'blouip 'hards OFE20. winz
'blouip ril hard CME21. 'strop OM22. 'blouip
'hards CME23. 'blouip 'hards CME24. 'kamiq ap
YFE25. 'g££ip 'windi# YME26. 'blouip 'hards OM27. 'haie

letting up, calmed, laid

CFEl. 'ledip ap YME2. 'laip, 'leip OM3. 'dzinl
briz CF4.Ø OM5.Œe win hæz kolmd OME6. ma:il
d CME7. 'folin CF8. 'tsa' lent wind a 'rekin
OF9. 'slouip dau:n OM10. 'slakin ap OM11.Œe wind
leid YME12. 'diminsiq CF13. 'sisiq OFE14. km:am
YME19. let ap OFE20. na's briz 'blouip CME21 lait
OM22. 'veri lait CME23. 'kwa-tq du:n CFE24. 'ledip ap
YFE25. 'krisiq YME26. Œ briz OM27. 'ldr'dl 'kwa-
norther, blue norther, blizzard

CPE1.'norė  YME2.'norė  OME3.'norė  CF4.'norė
OM5. 'blu 'norė  OME6.' norė  CME7.' norė
CPE8. 'blu ' norė 'kamin  OF9. 'blizėd  OML10. 'blu ' norė
OM11. 'blizėd (Wife said ' norė.)  YME12. 'norė
CF13. 'norė  OFE14. 'norė  OF15. 'air  wind
OM16. 'norė  YML17. norė  wind  OF18. 'norė
YME19. 'norė  OFE20. 'norė  CME21. 'norė
OM22. 'norė  CME23. 'norė  CPE24. 'norė
YFE25. 'norė  YME26. 'norė  OM27. 'blizėd

frost

frost YME2. frost  OM3. frost  CF4. frost
OM5. frost  OME6. frost  CME7. frost  CF8. frost
OF9. frost  OM10. frost  OML11. frost  YME12. frost
CF13. frost  OFE14. frost,  hwait  frost  OF15. frost
OM16. frost  YML17. frost  OF18. frost  YME19. frost
OF20. frost  CME21. frost  OM22. frost  CME23. frost
CPE24. frost  YFE25. frost  YME26. frost  OM27. frost

door

CPE1. douė  YME2. douė  OM3. douė  CF4. douė  OM5. douė
OM6. douė  CME7. douė  CF8. douė  OF9. douė
OM10. douė  OML11. douė  YME12. douė  CF13. douė
OF14. douė  OF15. douė  OM16. douė  YML17. douė
OF18. douė  YME19. douė  OFE20. douė  CME21. douė
OM22. douė  CME23. douė  CPE24. douė  YFE25. douė
December, January, February

CFE1.
YME2.
OM3.
CF4.
OM5.
OM6.
CME7.
CME8.
OM9.
OM10.
OM11.
YME12.
CME21.
OM22.
CME23.
YME25.

December, January, February
Merry Christmas

careful
Mary

pull
stairs

Mississippi

Alaska, Texas

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Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana

flower

CPE1. 'flau* YME2. 'flau* OM3. 'flauw# CF4. 'flauw#
OM5. 'flau:* OME6. 'flau* CME7. 'flau*w# CF8. 'flauw#
OF9. 'flau:* OM10. 'flau*z OML1. 'flau* YME12. 'flau*
CF13. 'flauw# OPE14. 'flau*w# OP15. 'flau*w#
OM16. flaur YME17. 'flau* OF18. 'flau*z YME19. 'flau*
OF20. 'flau*w# CME21. 'flau* OM22. 'flauw#
CME23. 'flau* CFE24. 'flauw# YFE25. 'flauw#
YM26. 'flau* OM27. 'flauw#

Dallas, Ft. Worth

CFE1. 'dael*s, fourt w30 YME2. 'dael*s, fourt w30
OM3. 'brlin: ten CF4. 'dael*s OML5. 'dael*s, te siks
fla^*iz OME6. 'dael*s CME7. 'dael*s CF8. fourt w30
OF9. 'fourt w30 OML0. 'dael*s, fourt w30 OM11. 'dael*s
YME12. 'fourt w30 CF13. fourt w30 OPE14. '3viQ
red, white and blue

quarry

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CME21.'kwori OM22.'kwori CME23.'kwori
CME24.'kwori YFE25.'kwori YM26.'kwori
OM27.rak:we'ri
car
CFE1.kdr YME2.kar OM3.kdr CF4.kar OM5.kdr
YFE25.kdr YM26.kar OM27.kar
grease
CFE1.gris YME2.gris OM3.'esel gris CF4.gris
OM5.'esel gris CME7.gris CF8.'esel gris
OM10.gris OM11.'esel gris YME12.gris CF13.'esel gris
OFE14.gris OF15.'gris:pat OM16.'esel gris
YME17.o'pe, gris OF18.gris YME19.gris OFE20.gris
CME21.gris OM22.gris CME23.gris, el CME24.gris
YFE25.gris YM26.gris OM27.'esel gris
horse
CFE1.hors YME2.hors OM3.'hors:bek CF4.hors
OM5.hors OM6.'hors:z CME7.hors CF8.'aksiz, 'hors:z OF9.'hors:z OM10.hors OM11.'hors:z
YME12.'hors:bek CF13.hors OFE14.'hors:z OF15.hors
OM16.hors YME17.hors OF18.hors YME19.'hors:bek
OFE20.hors CME21.hors OM22.'hors:z CME23.hors

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roads

CFE24.roads YFE25.roads YM26.roads OM27.roads

CFE1.roudz YME2.roudz OM3.roudz CF4.roudz
OM5.roudz OME6.roud CME7.roud CF8.roudz
OF9.roudz OM10.roud OM11.roud YME12.roudz
YME17.roudz OF18.roud YME19.roud OFE20.roud
CME21.roudz OM22.roud CME23.roud CF24.roud
YFE25.roud YME26.roud OM27.roud

tires

CFE1.taiæz YME2.tairz OM3.tairz CF4.tairz
OM5.tair OME6.tair CME7.tair CF8.tair OF9.tair
OM10.tairz OM11.tair YME12.tairz CF13.tairz
OFE14.tair OF15.tairz OM16.tair OM17.tair
OM22.tair CME23.tairz CF24.tairz YFE25.tairz
YME26.tair OM27.tair

garage

CFE1.ge'rac3 YME2/ge'rac3 OM3/ge'rac3 CF4.ge'rac3
OM5.ge'rac3 OME6.ge'rac3 CME7.ge'rac3 OF8.ge'rac3
OF9.ge'rac3 OM10.ge'rac3 OM11.ge'rac3 YME12.ge'rac3 CF13.ge'rac3 OFE14.ge'rac3
OF15.ge'rac3 OM16.ge'rac3 YME17.ge'rac3 OF18.ge'rac3
YME19.grac3 OFE20.ge'rac3 CME21.ge'rac3

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fireplace

CFE1.'fair,pleis YME2.'fair,pleis OM3.'fair,pleis
CF4.'fair,pleis OM5.'fair,pleis OME6.'fair,pleis
OME7.'fair,pleis CF8.'far,pleis OF9.'fair,pleis
OM10.'fan,pleis OM11.'fair,pleis YME12.'fair,pleis
CF13."wood stove," 'fair,pleis OFE14.'far,pleis
OF15."wud, stouv, 'far,pleis OM16.'fa1d,pleis
YM17.'fa1d,pleis OF18.'fair,pleis
YME19.'fair,pleis OFE20.'fair,pleis
CME21.'fa1d,pleis OM22.'fa1d,pleis
CME23.'fa1d,pleis CFE24.'far,pleis
YFE25.'far,pleis YM26.'fa1d,pleis
OM27.'far,pleis

hearth

CFE1.har0 YME2.h30 OM3.har0, "I'd say, but I think
h30 is correct." CF4.har0 OM5.har0 OME6.har0
CME7.har0 CF8.hour9 OF9.brik, Ø OML0.Ø, "don't use
it" OML1.h30 YME12.h30 CF13.h30 OFE14.har0
OF15.tin "in front, in order not to catch fire."
OM16.har0 YM17.har0 OF18.h30 YME19.har0
OFE20.har0 CME21.har0 OM22.har0 CME23.h30
CFE24.har0 YFE25.har0, h30 "uncertain" YM26.har0
OM27.h30
chimney

mantel

wood
andirons, dog irons, firedogs, dogs

kindling
backlog

CFE1. 'bak,log YME2. 'bak,log OM3. 'bak,log
CF4. 'ba$k,log OM5. 'bak,log^ 3 OME6. 'bak,log CME7.Ø
CP8.Ø OP9.Ø OM10.Ø OM11. 'b^k,log YME12.Ø CF13.Ø
OFE14.Ø "to back the fire, that keeps it burning all
night." OF15. ø gret pr'kan log OM16. 'bak,log
YM17. 'ba$k,log OF18. 'bak,log YME19. 'bak,log
OFE20. 'b^k,log CME21. 'bak,log OM22.Ø
CME23. 'bak,log CFE24.Ø YFE25. 'bak,log
YM26. 'mein,log OM27. 'b^k,log

ashes

CFE1. 'æ^İsz YME2. 'æ^İsz OM3. 'æ^İsz CF4. 'æ^İsz
OM5. 'æ^İsz OME6. 'æ^İsz CME7. 'æSiz CP8. 'æ^İsz
OP9. 'æ^Siz OM10. 'æSiz OM11. 'æ^Siz YME12. 'æ^İsz
CF13. 'æSiz OFE14. 'æSiz OF15. 'æSiz OM16. 'æ^İsz
YM17. 'æSiz OF18. 'æ^İsz YME19. 'æ^İsz
OFE20. 'æ^İsz CME21. 'æSiz OM22. 'æ^Siz
CME23. 'æ^İsz CFE24. 'æ^İsz YFE25. 'æ^İsz
YM26. 'æİsz OM27. 'æ^İsz

soot

CFE1. sat, sut YME2. sut OM3. sat CF4. sut OM5. sut
CME21. sat OM22. sut CME23. sut CFE24. sut
YFE25.sut  YM26.sut, sut "that's what I mean, sut."

OM27.sut:

turn, load, armful

CFE1.loud, 'brm, loud YME2.loud OM3.'arm, loud

CF4.'arm, loud OM5.'brm, loud OME6.'arm, loud

CME7.'arm, loud CF8.loud, 'arm, ful OM9.'armful

OM10.'arm, ful OM11.'arm, ful YME12.'brm, ful

CF13.loud OFE14.loud OF15.'a':RMful OM16.'arm, ful

YM17.'arm, ful OF18.'arm, ful YME19.loud, 'arm, loud

OFE20.loud CME21.'arm, ful OM22.loud, 'arm, loud

CME23.'brm, loud CFE24.loud YFE25.'arm, loud

YM26.loud OM27.t'n "old folks used to say a turn

of wood."

