

Note From the Editor

With this issue of *Names* I become the eighth editor in the thirty-five years this journal has contributed to the science of onomastics. The location of this position in South Dakota may be seen as a geographical readjustment and a return. During the last twenty-five years, the journal has been guided by the wise and scholarly editing of four scholars in the East: Wallace McMullen (1962-65) in New Jersey and Conrad Rothrauf (1969-79), Murray Heller (1980-81), and Kelsie Harder (1966-68 and 1982-87) in upstate New York. In its first years, *Names* was on the West Coast, with both Erwin Gudde (1953-56) and Madison Beeler (1957-59) at Berkeley. It is a return because on its way to the East, the editor's position stopped for two years in *North* Dakota, under Demetrius Georgacas (1960-61). It is a long tradition of excellence, and I step into this position with a sense of humility and great trepidation.

In a relatively brief association with the American Name Society, I have been fortunate to have as mentors some of the giants in onomastics. Claude Henry Neuffer, whose periodical *Names in South Carolina* excited me to the idea of studying names in my native state, encouraged and supported me in my effort to produce a short article. Shortly after my move to South Dakota twenty years ago, I met Edward C. Ehrensperger, with whom I shared many interests. His enthusiasm for name study and his tireless efforts to support scholarship are well known to most members of the American Name Society; I was fortunate to be able to have him close by and available for consultation and cooperation in my work on South Dakota names until he died in 1984 at the age of eighty-nine. Neuffer and Ehrensperger were the first but not by any means the only scholars to whom I owe my interest and enthusiasm. To name the others would require more space than I have allotted myself in this brief personal introduction.

Last year, as an associate editor, I asked a few people for suggestions about the directions *Names* should take. Then, at the meeting of the Society in Dallas last May, I chaired a panel that brought together Leonard Ashley, Wayne Finke, Marion Harris, Alan Rayburn, and Jack Wages to discuss "The Future of *Names*." Others who were not able to be in Dallas but who wrote with suggestions were John Algeo, Edwin Lawson, William Loy, Thomas Markey, Celia Millward, W. F. H. Nicolaisen, Robert Rennick, Richard Woods, and Wilbur Zelinsky.

Many ideas surfaced, and some of those people who made suggestions will find them incorporated into this issue. The consensus, however, was that *Names* should keep the same focus, appearance, and frequency that it has had in its thirty-five years. The journal has offered a balance of articles studying various kinds of names, especially placenames, literary names, and personal names, and I will strive to keep this balance. Excellent maps and illustrations have appeared in past issues, and I hope to increase the use of these, so long as they are of a high quality. The quality of the articles must also remain high, and I will con-

tinue to have all manuscripts reviewed by at least two readers. The journal will remain a quarterly, although this issue and the next are double numbers so that we can economically get back on a regular schedule.

I have introduced a few minor changes and at least one major one. Page numbers for each article appear on the cover. Major articles begin on odd-numbered pages. A new section called Names Forum will allow readers to respond to articles and reviews. An important change is the requirement that all documentation will follow the form recommended by the Modern Language Association, about which I say more below. Beginning with the 1989 issues, I will ask authors to supply a brief abstract to accompany each article. I hope to have these abstracts translated into one or more foreign languages.

If this issue of *Names* has succeeded, it is largely because of the effort that many people have put into it. Most of the articles had been submitted and even accepted before I began my responsibilities, and previous editor Kelsie Harder had already spent time corresponding with the authors and editing several of the papers. Marion Harris, associate editor and typesetter, had also devoted time and energy to these papers. Others, especially past and present members of the Board of Editors, read and evaluated these papers and made suggestions for revisions. Their work, which so often goes unnoticed, should be honored. Among these are John Algeo, Leonard Ashley, Wayne Finke, Donald Greiner, Edwin Lawson, William Loy, Celia Millward, Elizabeth Rajec, Jack Wages, Susan Wolfe, Richard Woods, and Wilbur Zelinsky. I would also like to mention Elizabeth Goehring, who has been most helpful in the long preparation for this issue.

By the time this issue reaches the members of the American Name Society, I will be in Germany on a Fulbright-supported faculty exchange at The University of Oldenburg. Correspondence, including manuscripts, sent to me at the University of South Dakota will still reach me or will be handled by my associate Elizabeth Goehring. Until the end of July 1989, I can also be reached at my address in West Germany: Professor Thomas J. Gasque, Fach Anglistik, Universität Oldenburg, D-2900 Oldenburg.

On the following two pages is a guide that may be useful to those who wish to submit manuscripts for publication. Space limitations require that it be brief and simplistic, and I would suggest that potential authors look at the excellent articles in this issue as models for further guidance.

