

Bibliography

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1900–1919

A Dictionary of Catch Phrases and the *Dictionary of American Slang* provide detailed discussions of possible sources for *twenty-three skiddoo*. H. L. Mencken also speculates on the derivation of this term in the third edition of *The American Language*.

Cakewalks are described in *The International Encyclopedia of Dance*, Selma Jeanne Cohen, founding editor (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998).

Terms for early-twentieth-century inventions, including automobiles and moving pictures, are found in Frederick Lewis Allen, *The Big Change: America Transforms Itself 1900–1950* (New York: Harper and Bros., 1952); Lloyd Morris, *Not So Long Ago* (New York: Random House, 1949); and a second book by Morris, *Postscript to Yesterday: America: The Last Fifty Years* (New York: Random House, 1947).

Magazines of the time devoted many pages to motors and motoring. Two that are especially useful for terminology are *Illustrated World* and *Country Life in America*. Some auto words and lore are also from Bill Bryson, *Made in America: An Informal History of the English Language in the United States* (New York: William Morrow and Co., 1994). *Tin Lizzie* language is collected in B. A. Botkin, "The Lore of the Lizzie Label," *American Speech* 6 (Dec. 1930): 81–93.

Vaudeville terms are listed on the website "Vaudeville Memories," <http://members.rogers.com/vaudeville/vaudslang.htm>.

The Case Western slang is from Robert Bolwell, "College Slang Words and Phrases from Western Reserve University," *Dialect Notes* IV, part 3 (1915): 231–238.

The clothing terms in this chapter are from magazines, the 1900–1910 and 1910–1920 volumes of *This Fabulous Century: Sixty Years of American Life*, and Lloyd Morris's *Not So Long Ago*.

Nearly all the war words are from Mencken's *The American Language*, 3rd ed., or from Jonathan Lighter, "The Slang of the American Expeditionary Forces, 1917–1919," *American Speech* 47 (Spring-Summer 1972): 5–142.

-*Fest* words are from Louise Pound, "Domestications of the Suffix *-fest*," *Dialect Notes* IV, Part V (1916): 353–354.

Wobbly jargon is recorded in Stewart H. Holbrook, "Wobbly Talk," *The American Mercury* 7 (Jan. 1926): 62–65.

1920s

Lists of flapper slang abound. Most of the flapper words in this chapter are from Mencken, *The American Language*, 3rd ed.; the 1920–1930 volume of *This Fabulous Century*; "College Slang: A Language All Its Own," *The Literary Digest*, 14 March 1925, 64–65; M.C. McPhee, "College Slang," *American Speech* 3 (Dec. 1927): 131–133;

and F. Walter Pollock, "Courtship Slang," *American Speech* 2 (Jan. 1927): 202-203. Material about the *vampire baby* comes from the American Dialect Society E-mail List Archive.

Virtually all the clothing terms for this and subsequent chapters are from *Fashions of a Decade* and, starting in the 1940s, the website "Yesterdayland Fashion." A few for this chapter are from Kevin Rayburn's website "The 1920s" (offline at time of writing).

Many music dictionaries discuss the origins of the word *jazz*, including Peter Clayton and Peter Gammond, *Jazz A-Z* (Enfield, Middlesex: Guinness Superlatives, 1986) and Robert Gold, *A Jazz Lexicon* (New York: A.A. Knopf, 1964). A very complete account is Alan P. Merriam and Fradley H. Garner, "Jazz—The Word," *Ethnomusicology* 12 (Sep. 1968): 373-396. The American Dialect Society E-mail List Archive includes an extensive discussion of *jazz*, covering, among other issues, the question of its earliest usage and whether it originally connoted sexual activity. Some jazz terms are from Murray L. Pfeffer's "The Big Bands Database," <http://nfo.net/>.

Alcohol is another major twenties topic. The words in this chapter come from Achsah Hardin, "Volstead English," *American Speech* 7 (Dec. 1931): 81-88; "The Lexicon of Prohibition," *The New Republic*, 9 March 1927, 71-72; and Manuel Prener, "Slang Synonyms for Drunk," *American Speech* 4 (Dec. 1928): 102-103, as well as some of the *flapper* word lists.

Sources of the gangster slang are James P. Burke, "The Argot of Racketeers," *The American Mercury*, Dec. 1930, 454-458 and the website "Twists, Slugs and Roscoes: A Glossary of Hardboiled Slang," compiled by William Denton, www.miskatonic.org/slang.html.

Charles Wolverton discusses possible etymologies for *ballyhoo* in "Ballyhoo," *American Speech* 10 (Dec. 1935): 289-291.

The spiritualism terms were collected from the many magazine articles on the subject that appeared during the 1920s.

Aviation slang comes from "Aviators Speak a Language All Their Own," *The Literary Digest*, 12 May 1928, 73-74; Paul Robert Beath, "Aviation Lingo," *American Speech* 6 (April 1930): 289-290; Capt. Scott Townsend, "Winged Words You Should Know," *Popular Mechanics*, August 1926, 291-293.

Two general sources of twenties terminology are Frederick Lewis Allen, *Only Yesterday: An Informal History of the 1920's* (New York: Harper & Row, 1931) and the website "The 1920s."

1930s

Words and abbreviations of the Depression and New Deal are mostly from Moss, *America in the Twentieth Century* and Flexner, *I Hear America Talking*. Some of the words, including Hoover words, are found in Panati's *Parade of Fads, Follies and Manias*. Other Hoover words are in the 1930s volume of *This Fabulous Century*. Dust Bowl words are scattered throughout 1930s *American Speech* Miscellanies. Donald Worster describes *suitcase farming* in *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979).