columns

CFE1.'kalemz YME2.'kalemz OM3.'kalemz CF4.'kalemz

OM5.'galri.pous• OME6.'kalemz CME7.'kalem

CF8.poust, 'piłez OF9.sp.'kaljemz OM10.Ø

OM11.sp.'kalem YME12.'ka·lemz CF13.'kalemz

OFE14.'kalemz OF15.'piłez OF16.'piłez, 'galri pous:

sp.'kaljem YM17.sp.'ka·lm OF18.sp.'kalem

YME19.'kalemz OFE20.'kalemz CME21.'kalemz

OM22.'kalemz CME23.'kalemz CFE24.'kalemz

YFE25.'kalemz YM26.'kalemz OM27.sp.'kaljemz
roof


gutters, eaves

CFE1.gal⁴: YME2.gat⁴: OM3.gal⁴: CF4.gal⁴:
OM5.gal⁴: OME6.gat⁴: CME7.gad⁴: CF8.gal⁴:
OF9.gat⁴: OM10.gat⁴: OM11.gat⁴: YME12.gal⁴:
YME17.gat⁴: OF18.gat⁴: YME19.gat⁴: OFE20.gal⁴:
CME21.gal⁴: OM22.drin.pairs, gal⁴: CME23.gal⁴:
CFE24.gal⁴: YFE25.gal⁴: YME26.Ø OM27.gal⁴:

outhouse, privy

CFE1.to*:t, aut.haus, 'nterGpoul YME2.aut.haus
OM3.aut.haus, 'privi, 'lid₁ tu'houls aut bæk
CF4.d₃ani, òri 'houls, 'gouin te miz d₃ounz
OM5.privi, 'd₃ani,haus OME6.d₃ani, 'privi,
'bæk,haus CME7.priv⁷:vi, d₃an CF8.privi,
'aut,haus, gou se miz d₃ounz OF9.'hösin,
poust.ofis OM10.'torlit OM11.aut.haus,
tant⁶e mar₃, 'hös₃n, ku'sauo YME12.'privi,
'lid₁ braun 'bildri CF13.aut.haus, tant⁶e'marje
OF14.'prii, tšik selz 'dormitori, 'aut, haus
OF15.'priiz, go si ñnt meri OML6.'prii, 'aut, haus
YL7.'aut, haus OF18.'prii YML9.'prii, 'aut, haus
OF20.'barn, toilšt, 'oup*n 'priiz CML21.'prii,
tšik sel, 'aut, haus OM22.'priiz, 'aut, haus, džen
CML23.'aut, haus, 'prii OF24.'aut, haus, ñe haus,
bē' hand ñe haus YML25.'prii, 'aut, haus, tu 'houlš,
'lidl braun šek aut bæk YML26.'aut, haus OM27.'klozšt,
ñe bæk haus

sofa, couch
CF1.'kjautš YML2.'kautš, 'dæv*n,pourt OM3.'kautš,
'soufš CF4.'kautš OM5.'dair,væn OML6.'kautš, 'soufš
CML7.'dr'væn CF8.'dæ'væn, kautš, "It's in yonder on
the couch." OF9.'dæ'væn,pourt OM10.'de'væn,pourt,
'soufš OM11.'laun:d YML2.'kautš CF13.'
OF14.'dri'væn OF15.'so'fe OML6.'kautš, 'dair,væn,
'soufš YML7.'kautš OF18.'dæ'væn,pourt YML9.'kautš
OF20.'seti CML21.'se,ti, 'dæv*n,pourt OM22.'soufš
CML23.'kautš CF24.'kautš, 'soufš YML25.'kautš
YML26.'kautš OM27.'dæv*n,pourt

chair
CF1.'tšær YML2.'tšer OM3.'tšer CF4.'tšær
OM5.'tšær OML6.' CML7.'tšer CF8.'tšær
OF9.'laundš, tšer OM10.'tšer OM11.'tšer
YML2.'tšer CF13.' OF14.'tšer OF15.'tšer
chest of drawers, dresser, bureau

wardrobe, chifforobe, closet
junk room, storage room

DPE1.'dʒədək,rum YME2.'stʊərəm OM3.'klɔzət, 'kætsəl
CF4.'stɔ'ɹədʒə rum OM5.'fɪbə mə'ɡi ən 'məlɪz 'klɔzət
OM6.'bɪg 'klɔzət, 'stʊərərum CME7.'stʊərəm
CF8.'dʒədək'rum, "where I [pat] it." OF9.'sʌŋ.'plʌndə
bəks, 'plʌndə eks OM10.'stʊə,haus OM11.'ædɪk
YME12.'stʊərəm CF13.Ø OF14.'stʊərəm OF15.'dɪn
OM16.Ø YM17.'stʊə,rum OF18.'stʊərɪdʒə rum
YME19.'tɪŋks rum (sister away now) OF20.'stʊərɪdʒə
rum CME21.'fɪbə mə'ɡi 'klɔzɪt OM22.'dʒəst ə
'stʊərəm CME23.'ædɪk CME24.'klɔzɪt, 'stʊə,rum OM25.'stʊə,rum, ju'tɪkətɪ rum YM26.'stʊərɪdʒə rum
OM27.'klɔzɪt, 'stʊərəm

attic

CF21.'ɡɛəbəl, 'æfɪk YME2.'ædɪk OM3.'ædɪk CF4.'ædɪk
OM5.Ø OM6.'ædɪk CME7.'ædɪk CF8.'sɪlɪn 'æɡɪk
OF9.'ædɪk OM10.Ø OM11.'ædɪk YME12.'ædɪk CF13.Ø
OF14.'ædɪk OF15.Ø OM16.'ædɪk YM17.'æɡɪk
OF18.'sp.'ædɪk YME19.'ædɪk OF20.'æɡɪk CME21.'æɡɪk
OM22.'ædɪk CME23.'ædɪk CME24.'ædɪk YME25.'ædɪk
YM26.'æɡɪk OM27.'ædɪk

living room, parlor

CF21.'lɪvɪŋ rum YME2.'lɪvɪŋ rum OM3.'lɪvɪŋ rum,
'pərlə CF4.'lɪvɪŋ rum OM5.'lɪvɪŋ rum, "60 years
ago called 'pərlə" OM6.'lɪvɪŋ rum
CME7.'livin rum, (old)'parlø CF8.'livin rum
OF9.'livin rum OM10.'livin rum OM11.'sepSen rum
YME12.'livin rum, 'fæmlri rum CF13.Ø OFE14.'livin
rum, 'pbrlø OF15.'p'æ'lø, (now)'livin rum
OM16.'livin rum YML7.'livin rum OF18.'livin rum
YME19.'livin rum OFE20.(old)'pbrlø, (now)'livin
rum CME21.'livin rum OM22.'livin rum CME23.'livin
rum CFE24.'parlø YFE25.'livin rum, din
YM26.'livin rum OM27.'livin rum

callet
CFE1.'pæ:zæt YME2.'pælit OM3.'pæ'lit CF4.'pæ'lit
OM5.'pælib OM6.Ø, bank OM7.'pælit CF8.'pæ'lit
OF9.'pæ'lit OM10.'kautSiz, Ø OM11.Ø
YME12.'rouløwyr bed, 'pælit CF13.Ø OFE14.'pæløt
OF15.'flous bed, "always had plenty of room—never
slept on floor." OM16.'pæ'lit YM17.'pæ'lit
OF18.'pæ'lit YML9.'pæ'lit OM20.'pæ'lit
CME21.'pæ'lit OM22.'pæ'lit CME23.'pæ'lit, (repeated
more clearly)'pæ'lit CFE24.'pæ'lit YFE25.'pæ'lit
YM26.Ø, gjes bed OM27.'tranl bed, 'pælit

shades, curtain, blind
CFE1.'windø, Seid, ðæ Seid YME2.bland OM3.'kætn,

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198

out

porch, gallery, veranda

skillet, frying pan

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but it's really a 'skillet.' YM26.pat, 'ketl, pæn OM27.'skillet
greasy

cfe1.'grizi YME2.'grizi OM3.'grizi CF4.'grizi
OM5.'grizi OME6.'grizi CME7.'grizi CF8.'grizi
OF9.'grizi CF10.'grizi OM11.'grizi YME12.'grizi CF13.Ø OPE14.'grizi CF15.'grizi OME16.'grizi
YM17.'grizi OF18.'grizi YME19.'grisi OPE20.'grizi CME21.'grizi OM22.'grizi CME23.'grizi CFE24.'grizi YFE25.'grizi YM26.'grizi OM27.'grizi

wash

cfe1.waS YME2.waS OM3.waS, skold CF4.wuS
OM5.waS OME6.waS CME7.waS CF8.waS OF9.'waS
OM10.waS µ OM11.waS YME12.waS CF13.Ø OPE14.waS
OF15.waS OME16.'waS YME17.waS OF18.'waS
YME19.waS µ OPE20.waS CME21.waS OM22.waS
CME23.waS em CFE24.waS YFE25.waS YM26.waS µ
OM27.waS
rinse

CF1. rinse YME2. rinse OM3. rinse CF4. rinse

drain

CF1. drain YME2. drain OM3. drain CF4. drain

dish towel, dish cloth, cup towel

CF1. 'kap, taul, 'dis, taul YME2. 'dis, taul
OM3. 'kap, taul CF4. 'dis, taul, 'kap, taul
OM5. 'kap, taul OME6. 'dis, taul CM7. taul
CF8. 'ti, taul OM9. 'dis, taul OM10. 'kap, taul
OM11. 'dis, kloθ YME12. 'kap, kloθ CF13. θ
OME14. 'dis, taul OM15. 'kap, taul OM16. 'drain rag, 'drain kloθ YME17. 'dis, taul OM18. 'kap, taul
YME19. 'dis, kloθ OME20. 'ti, taul, 'kap, taul
CF21. 'dis, kloθ, 'dis, taul OM22. 'drain kloθ
broom

sack, bag

tote, carry, pack
garden

CFE1.'gordn YME2.'gardn OM3.'gordn CF4.'gardn OM5.'gordn OME6.'gardn CME7.'gardn CF8.'gardn OF9.'gardn OM10.'gardn OM11.'gardn YME12.'gardn CF13.Ø OFE14.'gardn OF15.'gardn OM16.'gardn YME17.'gardn OF18.'gardn YME19.'gardn OFE20.'gardn CME21.'gardn OM22.'gordn CME23.'gordn, plat CF24.'gardn YFE25.'gordn YM26.'gardn OM27.'gordn
tomatoes, squash, okra

They're actually husks, aren't they?
"now hash," (when a boy) "all we called 'em"


tassel

CME23. "now hash," (when a boy) "all we called 'em"

wishbone, pully bone

CFE1. 'puli, boun YME2. 'wiS, boun, 'puli, boun
OM3. 'puli, boun CF4. 'puli, boun OM5. 'puli, boun
OM6. 'bræst, boun, 'wiS, boun CME7. 'puli, boun
CF8. 'wiS, boun, 'puli, boun OP9. 'wiS, boun
OM10. 'wiS, boun OM11. 'wiS, boun YME12. 'wiS, boun
CF13. Ø OFE14. 'wiS, boun OP15. 'wiS, boun
OM16. 'puli, boun YME17. 'puli, boun OF18. 'puli, boun
YME19. 'wiS, boun OFE20. 'wiS, boun, 'puli, boun
CME21. 'puli, boun OM22. 'wiS, boun CME23. 'wiS, boun
CFE24. 'wiS, boun YFE25. 'wiS, boun YM26. 'wiS, boun
OM27. 'wiS, boun

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eggs

white, yellow/yolk

six
light bread, white bread

corn bread, corn pone
light bread, baker bread, bakery bread, store bought bread

CFE1. (if bought, just) bred YME2. stour bot bred
OM3. bred YME4. beiksi bred OM5. bred YME6. lait bred
CME21. lait bred, "when we used this term we meant 'stour, bot bred." OM22. bot bred CME23. stour bot bred
CFE24. lait bred "my father calls it" YFE25. stour, bot bred OM26. stour, bot bred
OM27. lait bred

jelly roll, fruit roll

recipe

pancakes, hotcakes, batter cakes

butter, syrup
sausage

drink
coffee

CFE1.'kofi YME2.'kofi OME3.'kofi CF4.'kofi
OM5.'kofi OME6.'kofi CME7.'kofi CF8.'kofi
OF9.'kofi OME10.'kofi OME11.'kofi YME12.'kofi
CF13.Ø OME14.'kofi OF15.'kofi OME16.'kofi
YME17.'kofi OF18.'kofi YME19.'kofi OME20.'kofi
OYE21.'kofi OME22.'kofi OME23.'kofi CFE24.'kofi
YME25.'kofi YME26.'kofi OME27.'kofi

sour milk, blinky, bluejohn

CFE1.'sau$  spo$ld, "heard someone use 'bli$^oki today"
YME2.'sau$ milk OME3.'blu,d30,n, 'blu,d3an, 'bli$^oki
CF4.'bli$^oki, "isn't bluejohn after it's been skinfmed"
OM5.'blu k3a:l'n OME6.'sau$ milk CME7.sau$ milk
CF8.'bli$^oki OF9.'sau$ milk OME10.'sau$ milk
OYE11.'sau$ milk YME12.'bli$^oki CF13.Ø
OF14.'sau$ mi$kk OF15.'sa:u$ mi$zk, mi$zk
OYE16.'bli$^oki YME17.skir$^mik "I guess" OF18.'bli$^oki
YME19.'kläb$, 'k3dl$ OFE20.'sau$ed, 'blu,d3an
CME21.'bli$^oki OME22.'k3dl$ CME23.'bli$^oki
CFE24.'bli$^oki YME25.'bli$^oki milk (her father
used word recently), (to her) sau$ YM26.'getin 'tapi
OYE27.'bli$^oki, 'blu,d3an