Thomas J. Gasque
University of South Dakota, Vermillion

Submission Of Manuscripts To *Names*

Names welcomes original articles from members and nonmembers¹ on any aspect of onomastics. The articles should be brief, no more than about fifteen pages. Shorter articles of five to eight pages are also welcome; articles of one or two pages will be treated as notes. Regardless of length, each article should focus clearly on a single thesis. An abstract of no more than sixty words should accompany the manuscript. Except under special conditions, such as a glossary or a bibliography, each article should take the form of an essay with a clear beginning, middle, and end.

The readers of *Names* come from several disciplines. Adopt a non-technical style and define any terms that may not be familiar to non-specialists. If you use maps or illustrations, follow the guidelines on the next page (Fig. 1).

Send at least two copies—three is preferred—typed, double-spaced, on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper to Thomas J. Gasque, Editor, *Names*, Department of English, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069. Because manuscripts are sent for peer review and the reviewers are not told the identity of the authors, do not put your name or academic affiliation anywhere on the paper itself; rather, include a title page with your name, affiliation, and the title of the paper.

Papers will be acknowledged but not returned unless sufficient postage is supplied. Because of the review process, acceptance or rejection may take several months. In some instances, final acceptance may depend on revisions. If you use a word-processor, you are encouraged to submit the final copy, after acceptance, in machine-readable form (ASCII is preferred). Be sure to include a paper copy too.

Scholarly writing of the sort accepted for publication in *Names* requires that sources be identified. "The most practical way" to do this "is to insert brief parenthetical acknowledgements in the manuscript wherever you incorporate another's words, facts, or ideas" (Achtert and Gibaldi 163). This form, adopted by the Modern Language Association in 1985, will be the standard for *Names*. All sources are gathered at the end of the paper with complete information, such as inclusive page numbers of articles. These sources are then cited parenthetically in the text, as has been done with the quotation in this paragraph. Authors not familiar with this system should locate a copy of the book cited below or find a recent handbook of writing which explains the MLA Style.

The MLA Style permits endnotes for explanatory purposes or for references that would be cumbersome in the text. As a general rule, long notes should be avoided; material important enough to be included should be included in the text itself.

Note

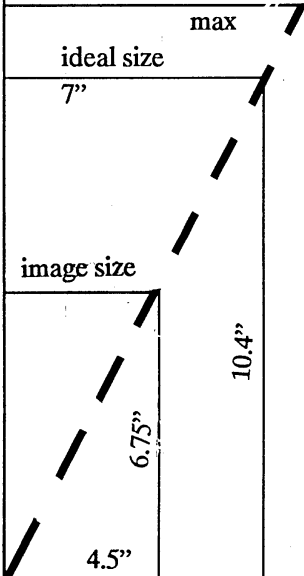
¹ Authors must be members of the American Name Society when the article is published.

Work Cited

Achtert, Walter S., and Joseph Gibaldi. *The MLA Style Manual*. New York: MLA, 1985.

It is the responsibility of authors to furnish, when appropriate, high-quality, professional-looking illustrations with their articles. Willaims G. Loy, Geography, University of Oregon, the Cartographic Editor of *Names*, has provided the following guidelines.

The final dimensions for an illustration in *Names* cannot exceed a width of 4.5 inches (11.43 cm) and a height of 6.75 inches (17.15 cm). Unless the caption is incorporated in the illustration, space should be allowed for placement of a caption above or below the frame; the length then, should be no greater than about 6.25 inches (15.88 cm) the dimensions of the frame surrounding this note. Illustrations drawn within these limitations can be reproduced at drafting scale.



Illustrators normally work oversize to make the final drawing look better. One way to assure correct proportions when reducing is to draw the final image area on a large sheet of paper (gridded is best). Then draw a diagonal line that originates in one corner of the 4.5 x 6.75 (or 6.25) inch rectangle and that passes through the opposite corner. Any rectangle that shares this diagonal line with the final image area rectangle will reduce in the correct proportion. Reductions to printing scale should not exceed 50% of the original; that is, the worksheet borders should not be more than twice the size of the final copy. Over-reduction leads to illegibility. The ideal per cent of reduction is about 65% of original, or dimensions of 7 x 10.4 (or 9.6) inches (17.8 x 26.4 [or 24.4] cm) for the borders at drafting scale for a full-page illustration. Maps or illustrations may, of course, be less than a full page in length.

Maps and graphs must be well designed.

The message of the illustration should be clear and all symbols and words legible. Include a graphical scale, an orientation symbol (north arrow), and a legend. Orient the map with North at the top if possible. Be sure graphs are labeled properly.

Line work should print well. Use technical pens on mylar or drafting velum to create opaque lines. Lettering should also be dark and of a typeface suitable for mapmaking. New computer-driven laser printers make map lettering easy. Words and paragraphs can be aligned carefully and glued on the map or graph with glue sticks. The original may then be photographed by the photomechanical transfer (PMT) process and reduced to printing scale. In this way the author can prepare a high-quality original that will print exactly as presented.

For additional advice find a geographer involved in cartography.

Fig. 1. The Preparation of Maps and Illustrations for *Names*.