clabber, curdled, sour milk, buttermilk

CFE1.'kläb$ YME2.'kläb$ OME3.kläb$ CF4.'klä$^be
OM25.'kläb$ OME6.'kläb$ CME7.'kläb$ CF8.'bad$^s milk
cottage cheese, clabber cheese, curd

cottage cheese, clabber cheese, curd

water

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YM17.'wa$† OF18.'wa$† YME19.'wa$† OFE20.'wa$†
CME21.'wa$† OM22.'wa$† CME23.'wa$† CFE24.'wa$†
YFE25.'wa$† YM26.'wa$† OM27.'wa$†

a glass
CFL1.glas$†\text{Is} YME2.glas$†\text{Is} OM3.glas$†\text{Is} CF4.glas$†\text{Is}
OM5.glas$†\text{Is} OME6.glas$†\text{Is} CME7.glas$†\text{Is} CF8.glas$†\text{Is}
OF9.glas$†\text{Is} OM10.glas$†\text{Is} OM11.glas$†\text{Is} YME12.glas$†\text{Is}
CFL3.$\emptyset$ OFE14.glas$†\text{Is} OF15.glas$†\text{Is} OM16.glas$†\text{Is}
YM17.glas$†\text{Is} OF18.glas$†\text{Is} YME19.glas$†\text{Is} OFE20.glas$†\text{Is}
CME21.glas$†\text{Is} OM22.glas$†\text{Is} CME23.glas$†\text{Is} CFE24.glas$†\text{Is}
YFE25.glas$†\text{Is} YM26.glas$†\text{Is} OM27.glas$†\text{Is}

boil
CFL1.boir$\text{Is}$ YME2.boir$\text{Is}$ OM3.boir$\text{Is}$ CF4.boir$\text{Is}$
OM5.'boir$\text{Is}$ OME6.boir$\text{Is}$ CME7.boir$\text{Is}$ CF8.boir$\text{Is}$
OF9.boir$\text{Is}$ OM10.boir$\text{Is}$ OM11.boir$\text{Is}$ YME12.boir$\text{Is}$
CFL3.$\emptyset$ OFE14.boir$\text{Is}$ OF15.boir$\text{Is}$ OM16.boir$\text{Is}$
YM17.boir$\text{Is}$ OF18.boir YME19.boir$\text{Is}$ OFE20.boir$\text{Is}$
CME21.boir$\text{Is}$ OM22.boir$\text{Is}$ CME23.boir$\text{Is}$ CFE24.boir$\text{Is}$
YFE25.boir$\text{Is}$ YM26.boir$\text{Is}$ OM27.boir$\text{Is}$

soda water, cold drink, soft drink
CFL1.'soudi 'wa$§$† YME2.'soudi ,wa$§$† OM3.'koul
'dre$\text{Is}$pks CF4.kouk, 'koul dre$\text{Is}$p$\text{Is} OM5.'soud$\in\text{Is}$ ,wa$§$†
OME6.'soud$\in\text{Is}$ 'wa$§$† CME7.'soud$\in\text{Is}$ ,wa$§$† CF8.'soudi
 ,wa$§$† OF9.'soud$\in\text{Is}$ ,wa$§$† OM10.'soud$\in\text{Is}$ ,wa$§$†
OM11.'soud$\in\text{Is}$ ,wa$§$† YME12.'koul ,dre$\text{Is}$, 'soud$\in\text{Is}$ ,wa$§$†,
soff, drēŋk, c.pap c CF13.Ø OFE14.'soda wafə OF15.'soda wafə OM16.'sof, drēŋk YM17.'soudi wafə OF18.'soudi 'wafə YME19.'soudi 'wafə OFE20.'soudi 'wafəz CME21.'soudi 'wafə OM22.kouk, kould:kik CME23.'soudi 'wafə CFE24.'soudi 'wafə YFE25.'Isay 'soudi 'wafə, most people say pap.' YM26.pap OM27.'soudi 'wafə

seed, pit, kernel


seed, kernel, pit


cling, clingingstone

CF1. klɪŋ, 'klɪŋ, stoun YME2. 'kλɪŋ, stoun
freestone

half
either

shrank, drawn up

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suit

blouse, waist, shirtwaist

bag
string

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<th>CFE1</th>
<th>YME2</th>
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watch, wrist watch

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<td>OFE20</td>
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<tr>
<td>CME21</td>
<td>OM22</td>
<td>CME23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFE24</td>
<td>YFE25</td>
<td>YM26</td>
<td>OM27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM27</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ears

CPE1.iz YME2.iz OM3.iz CF4.iz OM5.iz
YME26.iz OM27.iz

leggings, chaps

CPE1.tsaps YME2.'legin OM3.tsæps CF4.tsæps
OM5.tsaps OM6.tsaps 'leginz CME7.tsaps
CME8.tsaps OF9.Ø OM10.'ouvæelz, "never used 'em"
OM11.Ø YME12.tsaps CF13.Ø OFE14.'dædfæz, tsaps
OF15.Ø OM16.'leginz, tsaps YME17.tsæps
OF18.'leginz YME19.saps OFE20.saps CME21.tsaps
YME26.tsaps OM27.tsaps

home

CPE1.houm YME2.houm OM3.houm CF4.houm OM5.houm
CPE24.houm YME25.houm YME26.houm OM27.houm
daddy, father, mother

CFE1. 'dæːdi, 'mɑðə "depends on whose there"
OFE20. 'dæːθədi, 'mɑðə CME21. "given names"

widow, widow woman

CFE1. 'wido YME2. 'widə OM3. 'widə, in c. 'widə woman
CF4. 'wido OM5. 'widə OME6. 'widə CME7. 'wido
CF8. 'widə OF9. 'wɪdə OML10. 'widə OML1. 'wɪdə
YME12. 'wido CF13. Ø OFE14. 'wɪdə OF15. 'wɪdə fɹau,
'wido, woman OM16. 'widə YML17. 'widə OM18. 'widə
YME19. 'widə OFE20. 'widə CME21. 'widə OM22. 'widə
CME23. 'widə CFE24. 'wido YFE25. 'widə YML26. 'wido
OM27. 'wido

widower, bachelor

CFE1. 'wido, "I guess we would say 'bætsliə"
YME2. 'wɪdəwə OM3. 'wɪdəwə CF4. 'wɪdəwə OM5. 'wɪdəwə
OME6. 'wɪdəwə CME7. 'wɪdəwə CF8. 'wɪdəwə
OF9. 'bætsliər OM10. 'wɪdəwə OML11. 'wɪdəwə
mourn

father, daddy, dad, pappa, pa

"now dad"
mother, mama, ma

"now, was 'mama" YFE25.'maðə YM26.mam OM27.'mamə,
"way back it was mə"

mother, mom, mama

"now, when small
'mami" OM5.Ø OME6. 'æ-ləs CME7.'mami CF8.'maðə
OF9.'mamə OML0.'mamə OML1.'maðə YME12.Ø CF13.Ø
OF14.Ø OF15.'maðə OML6.'maðə, 'mamə YML7.Ø
OF18.'mamə YME19.Ø OFE20.'maðə CME21.'maðə, mam
OM22.'mani (not a transcription error) CME23.'mamə,
ma:m CFE24.'tətə, mam YFE25.Ø YM26.Ø OM27.'mamı

aunt

CFE1.Ø YME2.ə'nt OM3.c.ənt, in c.ənt CF4.ə'nt
OM5.ə'nt OME6.ənt CME7.ə'nt CF8.ənt OF9.ə'nt
OM10.ənt OML1.ənts YME12.ənt CF13.Ø OFE14.ənt
OF15.ənt OML6.ənt YML7.ə'nt OF18.ə'nt
YME19.ə'nt OFE20.ə'nt CME21.ənt "not ant"
OM22.ə'nt CME23.ə'nt CFE24.ənt YFE25.ə'nt
YM26.ənt OM27.ənt
grandmother, grandma

CFE1. "never knew either" YME2. 'græmpo, 'pə, pə
OM3. 'grand, po CF4. 'græn, po, 'pəpə OM5. "not
remember them" OME6. 'græn, faðə CME7. 'grænpo
CF8. 'grænpo OF9. 'gros, papa "never spoke English to
them" OML0. 'gros, fætə OML1. 'grous, fætə
YME12. 'græn, po CF13. Ø OML4. 'gros, fætə OF15. Ø
OM16. 'græn, po YML7. 'græni OF18. Ø YME19. 'mama win
OM20. 'græn, po CME21. 'græn, maðə, in c. 'græn, mo
OM22. Ø CME23. 'græn, mama, 'suzi CFE24. 'mamu, 'mape
YFE25. 'grænd, maðə YM26. 'græn, maðə, græn
OM27. 'græn, mo

grandfather, grandpa

CFE1. "never knew either" YME2. 'græmpo, 'pə, pə
OM3. 'grand, po CF4. 'græn, po, 'pəpə OM5. "not
remember them" OME6. 'græn, faðə CME7. 'grænpo
CF8. 'grænpo OF9. 'gros, papa "never spoke English to
them" OML0. 'gros, fætə OML1. 'grous, fætə
YME12. 'græn, po CF13. Ø OML4. 'gros, fætə OF15. Ø
OM16. 'græn, po YML7. 'papa OF18. Ø YME19. Ø
OM20. 'græn, po CME21. "to distinguish two, call one
'græn, faðə, other 'græn, po" OM22. Ø
CME23. 'græn, papa, 'dædi, kei CFE24. 'pə, pu
YFE25. 'papa, 'hə'ha, 'grænd:ədi "to distinguish the
two" YM26. 'mouki OM27. 'græn, po
beard

father

bastard, brush puppy
would not use the term; didn't have a father

would substitute a phrase for the word everybody knows

relatives, kin, kinfolks

crib
spoiled

CFE1.spoil'd YME2.spoil'd OM3.spoil'd CF4.spoil'd
OM5.spoil'd 0ME6.spoil'd CME7.spoil'd CF8.spoil'd
OF9.spoil'd OML0.spoil'd OML1.spoil'd YML2.spoil'd
CF13.Ø OFE14.spoil'd OF15.spoil'd OML6.spoil'd
YML7.spoil'd OF18.spoil'd YML9.spoil'd OFE20.spoil'd
boild brat (not a transcription error)

CME21.spoil'd OML2.spoil'd CME23.spoil'd

CFE24.spoil'd YFE25.spoil'd YML6.spoil'd

down

CFE1.daun YME2.daun OM3.dæün CF4.daun OM5.dau'n
OM6.daun CME7.daun CF8.daun OF9.daun OML0.daun
OM11.daun YML2.daun CF13.Ø OFE14.daun OF15.daun
OM16.daun YML7.daun OF18.daun YML9.daun
OF20.daun CME21.daun OM22.daun CME23.dau'n

CFE24.dæün YFE25.daun YML6.daun OML7.daun

spank, whip

CFE1.spank, hwip YME2.spank, hwip OM3.spank
CF4.spank OM5.gud 'switʃɪŋ OME6.'hwip'in
CME7.spank CF8.hwip OF9.spank, slæp, 'wipin
OM10.hwip, spank OML1.spank, hwip YML2.spank
CF13.Ø OFE14.'padliŋ, 'spankriŋ OF15.slæp
OM16.hwip YML7.spank OF18.spank YML9.spank,
"I'll skir' n you alive" OFE20.spank CME21.spank

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Sorry

Courting, going with

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married

Mrs.

ring finger

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shivaree

"beat on 24 int's sweep, a'lo'rm clock in the 'ædik"

"if you don't dropk they're insulted"

"in dʒmәn they call it 'katsi'mužik OML6."they don't have it no more" YML7.Ø OFL8.'sɑ'ra,nεrd?" Repeated word after I said it-changed stress: 'Siva'ri

children

"Sildrәn YME2.'tSildrәn OML3.'tSildrәn
CF4.'tSildrәn OML5.'tSildәn OML6.'tSildrәn
CME7.'tSildәn CF8.'tSildәn OF9.'tSildrәn
OML10.'tSildrәn OML11.'tSildrәn YME12.'tSildrәn
CF13.Ø OFL14.'tSildrәn OFL5.'tSildrәn
OML16.'tSildәn YML17.'tSildrәn OFL8.'tSildrәn

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daughter

cFE1. 'doʃ YME2. 'dəʃ OM3. 'dəʃ CF4. 'dəʃ
OM5. 'dəʃ OME6. 'dəʃ CME7. 'dəʃ CF8. 'dəʃ
OF9. 'dəʃ OM10. 'dəʃ OM11. 'dəʃ YME12. 'dəʃ
CF13.Ø OFE14. 'dəʃ OF15. 'dəʃ OM16. 'dəʃ
YME17. 'dəʃ OF18. 'dəʃ YME19. 'dəʃ OFE20. 'dəʃ
CME21. 'dəʃ OM22. 'dəʃ CME23. 'dəʃ CFE24. 'dəʃ
YFE25. 'dəʃ YME26. 'dəʃ OM27. 'dəʃ

telephone, telegraph

cFE1. 'telə,foun, 'telə,graf, 'telə,gram
YME2. 'telə,foun, 'telə,graf OM3. foun 'mæsʃdʒ,
'telə,gram OM5. 'telə,graf, 'telə,foun
OME6. 'telə,foun, 'telə,gram CME7. 'telə,graf, foun
CF8. 'telə,foun, war, 'telə,gram OF9. 'telə,foun,
'telə,graf OM10. 'telə,gram, foun OM11. 'telə,foun,
'telə,graf YME12. 'telə,foun, 'leʃə, 'telə,gram
CF13.Ø OFE14. 'waɪər, 'telə,foun OF15. 'telə,foun,
'telə,gram OM16. 'telə,graf, foun YME17. 'telə,foun,
'telə,gram OM18. 'telə,foun, 'telə,gram
YME19. 'telə,foun, waɪr, 'telə,gram OFE20. 'telə,gram
foun CME21. 'telə,foun, waɪr, 'telə,gram
OM22. 'telə,gram, foun CME23. 'telə,foun, 'telə,gram
Palm Sunday

fair
Dallas

pitching, playing, throwing horseshoes

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dominoes, forty-two, moon

CPE1.'forditu, mun YME2.'forditu, Sut de mun, 'regle OM3.'damino, 'forditu CF4.'forditu, 'ei fi fouz (played with two sets of dominoes) OM5.'ei fi fouz, 'daminoz OME6.'forditu tu mun 'daminoz CME7.'daminoz, 'forditu CF8.'forditu, 'daminoz OP9.'forditu, OML0.'forditu, OML1.'forditu, 'daminoz, 'Sudimun YME12.'forditu, mun, 'daminoz, (kourdza, ha fa' v) CF13.Ø OPE14.'daminoz 'forditu, OP15.'daminoz, 'forditu OML6.'daminoz, 'forditu YML7.Øs 'forditu OFL8.'daminoz YML9.'daminoz, 'forditu, 'ei ti fouz OFL20.'forditu CME21.'daminoz, 'forditu OM22.'forditu, mun CME23.'daminoz, mun (3 hand game), 'forditu YME24.'forditu YME25.'forditu tu, 'daminoz YML26.'twini wan OML27.'daminoz, 'forditu tu

seesaw

CPE1.'si so YME2.'si so OML3.'si so CF4.'si so' OML5.'si so OML6.'si soz CME7.'si so CF8.'si so OML9.'si so OML10.'si so OML11.'si so YME24.'si so CF13.Ø OPE14.'si so OFL5.'si so OML16.'si so
once upon a time, ago

ghosts, spooks, witches, goblins

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"Sometimes they're called hammiens; ole Negro mammy used this term."

"yard"

"umpire"
series

CPE1.'siriz YME2.'siriz OM3.'siriz CF4.'siriz
OM5.'siriz OME6.'siriz CME7.'siriz CF8.'siriz
OF9.'siriz OM10.'siriz OM11.'siriz YME12.'siriz
CF13.Ø OFE14.'siriz OF15.'siriz OM16.'siriz
YM17.'siriz OF18.'siriz YME19.'siriz OFE20.'siriz
CME21.'siriz OM22.'siriz CME23.'siriz
CPE24.'siriz YFE25.'siriz YM26.'siriz OM27.'siriz

film

CPE1.'fr.'em YME2.'fr.'em OM3.'fr.'em CF4.'fr.'film
OM5.'film OME6.'film CME7.'fr.'em CF8.'film OF9.'film
OM10.'film OM11.'film YME12.'film CF13.Ø
OFE14.'fr.'em OF15.'film OM16.'fr.'em YM17.'fr.'em
OF18.'fr.'em YME19.'fr.'em OFE20.'film, fr.'em
CME21.'film OM22.'film CME23.'film CPE24.'film
YFE25.'film YM26.'film OM27.'film

harmonica, French harp, Jew's harp, juice harp

CPE1.'har.manike YME2.'har.manike OM3.'harp
CF4.'frint$ harp OM5.'harp OME6.'frint$ harp
CME7.'frint$ harp CF8.'dzh harp OF9.'har.manike
OM10.'dzh harp OM11.'frint$ harp YME12.'har.manike
CF13.Ø OFE14.'har.manike, or frint$ harp
OF15.'harp OM16.'frint$ harp, har.manike

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guitar, violin

sing

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can't dance

CME1. kaent da'nts YME2. da'ns OM3. keint da'nts
CF4. da'ns OM5. keint da'ns OMB6. da'nts
CME7. da'ns CF8. keint der'nts OF9. da'nts
OM10. da'ns OML1. da'ns YME12. kaent da'nts CFl3. O
OFE14. da'ns OF15. ke'int da'ns OML6. da'ns
YML7. da'ns OF18. da'nts YME19. keint da'ns
OFE20. a: keint da'nts, ka'nt da'nts CME21. da'nts
OM22. a' ka'n'nt da'nts CME23. da'nts CFE24. a: don't
da'nts YFE25. kaent da'nts YM26. da'nts
OM27. da'nts

dance, dance party, hop, shindig

CME1. 'sin. dig, 'blou. aut YME2. O OM3. da'nts
CF4. d3's da'ns OM5. da'ns OME6. 'sindig,
'hou. daun, 'skwa'r. da'nts CME7. da'ns
don't dance." da'nts OML1. skwa'da'ns YME12. ft
stomp'n, hou daun maybe. CF13. O OFE14. da'ns hbl
YME19. O OFE20. da'nts or 'skwær 'da'nts Y
CME21. da'nts, ha school dance club called 'slip
a. futs OM22. 'sin. dig, da'ns, 'parfi
CME23. 'dansiz, barn 'dansiz, 'mili. teri bolz,
sak hap CFE24. da'nts YFE25. hap, bas YM26. 'pbrfi
OM27. 'pbrtiz
poor

stingy, tight, close

active, spry
slouchy, sloppy

stubborn, contrary, hard-headed
touchy, sensitive, thin-skinned

timpy, mindal YME2.'θiρd:n, skri'd:nd OM3.'tατσι

tatši OM5.ha 'timptėd OME6.get θερ 'filinż hēt
CME7.θιν skir'nd CP8.'sinsetiv OF9.'timid

OM10.'timid OM11.'izli in'saltēd YME12.'sinsetiv,
tatši CF13.Ø OFE14.'tατσι OF15.'sinsetiv

OM16.'timid YME17.'filinż hēt ril izi OF18.'tατσι
YME19.'ka'i ne 'tατσι OFE20., hæz hiz 'filinż on hiz
'slivz CME21.'sinse,tiv OM22.'izi te get mæd
CME23.'θiρd:n, skir'nd CF24.'sinse,tiv

YME25.'sinse,tiv YM26.'hαt:imped OM27.'timid

mad, angry

CFE1.mæ:d YME2.mæ:'d OM3.mæ'ëd CF4.mæ'ëd
CME7.kwik 'timptėd, sα'irt 'timptėd CF8.'flastē,erīd
OF9.'timpē OM10.'veri 'ægri OM11.lost hiz 'timpē
YME12.'veri mæd CF13.Ø OFE14.'hat, hedid
OF15.'ægri OM16.mæd YM17.'ægri OF18.ɔl 'hitid
cFE24., Ap'set YFE25.ɔl 'hαfi YM26.'bint aut:ə, ṣeip
OM27.'ofal 'timpē

tooth

CFE1.tu6 YME2.tu6 OM3.tu6 CF4.tu6 OM5.tu6

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OM11 tu0 YME12 tu0 CF13 ø OFE14 ty ø OF15 tu0
OM16 'tu0, erk YME17 tu0 OF18 tu0 YME19 tu0
OFE20 tu0, ði a*fendø CME21 tu0 OM22 tu0
CME23 tu0 CFE24 tu0 YFE25 tu0 YME26 tu0 OM27 tu0

joints
CFE1 d30 ints YME2 d30 ints OM3 d30 ints
CF4 d30 ints OM5 d30 ints OME6 d30 ints
CME7 d30 ints CF8 d30 ints OF9 d30 ints
OM10 d30 ints OM11 d30 ints YME12 d30 ints CF13 ø
OFE14 d30 ints OF15 d30 ints OM16 d30 ints
YME17 d30 ints OF18 d30 ints YME19 d30 ints
OFE20 in ð1ðrmz, in ð1 d30 ints CME21 d30 ints
OM22 d30 ints CME23 d30 ints CFE24 d30 ints
YFE25 d30 ints YME26 d30 ints OM27 d30 ints

so-so, fair, pretty good
CFE1 'sou p, sou YME2 'medjouka OM3 'pæli
CF4 'prifj gud OM5 .fæn OME6 .sik, 'filin bæød
CME7 .fæ të CF8 .p3di gud OF9 .nat so: guød
OM10 . 'p3di gud, 'sou, sou OM11 .æm nat 'filin tu
gud YME12 .nat ðp tu par CF13 .ø OFE14 . "we do say
'prit i guød, its not very 'ækrat, 'ø:rai:t"
OF15 . 'pu:rdi gud, 'fæli faín OM16 .d3s 'tælæbl we1
YME17 .'filin we ø1 OF18 .nat:u gud YME19 .fær te
'midlin OFE20 .fæn CME21 . 'sou, sou OM22 .dount fil
'veri gud CME23 .nat kwart ðp te snaf CFE24 .am fan

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"might say jokingly far ta 'mi:dlin" YFE25.'ou,kei, CME7.'ra:it, nat OM27.far

OM21.e hou:at YM22.e lat OM3.e lat CF4.kwait a bit OM5.'ra:it smart OME6.e lat, e bants YME12.kwait a bit av:it

CME7.e hou:at CF8.tajk av it, hef e pæ'nd OF9.'kapel av' em OML10. 'bæskit ful OML1.e'baut e 'dazen kæ'onz e te'meritz YME12.kwait a bit av:it


lazy, trifling, shiftless, no-good

CFE1.'Siilis YME2.'erii OML3.'tra'flir CF4.'le'zi

OM5.'leiz ci de 'dævel OML6.'leiz, 'hou,bou CME7.'traflin CF8.'leiz a 'rekæn, 'tra'flinæst ðiæn a 'eæ so OF9.gud for 'naæin OML0.gud fc 'naæin OML1.'izi 'gouræ, slou,pouk YME12.'leizi, nat 'veri raæ'dææik CF13.Ø OFE14.'sa:ri 'pæsen OFL5.pleïn 'leiz OML6.nou gud YML7.e 'loufe OFL8.'leiz YME19.'wælis OFE20.'anæri

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CME21.'lerzi OM22.bam, 'Siflis CME23.'lerzi, gud fæ 'naθin CFE24.'læke,deizikel, slab, "might use a person's name" YFE25.'ræds aninspaird YM26.'veri 'lerzi, hiz é bam OM27.'tra'flin

heck, darn
CFE1.hek, ðorn YME2.hek OM3.'dæmit, 'dog:oun
CP4.ou fu't OM5.'dæd, gæm, dædben, 'dog:on
OME6.hiz ðæm 'særi CME7.lo CP8.ma: gudnîs
OF9.dorn OML0.'bar, gæs OML1.auts, dog:an
YME12.c.hek â CF13.Ø OFE14.mar wæ:d, o 'pifel
OF15.Ø OML6.dog:ounit, bar gæs, darnit YML7.Ø
OF18.ou ma YME19.dæd gæm OFE20.'pifel
CME21.'heælz, ñælz OM22.dæm, 'dæmit CME23.Ôeks
CFE24.'gad:æm, ñørn YFE25.hek YM26.kæs, ou hæl
OM27.Ø

impatient, nervous, reckless
CFE1.'pínz ði:dz YME2.Ø OM3.'næves
CF4.im'perǐsent OM5.im'perǐsent OME6.'fretful
CME7.'ræslîs CP8.gæt in tu bɪg æ 'hæi OF9.dæs wonts it hwi:n hi wonts it OML0.Ø OML1.Ø
YME12.im'perǐsent CF13.Ø OFE14.'hɔrsiz
OF15.'ræslîs OML6.næt væri 'perǐsent YML7.'ræs'ls
OF18.'ræslîs YME19.'ræslîs, 'næves OFE20.ʌæw ænts in ðæ ðænts CME21.'rɪs OM22.'ouvs æw'æs
CME23.im'perǐsent CFE24.'im'perǐsent YFE25.im'perǐsent

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YM26.'sam, badi ẓets 'iz-li bint OM27.'nəvəs

blind

CF1.blə:nd YME2.blən OM3.blə:nd CF4.blənd
OM5.blən OME6.blən CME7.blənd CF8.blən
YME17.blə'Ind OF18.blən YME19.blən OFE20.bləInd
YFE25.blə'Ind YM26.blə'Ind OM27.blən

deaf

CF1.def YME2.def OM3.def CF4.def OM5.def, def
(corrected himself immediately) OME6.def CME7.def
CF8.hə'rd 'hirin, def OF9.def OM10.def OM11.def:
YME17.def OF18.def YME19.def OFE20.def CME21.def
OM22.def CME23.def CFE24.def YFE25.def YM26.def
OM27.def

howdy, hey, hi

CF1.'həlo ẓər, wel 'həudi YME2.hə OM3.ha:
CF4.ha'i OM5.'hələu, 'həuđu du OME6.'hə:di
CME7.ha, ha ẓər, 'həlo, 'həudi CF8.ha, 'həlo, 'hədi
OF9.'həudi du, 'həudu je du OM10.ha'i OM11.'həudi,
ha, hau or ju, vi gerts. YME12.hau ar ju, ha',
'həudi, 'hə:di CF13.Ø OFE14.ha:, gleə'tə: si je
OF15.'hə:lo OM16.'hau, du, 'həudə YME17.ha'
OF18.'helo, am glad tu si je YME19.hwa ju ser, hau je 'duin OFE20.'helo ñae CME21.ha' OM22.ha CME23.'haudi CFE24.ha*. ha'di YFE25.har YM26.her, hwets 'kamin of, hwets 'hæpın OM27.sug.'haudi, c. c.haud:u ju du, hau ar ju

morning


reputation

CFE1.'repju.teıSan YME2.'repju.teıSan OM3.'repju.teıSan CF4.'repju.teıSan OM5.'repju.teıSan OME6.'repje.teıSan CME7.'repju.teıSan CF8.'repıteıSan OF9.'repıteıSan OM10.sp.'repıteıSan OM11.'repıteıSan YME12.'repıteıSan CF13.Ø OFE14.'repıteıSan OF15.sp.'RepıteıSan OM16.sp.'repıteıSan YML7.sp.'repıteıSan
OF18. sp. 'repo, terSan YME19. 'repju, terSan
OF20. sug. 'repo, terSan CME21. 'repju, terSan
OM22. 'repju, terSan CME23. 'repja, terSan
CPE24. 'repju, terSan YFE25. 'repju, terSan
YM26. 'repju, terSan OM27. 'repo, terSan

law
CFE1. lo YME2. lo OM3. lo CF4. lo OM5. lo OME6. lo
CME7. lo CF8. lo OF9. lo OM10. lo OML. lo:
OM22. lo CME23. lo CPE24. lo YFE25. lo YM26. lo
OM27. lo

police
CFE1. pe'lisman YME2. pe'lisman, 'polis OM3. 'poulis
CF4. po'lis OM5. pelis OME6. po'lisman CME7. pe'lis
CF8. 'poulis OF9. po'lis OM10. pe'lis OML. po'lis
YME12. pe'lis CF13. Ø OFE14. po'lis OF15. lo:
OM16. pe'li's YM17. p?lis OF18. sp. pe'lis
YME19. pe'lis OFE20. pe'lis CME21. pe'lis
OM22. 'polis CME23. pe'lir's CPE24. pe'lis
YFE25. pe'lisman YM26. pe'lis OM27. po'lis

wristS
CFE1. rist YME2. ris' OM3. rist CF4. rist OM5. ris:
OME6. ris: CME7. ri' st CF8. ris: OF9. ris:
OM10. rist OML. ris: YME2. rist CF13. Ø OFE14. ris:
colored, negro, nigger, coon (polite, neutral, derogatory)

CFE1.'kāləd, 'nīgrə "depends on tone of voice used"
YME2.'nīgrō, 'nīgrə, 'kāləd mən, 'nīgrə OM3.'nīgrəz
'nīgrə CF4.Ø OM5.'nīgrə, 'nīgrə OME6.'nīgrō,
'kāləd, 'nīgrə CME7.'kāləd, pəsən "an attempt to be polite" 'nīgro, 'nīgrə CF8.'kāləd mən, oul blāk sou
ŋ sou, in c.'nīgrəz "in Buda we get along real well"
OF9.đas ṣən 'gūdə ıvətse OM10.gud 'pəsən, gud
'sītizən OM11.'kāləd esp. older person, 'nīgrō,
'nīgrə YME12."would say a good man and not mention
race" 'nīgrō, 'nīgrə "this term could apply to
anybody. . .who does hard work" CF13.Ø
OF14.ə gu'əd 'nīgro:, 'kāləd, 'nīgrə OF15.'nīgrō,
'nīgrəz OM16.gud 'kāləd mən, gud 'nīgrō, 'nīgrə
YM17.'nīgrō OF18.'kāləd, oul blāk 'dārki
YME19.hiz ə 'nīgrə bat hiz ə gud mən OFE20.'nīgrəuz,
'nīgrə CME21.'kāləd, 'dārki (affectionate term her
grandmother used) 'nīgrə OM22.'kāləd, 'nīgrə
CME23.'kāləd 'pəsən, 'nīgrō, 'nīgrə CFE24.'kāləd
'pəsən, 'nīgrə, 'nīgrə, kun YFE25.'kāləd 'pəsən,
'nīgrō, 'nīgrə YM26.'kāləd 'pəsən, 'nīgrə, kun "See
this one guy tole me, this one 'nīgrō 'pəsən tole

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me—he says, the only difference between a 'mə:yemə:kun is that the kunz siks fənt 'ouvə. He happened to be about 6'3½"—why he tole me" (San Marcos High School is integrated) gud 'nigə, gud 'darki, 'aut.lov Jewish, Jew
'meksikan, 'pepa,beliz CF8."they mix real good".


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'bou, hajk YFE25. (100 miles south of San Marcos any foreigner may be called a bou'himian, "hiz a 'himian") YM26.Ø OM27.Ø

German, Dutchman, squarehead, kraut


hick, country hick

CFE1. hik YME2. hik OM3. hik, 'kantri hik CP4. 'ka^nti ba^mkr^n OM5. 'kantri 'bam:kin, 'kantri hik OME6. 'bu$h, hwæk^, just the word 'kantri
wrong side of the tracks, cedar brakes


CFE1.au:í YME2.øl OM3."hut.auzl CF4."hut.au
OF15.au:í OML6.hut aul YML7.hut aul OF18.hut aul
woodpecker, peckerwood

CFE1. 'wu:da peke YME2. 'wu:peke OM3. 'wu:peke
CF4. 'wu:peke OM5. 'wu:peke OME6. 'wu:peke
CME7. 'wu:peke CF8. 'wu:peke OF9. 'wu:peke
OM10. 'wu:peke OM11. 'wu:peke YME12. 'wu:peke
OM16. 'pekə wud, 'wu:peke YME17. 'wu:pekə
OM27. 'wu:pekə

skunk, polecat, civet cat

CFE1. skap ke YME2. skap ke OM3. skap ke CF4. skap ke
OM5. skap ke, poul kat OM6. 'skap ki CME7. skap ke
CF8. poul kat OF9. skap ke, 'stipkatse OM10. poul kat
OM11. skap ke YME12. skap ke, 'sivit kat, 'poul kat
CF13. Ø OFE14. skap ke OF15. skap ke OM16. poul kat,
skap ke YME17. skap ke OF18. poul kat YME19. skap ke
OFE20. skap ke CME21. skap ke OM22. skap ke CME23. skap ke,
'sivit kat t, "my uncle used to call them 'hadre foubi
kat t" CFE24. skap ke YFE25. skap ke YM26. skap ke
OM27. poul kat

turtle, terrapin

CFE1. 'tst t YME2. 'tst t OM3. 'tst t CF4. 'tst t

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bobcat

O5. 't5l OME6. 't5l CME7. 't5l CF8. 't5t1
OF9. 't5l OF10. 't5lz OML1. 't5l YME12. 't5l
CF13. Ø OFE14. 't5l OFL5. 't5l OML6. 'terepin
YML7. 't5l OFL8. 't5l YME19. 't5l OFE20. 't5l
CME21. 't5l OML22. 't5l CME23. 't5l CFE24. 't5l
YFE25. 't5l YML26. 't5l OML27. 't5l

frog, toad

CFE1. frog, 'bal, frog YME2. frog OM3. fro:gz
CF4. fro:gz OM5. fro:gz OML6. 'rein, krou, frogz
CME7. frog CP8. fro:gz OF9. frog OML0. frog OML1. frog
OML6. frog YML7. frog OFL8. frog YME19. frogz
OFE20. frog, toad CME21. fro:gz OML22. frog

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OM27. fro'th

fishing worms, earthworms

OM27. fro'th

lightning bug, firefly

OM27. fro'th
mud dauber, dirt dauber

CPE1.'dST.dab, YME2.'dST 'dab, OME3.'dST 'dab,
CPE4.'dST 'dab, OME5.'dST 'dab, OME6.'dST 'dab,
CME7.'dST 'dab, CPE8.'dST 'dab, OF9.'mad 'ab,
OM10.'mad 'dab, 'mad 'dab, OML1.wosp, 'swale,
wife said mud dauber YME12.'swalo, 'martly, 'dSt 'dab,
CPE13.Ø OFE14.'mad 'dab, OF15.'dST 'dab,
OM16.'dST 'dab, YML7.'dST 'dab, OF18.'dST 'dab,
YME19.'dST 'dab, OFE20.'dST 'dab, CME21.'dST 'dab,
OM22.'mad 'dab, CME23.'dST 'dab, CPE24.'dST 'dab,
YFE25.'dST 'dab, YM26.'mad 'dab, OM27.'dST 'dab,

pill bug, sow bug, bullet bug

CPE1.'priθ1,bag, YME2.'priθ1,bag, OME3.'priθ1,bag,
CPE4.'priθ1,bag, OME5.'pi1,bag, OME6.'pi1,bol,
CME7.piθ1 bag, CPE8.'roul Ap bag, OF9.'pi1,bag,
OM10.Ø OML1.'pi1,bag repeated after his wife
YME12.'kat,wmz, 'sau,bag, 'pi1,bag CPE13.Ø
OFE14.'kat,wm, pr1 bag, OF15.'piθ,bag,
OM16.t$int$ bag, YML7.'grab,wm, 'dud1,bag, 'prθ1
bag OF18.'Gauzend,le$g YME19.'pi1,bag
OME20.'pi1,bag CME21.'bulit bag, 'pi1,bag,
sau,bag, OML2.'prθ1,wmz (hybrid) CME23.'piθ,bag
CPE24.'prθ1,bag YFE25.'pi1,bag YM26.'pi1,bag
OM27.'pi1,bag
chigger, redbug

Grasshopper

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snake doctor, dragonfly, mosquito hawk

bluebonnets, wine cups, Indian blanket
cedar, oak, elm


ds'simen, 'mini o:k, 'spaniJ ouk OF5.<!lm, 'tjares, beriz, 'hek, beri OML6.'lav, ouk, 'sarpres YME17.'side, 'lav, ouk, 'hek, beri, pi'kan.

_beggar-lice_

CFE1. 'be'ge la:s YM2. 'begelas OM3. 'beige, la:s CF4.0 OM5. 'begelas OME6. 'be'ge la:s CME7. 'spi6, gras CF8.0 OM9.0 OML0. 'gras, b3z OM11. 'gras, b3 YM12. 'gras, b3z, 'spi6, gras CF13.0 OFE14. b3z OF15. 'houg, haund OM16. 'be'ge la:s YM17. la:sid OF18. 'houg, haun YM19. 'gras's, b3 OFE20. 'houg, haun CME21. 'begel la:s OM22.0 CME23. 'gras's, b3z, 'spi6, gras's, 'kap7, b3z CME24. 'gras, fadz bras YME25. 'stikaz, b3z YM26. b3z OM27. 'be'ge la:s

_farm_


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ranch

CPE1.reintS YME2.reintS OM3.reintS CF4.reintS
OM5.reintS OME6.reintS CME7.reintS CF8.reintS
OF9.reintS OM10.reintS OM11.reintS YME12.reintS
CF13.Ø OFE14.reintS OF15.reintS OM16.reintS
YME17.reintS OF18.reintS YME19.'reintS
OFE20.reintS CME21.reintS OM22.reintS
CME23.'reintSiz CF24.reintS YFE25.reintS
YME26.reintS OM27.reintS

headquarters, big house, hacienda

CPE1.'reintS_haus YME2.'hed.kwortaz OM3.'hed.kworse
CF4.Ø OM5.'reintS_hed 'kworse OME6.'hed.kworse
CME7.'big_haus, 'famili_haus CF8.'big_haus OF9.Ø
OM10.Ø OM11.'reintS_haus YME12.'reintS_haus
CF13.Ø OFE14.'reintS_haus, 'hed.kwarse
OF15.'reintS_haus, 'OM16.'reintS_haus, 'hed.kwarse
YME17.'mein_haus OF18.Ø YME19.'not big enough
'reintS in this area to worry about that'
OFE20.'hed.kwortaz CME21.'reintS_haus
OM22.a'sirinda CME23.'mein_häus, 'reintS
'hed.kwortaz CPE24.'reintS_haus YFE25.Ø 'big_haus,
a'sirnde YME26.Ø OM27.'hed.kwortaz

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coat

CPE1.kot YME2.kot OM3.kout CF4.kout OM5.kout
OM15.kot OM16.kout YME17.kout OF18.kout
YME19.kot OFE20.kout CME21.kout OM22.c.kout
CME23.kout CPE24.kout YFE25.kout YM26.kout
OM27.kout

barn

CPE1.barn YME2.barn OM3.barn CF4.barn OM5.barn
OME6.barnz CME7.barn CF8.barn OF9.barn OM10.barn
OM11.barn YME12.b.lrn CF13.Ø OFE14.barn
OM15.barn OM16.barn YM17.barn OF18.barn
YME19.barn OFE20.barn CME21.barn OM22.barn
CME23.barn CPE24.barn YFE25.barn YM26.barn
OM27.barn

crop

CPE1.krops YME2.krops OM3.kr* p CF4.krap OM5.krops
OME6.krops CME7.krops CF8.krops OF9.kr*p
OM10.krap OM11.sp.krap YME12.krops OF13.Ø
OFE14.Ø OF15.krap OM16.krops YML7.krops
OF18.krap YME19.rap OFE20.krops CME21.krops
OM22.krap CME23.krap, kra:p CPE24.krap
YFE25.kra:p YM26.krap OM27.krops
maize, milo, cotton, corn

CFE1.kourn, o^uts, 'su,dat gra's YME2.ko^rn, hwit, 
outs 0M3.meiz, 'kat^n, ko^rn, outs, hwit, 'barli
CF4.outs, kourn OM5.kourn, meiz, 'kat^n OME6.outs, 
kourn, 'kat^n, 'mai,lo CME7.'kat^n, kourn, outs
CF8.'kat^n, korn, 'fid,meiz OF9.'kat^n, meiz, kourn,
kein 0M10.kourn, meiz, 'kat^n, hwit, outs
OM11.'kat^n, kourn, grein, meiz YME2.'kat^n, ko^rn,
meiz, outs, 'barli, 'hju,ben 'kloufe, 'brum,ko^rn
CF13.Ø CFE14.'ma:,lo, mez, hwit, korn, 'kat^n, he:
OF15.'kat^n, karn, meiz, outs, 'el,fe'lfe
OM16.ha'gire nj outs YM17.korn, hei, o^uts
OF18.karn, 'kat^n, meiz YME19.meiz, korn 0FE20.karn
hei, 'forid3, meiz CME21.'kat^n, ko^rn, meiz,
'brum,ko^rn, flaks OM22.'kat^n, ko^rn, 'fid,stafl
CME23.meiz, outs, korn, 'kat^n CFE24.'kat^n, ko^rn,
outs YFE25.'kat^n, meiz, outs, hwit YM26.Ø
OM27.gouts, korn, hwit

cow lot, cow pen

CFE1."either pin or lat YME2.pin 0M3.ka're:l, pin
CF4.lat OM5.ptrn, 'kau,lat OME6.pin, ka'raul
CME7.lat CF8.lat OF9.'pastfe 0M10.jard, fins, jäut
OM11.lat YME12.lat CF13.Ø 0FE14.pin, tra:ip
OF15.lat OM16.'kore'l YM17.'kau,pin OF18.'kau,pin
YME19.'kau,lat 0FE20.pin, ka're:l CME21.lat
OM22.stolz CME23. ptrn, 'ka'tl,pin, ka'raul

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CFE24. ka'raul YFE25. lat, "drugstore cowboys call it a corral" YME26. pin OME27. lat

corral, horse lot, horse pen, trap
CFE1. pin YME2. lat, trap "over 100 acres"
OM3. ke'rea'l, pin CP4. ke'raul OME5. 'hors, lat
OM10. trap OM11. pin YME12. lat "could call it a pin"
OM16. 'kor, l YME17. hors' pin OF16. 'hors, pin YME19. lats
OFE20. ke'rea'lz CME21. 'hors, lat OM22. 'kou, raul
CME23. ke'raul CFE24. pin, ke'raul YFE25. trap
YM26. 'sterbl "I know whatcha talkin about"
OM27. 'hors:tolz, pin

pig pen, hog pen, sty
CFE1. pin YME2. pin OM3. 'pig, pr'n CF4. 'pig, pin
OM5. 'hog, pin OME6. pin CME7. pin CF8. 'pig, pin
OFE14. pen OF15. 'pig, pin OM16. pin, stal
YME17. 'pig, pin OF18. 'pi'g, pr'n YME19. lats, pinz
OFE20. stolz, pr'nz CME21. pin, 'pig, pin OM22. star
CME23. ho?e'pig, pin CFE24. pin, sta'r YFE25. pin
YM26. 'pig, pin OM27. 'pig, pin

tusks, tushes
CFE1. task YME2. 'ta'sz, ta'sk OM3. ta's CF4. ta'sk
OM5. ta's: OME6. tasks CME7. task CF8. task OF9. tas:k
Corrected self quickly" COE21.tasks OM22.tasks COE23.task CFE24.tasks YFE25.task: k YM26.task, no, task "knew it rhymed with 'sampa laikat" OM27.task'c

coop


Hereford, Angus, Braham, Charolais, Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey

CE1.'hőfěd, 'blěk,ęğges, 'brımə YME2."any others you want me to 'mintšen" OM3.'hőfěd, 'blěk,ęğges, roun 'džem, 'Sare,lei CF4.'hwait,fer s OM5.'hőfěd, 'Sare,lei:, 'ęğges OME6.'hőfěd, 'ęğges, 'sęnte,ąstrudęs, 'Sare,lei CME7.'hőfěd, 'ęğges, 'houl,stin, 'gęnzi CF8.'dʒʒiz, 'hwait,fer s OF9.'hwait,ferst OM10.Ø OM11.'ębedin 'ęğges, 'hwait,ferst, 'Sare,leiz YME12.'hőfěd, 'ęğges, 'brımə, 'Sare,lei, 'bręęges, 'gęnzi CF3.Ø
milk

OFE14.'hǝfǝdz, blǝk 'æ̃gǝs, 'bremǝz,  'ǝrǝlè, 'brefǝd
OFL5.'tǝrziz,  'ǝrǝ,le  OML6.blǝk 'æ̃gǝs, 'hǝfǝd
YML7. rǝd 'æ̃gǝs, 'hǝfǝd, blǝk 'æ̃gǝs,  'ǝrǝ,le
OFL8.'hǝfǝd, blǝk 'æ̃gǝs YML9.'hǝfǝdz, 'sǝnte
ǝ'trudis OFE20.'dzǝziz, blǝk 'æ̃gǝs, 'ǝrǝ,le
CME21.'hǝfǝd, 'ǝrǝ,le, 'kǝrt, hǝrn,  'houl, stin
OM22.'dzǝzi, 'bremǝ CME23.'hǝfǝdz, 'ǝrǝ,le,
'ǝ'gǝs. CFE24.'kǝrt, hǝrn,  'houl, stin, 'ǝ'gǝs,
'hǝfǝd, 'dzǝzi YFE25.'rǝd,  'æ̃gǝs, blǝk 'æ̃gǝs,
'bremǝ, 'hwaıt, fǝrs,  'houl, stin,  'sǝnte ǝ'trudis
YM26.'æ̃gǝs, 'hǝfǝd,  'sǝnte ǝ'trudis OM27.'bǝfǝdz

wool

CPE1. wu:1 YME2.wu:1 OML3.wu:1 CF4. wu:1 OML5. wu:1
OF15. wu:1 OML6. wu:1 YML7. wu:1 OF18. wu:1
Appaloosa, Quarter horse, Thoroughbred, grullo, palomino, dun

CFE1. 'apəˌluːse, 'kwɔːrtəˌhɔːrs, dən, grei, braun,
saddle, girth, bridle, stirrup

CFEL. 'sæd1, 'brædl, st3æps, g3t, 'blæŋkt

YME2. 'sæd1, 'bræd1, st3æps, g3t

OM3. 'sæd1, 'brædal, st3æps, g30

CF4. 'sæd1, 'bræd1, st3æps, g30

OM5. 'sæd1, 'st3æps, g30

OME6. 'sæd1, 'braid1, 'st3æp, g30

CF8. 'sæd1, 'bræd1, st3æps, g3t

OF9. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æp, goertc or 'bélı,bänd

OME10. 'sæd1, 'braidal, st3æps, g3d1

OME11. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æp, g30

YME12. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æps, g30

CF13.0 OFE14. 'sæd1, 'bræd1, st3æp, g30, 'blæŋkit

OF15. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æps, 'rim or what do you call 'em-bælhit'

OM16. 'sæd1, 'braidal, st3æp, g30

YME17. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æps, g3t, 'blæŋkit

OF18. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æp, g3t

YME19. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æp, g30, 'blæŋkit

CFE20. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æps, g30

CFE21. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æp, g30

CFE22. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æps, g30

CFE23. 'sæd1, 'braid1, st3æps, g30

CFE24. 'sæd1, 'braid1
tank, pond

CPE1.tank, dσt:σŋk to distinguish from windmill tank
YME2.tank OM3.tank CF4.tank OM5.'stak tank,
'farm,pond is term used by soil conservationists from
U.S.D.A. OME6.tank, pan CME7.tank CF8.tank
OF9.tank OM10.tank OM11.tank, in. c.pand "we call
it a tank, but it's really a pond" YME12.tank CF13.Ø
OF14.tank OF15.tank OM16.'wa2σ pand or tank
YM17.tank OF18.tank YME19.tank OFE20.tank
CME21.tank "to distinguish from that at a windmill
some say 'dσt, tank, in other places in the country
they would call it a pond" OM22.tank CME23.tank
"well, its 'fournali called a 'fourn pand because
brought in by soil conservationists. . . ."
CFE24.tank YFE25.pand, "if natural, tank if manmade"
YM26.tank OM27.tank

fence

CPE1.fints YME2.fints OM3.fints CF4.fints
OM5.fints OME6.fints CME7.fints CF8.fints
OF9.fints OM10.fins OM11.fints YME12.fints
CF13.Ø OFE14.fins OF15.fints OM16.fins, waχr fins

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barbed wire

CFE1.'babd, wair YME2.'bab, wor OM3.'barb, wair,
'nieg wair CF4.'barbd, wair OM5.'barb, wair
OM6.'barb, wafr CME7.'bab, wair CF8.'bab, wair
OF9.'bab, wair OM10.'bab, wair OM11.'barbd, wair
YME12.'bab, wair CF13.'OF14.'barbd, wair
OF15.'bab, wair OM16.'barb, waiYME17.'bab, wai
OF18.'bab, waiYME19.'bab, waiOF20.c.'wai;
CME21.'barbd, wair OM22.'barbd waiCME23.'bab, wai;
CFE24.'bab, waiYME25.'bab, waiYME26.'bab, wai
OM27.'bab, wai

posts

CFE1.pousts YME2.poust OM3.pousts CF4.poust
OM5.pousts OM6.pousts CME7.pousts CF8.poust
OF9.pousts OM10.poust OM11.pousts YME12.poust
CF13.'OF14.pousts OF15.pousts OM16.poust
YME17.pousts OF18.poust YME19.poust OF20.pousts
CME21.pousts OM22.'side pousts CME23.poust
CFE24.pousts YME25.pousts OM26.'side pousts
OM27.pousts.

staple

CFE1.'stiplz YME2.'stipl, 'stipl has learned to
say the latter, his father still uses the first
OM3.'steipalz CF4.'stipalz, 'stepalz OM5.'stepal
OME6.'stepalz CME7."used to say 'stepal, now use
arg pousts CF8.'stipolz OF9.'stipalz
OM10.'stipalz OMLl.'stipalz YME12.'stipalz CF13.Ø
OM14.'stepelz OF15.'stepelz" OML6.'stepal
YM17.'stepal OF18.'stepel YME19.'stepel, 'stepel
"drive into a fence" OFE20.'stepelz
CME21.'stepelz OME22.'stepelz CME23.'stepelz
CFE24.neil bragz YFE 25.'stepelz YME26.Øe ne'rʒelz
OM27.'stepelz

hammer
CFE1.'hæmə YME2.'hæmə OM3.'hæmə CF4.'hæmə
OM5.'hæmə OME6.'hæmə CME7.'hæmə CF8.'hæmə
OF9.'hæmə OML0.'hæmə OMLl.'hæmə YME12.'hæmə
CF13.Ø OFE14.'hæmə OF15.'hæmə OML6.'hæmə
YM17.'hæmə OF18.'hæmə YME19.'hæmə OFE20.'hæmə
CME21.'hæmə OME22.'hæmə CME23.'hæmə CFE24.'hæmə
YFE25.'hæmə YME26.'hæmə OM27.'hæmə

steady
CFE1.'stədɪ YME2.'stədɪ OM3.c.'steˈdi
CF4.'steˈdi OF5.'stədɪ "while I tamp it" hwal a
"tamp it" OME6.'stədɪ "while I tamp it" CME7.'stədɪ
CF8.'stədɪ, 'steˈdi OF9.'steˈdɪ, 'steˈdɪ
OM10.sp.'steˈdɪ OMLl.sp.'stədɪ YME12.'stədɪ CF13.Ø
sweat, perspiration

cold, stable, tepid

in a hole in the dirt dart

hand, ranch hand, hired hand, cowboy
horse breaker, horse trainer, cowboy, wrangler

farm hand, farm laborer
OM10.'farm, hand OM11.'farm 'leibəə YME12.'farm, han
CF13.Ø OFE14.Ø OFE15.'farm, hand OM16.'farm, hand
YME17.'farm hand OF18.'farm YME19.Ø
OF20.'farm, hand, 'leibəə or 'gardnə CME21.Ø
OM22.'farm, hand CME23.'farm, hand CME24.'farm, hand
YME25.Ø YME26.Ø YME27.'leibəə

singletree
CFE1.'s1 sig1 YME2.Ø OM3.'set1 sig1, tri
CF4.'sig1, tri OM5.'set1 sig1, tri OME6.'sig1, tri
CME7.'sig1, tri CME8.'set1 sig1, tri OF9.'sig1, tri
'svine OM10.'sig1, tri OM11.'sig1, tri
YME12.'set1 sig1, tri CF13.Ø OFE14.'sig1, tri "that's
out of date" OF15.Ø OM16.'se sig1, tri
YME17.'se sig1, tri OF18.'sig1, tri YME19.'sig1, tri
OF20.'sig1, tri CME21.'sig1, tri OM22.Ø CME23.Ø
CME24.Ø YME25.Ø YME26.Ø YME27.'set1 sig1, tri

doubletree
CFE1.Ø jouk, tag of the wagon, 'treis, tjeinz
YME2.'dabl, tri I guess OM3.'dabl, triz
CF4.'dabl, tri OM5.'dabl, tri OME6.'dabl, tri
CME7.'dabl, tri CME8.'dabl, tri OF9.'dabl, tri
OM10.'dabl, tri OM11.'dabl, tri YME12.'dabl, tri
CF13.Ø OFE14.'dabl, tri OF15.Ø OM16.'dabl, tri
YME17.'dabl, tri OF18.'dabl, tri YME19.'dabl, tri
OF20.'dabl, tri CME21.'dabl, tri OM22.Ø CME23.Ø

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sled, slide, drag

disc plow, cultivator, planter, mold board plow,
YFE25.'traktø, plau YM26.plau:, 'traktø OM27.plauz,
'tilæz, 'moul, bourd plauz

good soil, bad soil, blackland, caliche, waxy
CFE1.'puræ'raki YME2.'hævi blæk soi in
'væ'lijz, kæ'litzi soi or 'doubi CF4.'hævi OM5.'hævi
OME6.'doubi hiliz, sam 'blæk, læn ð 'olso 'red, læn
CME7.'red CF8.'blæk, læn OM10.'blæk, læn soi
OM11.'hævi 'blæk, læn YME12.'kræi, 'blæk, læn CF13.'kræi
OFE14.'kræi, blæk 'wæ'ksi kræi: OF15.'sændi
OM16.'raki, mixed soi "between black and gray"
YM17.'mousli 'raki OF18.'raki YME19.'kæ'litzi
OFE20.'blæk, læn wiχ 'sændi CME21.'blæk, weksi læn
OM22.'blæk, læn CME23.'blæk, øt CFE24.'blæk, læn to
the east, kæ'litzi to the west" YFE25.'blæk, læn
præri, 'loumi, 'sændi YM26.'fæ: OM27.'blæk, læn

furrows
CFE1.'fæ: YME2.'fæz OM3.'fæz CF4.'færoz
OM5.'færoz OME6.'fæz CME7.'fæz CF8.'færoz
OF9.'fæ: OM10.'fæz OM11.'færoz YME12.'færoz
CF13.'fæz OFE14.'færoz OF15.'færoz OM16.'fæz
YM17.'færæz OF18.'fæz YME19.'fæz OFE20.'færæz
CME21.'færæz OM22.'færæz CME23.'fæ: CFE24.'fæz
YFE25.'færæz YM26.'færæz OM27.'færæz

brush
CFE1.'braz YME2.'braz OM3.'braz CF4.'øre,braz
bulldozer, chain, axe, grubbing hoe, burn

harrow, disc harrow, tooth harrow, chisel sweep

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whetstone, whetrock,

grindstone
stone" 'θlaif, stoun 0M10.' grain, stoun
OM11.' grain, stoun YME12.' grain, stoun CF13.Ø
OFE14.' grain, stoun OF15.' grain, stoun
OM16.' grain, rak YME17.' grain, stoun OF18.' grain, rak
YME19.' grain, stoun OFE20.' grain, stoun
CM21.' grain, stoun OM22.' grain, stoun
CM23.' grain, stoun CFE24.Ø YFE25."it's not a flint
flint, I guess it's just a 'grainâe"
YM26.' grain, stoun OM27.' grain, stoun

borrow it

CFE1.' baro YME2.' baro OM3.c.' baro, in c.' bari
CF4.' bare OM5.' baro it OME6.' bari CME7.' bare
CF8.' barO it OF9.' bar: OM10.' baro OM11.' bare it
YME12.' bar: it CF13.Ø OFE14.' baro it OF15.' bare it
OM16.' bbre it YM17.' bare OF18.' bari YME19.' barit:
OFE20.' baro it CM21.' bare it OM22.' baro it
CM23.' bare CFE24.' baro it YFE25.1ind it:u mi,
' baro it YM26.' bbr: OM27.' baro

oil

ruined

worn out, dobie, caliche

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la*m la*Ik

mott, shinnery

CFEI."we don' have any" YME2.a friend from Uvalde refers to an elm mat OM3.'regli laiv ouk is scrub oak where land is poor CF4.Ø OM5.Ø OME6.'skrab'ouk CME7.'skrab ouk CF8.Ø OF9.'skrab'ouk OM10.'weist,lan OM11.braʃ, "don't have little oaks here" YME12.'baʃt'n, 'āsoloet CFI3.Ø OFE14.'sari,land, 'pu:r,land OF15.Ø "oh, you mean the 'laiv,ouks OM16.'skrabi,ouk YME17.'braʃ,lan" OF18.me 'skit lam "I reckon" YME19.'skrabi ouk lam OF20.'ṣr:nri CME21.Ø OM22.'skrab,ouk fild or lam CME23.braʃ or mats CFE24.Ø YFE25.Ø YM26.'prerì,lan OM27.'ṣn,ouk "see a lot of it around Junction"

mesquite thicket, Roosevelt willows, Hoover willows, prairie willows

CFEI.mz'skit 'θikıt YME2.'θikıt OM3.here some kind of a willow bu'lß growing in 'dirı̂tı̂z CF4.Ø OM5.'huva,willz also used 'rouzı̂,velt 'wilz OME6.me'skit 'kavø lan, 'ruzı̂,velt willz CME7.mr'skit 'θızı̂,kıs, mr'skit flı̂ı̂ts, 'prı̂,ri,willz CF8.'wilz here OF9."don't have much mesquite here, 'drar'willz OM10.'weist,lan OM11.'ruze,velt 'wilz YME12.me'skit patsı̂ CFI3.Ø OFE14.gu:da 'həvi landı̂, 'rozi,velt braʃ, solt 'side CF15.mr'skit,gras, mr'skit,grı̂ı̂s OM16.'ruze,velt 'wilz, "don't know
anything about mesquite" YM17.Ø OF18.Ø
YM19."skit, læn OFE20."somebody's name" 'huve
'wiloz CME21."spars, wud "where brush grows real
thick" OM22.Ø CME23.Ø CME24.Ø "it's a phrase
with bra: $ in it" YFE25.Ø YM26.Ø OM27."rouzz, velt
'wiloz
canyon, gully, gulch, gorge, ravine, draw
CFE1.galt$, 'va:li "wider" YME2.pæ$'s OM3.pæ$'s
CF4."ga:li OM5."hal & OME6.swæ'tg CME7.go'$rd3
"place where you cut out an opening" wo$
YMEL2.ru'vin, 'hal & CFE3.Ø OFE4."kænjen
OF15."væli, 'pla'tou OM16."kænjen YM17.smo$-'va:li
OF18."kænjen YMEL9.dro OFE20."kænjen CME21.gord3,
'kænjen OM22."lou, læn CME23."kinjen CME24."væli,
"might call it a 'gæli too" YFE25.e dro YM26.re'vin
OM27."væliz
dry creek, branch, arroyo
CFE1.kriks dra YME2.dra krik OM3.krik, 'drai,krik,
e'roujez CF4.krik, brevi$n't$h OM5.kriks gon dra
OME6.wa$, 'dra,wa$ CME7.'dra,krik CF8.'dra,trimbed
OF9.'drai,krik OM10.krik OM11.e 'drai,krik, e 'drai,
,riv$ YME2.trim, 'batm "I don't know" CFE3.Ø
OFE14.dit$h, krik "only carries water when it rains"
OF15."drai, bed$ OM16. dra'brevi$n't$h, in c. 'drai,krik
chuck hole, chug hole

hound dog, cur, no'count, sorry

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sheep, goats, horses, cattle

CFE1.gouts, Sip, hbrs or two YME2.kauz, Sip, gouts
OM3.Sip, gouts, 'kætʃl CF4.kauz, Sip, gouts
OM5.Sip, gouts, 'kætʃl 'hbrsz OME6.'kætʃl, 'hbrsz Sip, gouts, hogz OME7.'kætʃl, Sip, gouts, hogz
CF8.kauz, Sip, gout OF9.kauz, Sip OM10.'houl, stin,
'Sort.horn, 'hœfæd OM11.'kætʃl, hœgz, Sip, gouts
YME12.'kætʃl, Sip, gouts, hogz, 'tʃiknæz CFE3.Ø
OFE4.'bif,kætʃl, 'deri,kætʃl, 'horsiz, Sip, gots
gout, kauz OFE20.'harsiz, 'kætʃl, Sip, gouts
CME21.'kætʃl, Sip, gouts OM22.mjulz, 'horsiz
CME23.'kætʃl, Sip, gouts CFE21.kjauz, 'horsiz, gouts Sip YFE25.'kætʃl, 'horsiz, Sip, gouts YME26.kauz,
pigz, 'tʃiknæz OM27.'kætʃl, Sip, gouts

bull, male

CFE1.buJl, 'papa,kau or just 'papa YME2.buJl, meil
OM3.buJl, stir, meil CFE4.buJl, 'tourou she was

cows, heifer

kauz

calved, had a calf, dropped a calf

son who has a degree from Texas A. and M. says drapt a ks e ef 0M22.miiks CME23.kaTvd

orphan, dogie, maverick, stray

"I'd say, very few brand around here"

YME12.'orfent CME13.'mævrik, 'dougi no brand

YME19.heed a ka£f, "spripin OFE14.'mævrik, 'dougi no brand YME23.'mævrik meaning doesn't belong

Talk OFE20.'mævrik meaning doesn't belong
CME21.'orfæn kaεf OM22.'mæværk for both motherless and no brand CME23.'bæstæd CFE24.Ø YFE25.'mæværk YM26.'orfæn kaεf OM27.'orfæn, 'mæværk no brand stallion, stud

CFE1.'stæljen, stød YME2.stød, 'stæljen seems more 'porle tap OM3.stød, 'stæljen CF4.stød OM5.'stæljen or stød latter most used OME6.'stæljen stød CME7.colt called 'hars,koult CF8.'stæljen OF9.stød OM10.stød OM11.stød, 'stæljen YME12.'stæljen CF13.Ø OF14.'stæljen OF15.'stæljen OM16.'stæljen YM17.sug.stød OF18.'stæljen YME19.hors (gelding) a few are stød or 'stæljen OF19.stød, 'stæljen CME21.'stæljen OM22.'stæljen CME23.stød CFE24.e 'jurt,mæl hors iz æ 'stæljen YFE25.'gildig or a 'stæljen, 'gildig is a male horse that's been cut YM26.stød OM27.'stæljen filly

CFE1.'fìli YME2.'fìli OM3.'fìli CF4.sp.'fìli OM5.'fìli OM6.'fìli CME7.'fìli CF8.sp.'fìli OF9.sp.'fìli OM10.Ø OM11.'fìli YME12.sp.'fìli CF13.Ø OF14.'fìli OF15.'fìli OM16.'fìli YM17.sug.'fìli OF18.'fìli YME19.'fìli OFE20.'fìli CME21.'fìli OM22.mær, foul, "don't know of other terms" CME23.'fìli CFE24.'fìli

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wild horse, mustang, outlaw, bronco

small paint horse
herd, string, bunch, remuda

CFE1.had "everyone around here just has 2 or 3"
YME2.str 'gidi , ri 'mude OM3.ri 'mude "used to have 3
'ho rtsiz to 1 man, usually three dozen horses and a
dozen cowboys" CF4.had OM5.had OME6.ri 'mude

CME7.had CF8.had OF9.Ø OML0.had, wife spelled the
word OML1.bantj e 'sadd 'ho rsiz YMEL2.had CF13.Ø
OFE14.strj OF15.bantj e 'ho rsiz: OML6.ri'mandez
"is that it?" YML7.'pek e 'horsiz OF18.Ø
YME19.sug, ri 'mado, bantj OFE20.had, re 'mude
CME21.had "I guess" OML2.had CME23.had CFE24.had
YFE25.had YML6.had "25 or 30" OML2.'regl

get up,

CFE1.'gidi,Ap or git YME2.click OM3.'gid,Ap if
working a ho rs, if riding tatim wiθ mar hilz wiθ mar
spζζ CF4.'gidap OM5.'gidap OME6.'gid,Ap or spζζ
CME7.'gid,Ap CF8.'gi?ap OF9.'gi?ap OML0.'les, gouv
OFE14.'gidap OF15.'get 'Ap OML6.'gid,Ap YML7.'spζζ

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whoa

CFE1.wou YME2.hou, wou OM3.wou CFE4.wou OM5.wou
OM6.wou CME7.hou, hwou CP8.wou: OF9.wou:
OF18.wou, "pull the bridle" YME19.wou ə OFE20.hwou
CME21.wou OM22.wou CME23.wou, or pliz wou
CFE24.wou YFE25.wou "to stop her; 'izi, if too fast" YM26.wou OM27.hou:hou:

haw, gee

CFE1.ho, d3i "not remember which direction, heard Dad use with a team of mules" YME2.ho, leəft, d3i "heard used with 'harsiz" OM3.ho, d3i ('aks-te tok) remembers hearing terms when six years old CFE4.ə
OM5.ho(left), d3i(right) OME6.ho, d3i, "voice and d3ab with a stick used more with oxen" CME7.ə CFE8.ə
OF9.ho, d3i not know direction, used with 'aksiz
OM10.used only with oxen, not remember terms
OM11.used with oxen, he remembered directions after
I used the terms YM12.Ø CF13.Ø OFE14. used with steers, but informant always used reins OF15.Ø She did not recall the terms, but her husband did. He said an 8 ox team hauled lumber from Bastrop, Texas for their home. OM16. ho*, d3i YM17.Ø OF18.Ø to 'rn 'em around YM19.Ø OFE20. ho, d3i not recall direction, "used with steers not oxen" CME21.Ø OM22. d3i-one way-all he could remember CME23. ho, d3i not remember directions OFE24.Ø can't remember YFE25.Ø YM26.Ø OM27. ho(left), d3i(right) "use more with oxen"

wheelhorse, near horse, leader

CFEl."something about the lid YMEL2.Ø OM3. sug. 'hwil ho* rs CF4.Ø OM5. 'nis(right), 'of(left) OME6.Ø CME7.Ø CF8.Ø OF9.Ø OM10.Ø "wouldn't call 'em no names" OM11. first team 'lidaz, 'hwil, tim nearest the wagon YM12.Ø CF13.Ø OFE14.'lid, hors OF15.Ø she "I'm getting old and forgetting these things." OM16.(left)njis, (right) of YM17.Ø OF18.Ø YME19.Ø OFE20.'lid, hors CME21.Ø OM22.Ø CME23.Ø CFE24.Ø YFE25.Ø YM26.'lid, hors OM27.'of, han hors, (left) and 'rart, han

roping rope, lariat, reata, lasso

CFEl.'roupiq roup YM22.'roupin roup OM3.'lasso, 'roupiq roup(made of 'sasal 'hbrd, twisted roup one
int's, about 30 feet long with no knots in it.

CP4.'lær' so OM5.'lær' so OM6.'læso, 'roupín roup
CME7.'between you and I' 'lær'et, 'roupín roup
CP8.'lær'et OF9.'Ropín roup OM10.'Ropín Rop
OM11.'lær'et, 'roupín roup YME12.'lær'op, hupt roup CF13.Ø OFE14.'læso OF15.Ø OM16.'læso
"that's a Mexican name" YME17.'lær'et OF8.'lær'et,
'roupín roup YME19.'roupín roup OFE20.'lær'et(noun),
'lær'su(verb) CME21.'lær'et, as kids only used term
'roupín roup OM22.'læso CME23.'lær'so OFE24.'læso
YFE25.'lær'et or roup YM26.'læso OM27.'læso,
ma'katei, roup

brand, mark ears

CPE1.bræns, 'tæ.tu ri:z YME2.'iæ,marks OM3.'brændiq
'iæ,markæ CP4.iæz OM5.brænæ, 'iæ,marks
OM6.brænz, 'iæ,mørks, 'tætæ now CME7.klip, natʃ
çør iæz CP8.'markin a:rn, kliplæ z OF9.brændæm,
iæz OM10.brænd OM11.'brændiq æi:æn, 'kat,iæ
YME12.'brændæd, kliplæ çør iæz, 'tætæ CF13.Ø
OFE14.bræn, 'pu:tiæ æ 'namæ ln æ æ OF15.'bæ:nd æm
kat aut 'samæiq "we never marked ours...just
'mir'kip kjæus" OM16.brænd, mark çør iæz YME17.bræn,
kat çør iæz OF18.'brændændæn, kat çør iæz
YME19.'brændæn, 'iæ,mark OFE20.bræn æ 'æ,marks,
"gat's out their eÁ:æz" CME21.brænæ, 'tæ,turn,
'natʃ,æz OM22.'brændiq, markt çør iæz
thief, rustler

CME23. noun, nat jer i; qa CFE24. noun, ni'it i

CME25. 'brandip, on goats and sheep klip
jer i;z YM26. noun, 'ise, marks OM27. 'brand


dinner, supper

CME1. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sla:pæ(night) YME2. 'dr:næ(noon),
'sapæ(night) OM3. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sapæ(night)
CME4. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sapæ(night) OM5. 'dr:næ(noon),
'sapæ(night) OME6. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sapæ(night)
CME7. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sapæ(night) CF8. 'dr:næ(noon),
'sapæ(night) OF9. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sapæ(night)
OM10. 'dr:næ(noon), 'sapæ(night) OM11. 'dr:næ(noon),

CME7. now, used to call it 'dr:næ, 'sapæ(night)
YM17. "lantš is 'dins, 'sapə(night) OP18. 'drə'nə (twɛə'v), 'sapə(night) YM19. said first 'dins(night) then 'sapə(night) "it's 'verəbl" OPE20. 'drə('mɪd]ə deɪ), 'sapə(night) "now they call it dinner" CME21. "oul ta'im 'saðən staɪl, we eat ave big meal in the middle of the day. We call it 'dins, 'sapə(night meal)" OM22. 'sapə(night) "more formal now is dinner, but that don't sound right" 'dins(noon) CME23. 'drə'nə(noon), 'sapə(night) CFE24. lantš(noon) 'dins(night), "I call 'sapə 'dins now" YFE25. 'drə'nə ('ɪvniʊ), lantš(noon) OM26. 'dins (noon), 'sapə(night)

Mexican, German, Jew Pudding

Jew Pudding OM22. 'kib?pi, Lebanese CM23. 'meksikan fud, 'pitse pa', kænd tjap 'sui "best cooks in the County are out aroun' Uhland. If we had a recipe I would hope it was one of theirs." CM24. 'meksikan fud æm'brou33, fra:d 'tji7:kim YME25. 'meksikan fud, 'Siške, bab, 'barbi, kju, 'houm:erid 'kabrø pa'z, 'houm:erid 'swit, bredz YM26. spe'geti, 'pitse OM27. 'meksikan fud; tø'maliz, wøst, 'søsidz
VITA

Betty Ruth Heard was born in Marshall, Texas, July 2, 1935. She attended public schools in Marshall, Texas, Maplewood, New Jersey and Lafayette, Louisiana. In 1957 she was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in Speech at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana. The Master of Arts degree in Speech was earned at the Louisiana State University in 1959 while serving as a graduate teaching assistant.

In September, 1959, she began teaching at Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos, Texas and remained there for nine years.

In 1963-1964 all course work and language requirements for the Ph.D. degree were completed. During this year she worked as a graduate teaching assistant. With the support of a Dissertation-year Fellowship awarded by the Graduate School she spent 1967-1968 in residence and completed her doctorate. In 1968-1969 she will assume a position at the University of Hawaii, Hilo Campus, Hilo, Hawaii teaching phonetics and dialect remediation.
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Major Field: Speech

Title of Thesis: A Phonological Analysis of the Speech of Hays County, Texas

Approved:

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Date of Examination: October 2, 1968