My main sources of hobo slang were Dean Stiff (real name Nels Anderson), *The Milk and Honey Route: A Handbook for Hoboes* (New York: Vanguard Press, 1930) and Carl Jacobsen, "Jargon of the Road," *American Speech* 11 (April 1936): 278. Some discussion of the differences among hoboes, tramps, and bums is found on the American Dialect Society E-mail List Archive.

Swing words come from the 1930s volume of *This Fabulous Century*; Carl Cons, "The Slangage of Swing," *Down Beat*, July 1994, 20 (a reprint of a 1935 list); and H. Brook Webb, "The Slang of Jazz," *American Speech* 12 (Oct. 1937): 179-184.

S. P. Lawton, *Radio Speech* (Boston: Expression Co., 1932) provided some of the radio slang. Other sources were "Some Radio Terms," *Fortune*, May 1938, 54 and *American Speech* Miscellanies. Walter Winchell's distinctive language is recorded in Paul Robert Beath, "Winchellese," *American Speech* 7 (Oct. 1931): 44-46 and in biographical articles about Winchell.

Harold W. Bentley, "Linguistic Concoctions of the Soda Jerker," *American Speech* 11 (Feb. 1936): 37-45 and John Lancaster Riordan, "Soda Fountain Lingo," *California Folklore Quarterly* 4 (1945): 50-57 provided the colorful soda fountain terms.

Levette Jay Davidson records thirties road words in "Auto-tourist Talk," *American Speech* 9 (April 1934): 110-114. The latest terminology is also found in many magazine articles of the period. All the Burma-Shave jingles are listed in a delightful little book by Frank Rowsome, Jr., *The Verse by the Side of the Road: The Story of Burma-Shave Signs and Jingles* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Greene Press, 1965).

Information about Maury Paul and Café Society is from Eve Brown, *Champagne Cholly: The Life and Times of Maury Paul* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1947). Frank M. Calabria wrote in detail about dance marathons in "The Dance Marathon Craze," *Journal of Popular Culture* 10 (Summer 1976): 54-69. The material on sit-down strikes is from George E. Peter, *American Speech* 12 (Feb. 1937): 31-33. Most of the information about the *War of the Worlds* broadcast is from the University of Virginia American Studies Program's 1930s Project, <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~1930s/front.html>, and the American Cultural History website. The quoted conversation is reported in "Radio Listeners in Panic, Taking War Drama as Fact," *The New York Times*, 31 Oct. 1938.

A good source of thirties terms and historical background is Frederick Lewis Allen's *Since Yesterday: The 1930s in America* (New York: Harper and Row, 1939).

1940s

Sources for World War II words and phrases are plentiful. I used Joseph W. Bishop Jr., "American Army Speech in the European Theater," *American Speech* 21 (Dec. 1946): 241-252; "Glossary of Army Slang" (from the Public Relations Division of the U.S. Army), *American Speech* 16 (Oct. 1941): 163-169; A. Marjorie Taylor, *The Language of World War II* (New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1948); as well as *I Hear America Talking* and the 1940s volume of *This Fabulous Century*. The POW terms are from Frederika D. Borchard, "From Behind Barbed Wire," *The New York Times Magazine*, 4 Nov. 1945, 12. Richard R. Lingeman's *Don't You Know There's a War On?* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1970) provided some military and home front terms, as did *Slangage Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (Newton, Iowa: The L. B. Robison Co., 1944).

Various versions of the Kilroy legend popped up in magazine articles after the war. Many are recounted at the website "Kilroy Was Here," Patrick A. Tillery, webmaster, www.kilroywashere.org. Discussion of the term *fifth column* is mainly from Dwight L. Bolinger, "Fifth Column Marches On," *American Speech* 19 (Feb. 1944): 47-49.

The teen slang can be found in "Is Your Sub-Deb Slang up-to-Date?" *Ladies Home Journal*, Dec. 1944, 152-153; Catherine Mackenzie, "Teen-Age Slang," *The New York Times Magazine*, 5 Dec. 1953, 32; Doris Willens, "It's Oogley, Also Bong," *The New York Times Magazine*, 6 March 1949, 33-35. Arthur K. Moore reviews early forms of juke in "Jouk," *American Speech* 16 (Dec. 1941): 319-320.

Forties jive talk comes from *Slangage Dictionary of Modern Slang* and Babs Gonzales, *Be-Bop Dictionary* (New York: Arlain Publishing, 1949). A few words are from Richard O. Boyer, "Bop," *The New Yorker*, 3 July 1948, 28-37. "The Voutians," *Life*, 5 May 1947, 129-135 provided most of the Voutian vocabulary. A few words came from Tom Dalzell's *Flappers 2 Rappers*.

Harold Wentworth collected words with "The Neo-Pseudo-Suffix 'eroo'" in *American Speech* 17 (Feb. 1942): 10-15. A. D. Weinberg discusses *hubba-hubba* in "Some Data and Conjectures on the History of 'Hubba-hubba,'" *American Speech* 22 (Feb. 1947): 34-39.

1950s

Most of the words relating to the bomb and communism come from Douglas T. Miller and Marion Nowak, *The Fifties: The Way We Really Were* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Co., 1977) and *America in the Twentieth Century*. Different words for bomb shelters can be found in magazine articles and advertisements, especially in *Time* and *Newsweek*. The term *red market* appeared in "Steel Head Assails Vicious 'Red Market,'" *The New York Times*, 13 Oct. 1950, 41. The information about the Doomsday Clock is from the website of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, www.bulatomsci.org/clock/doomsdayclock.html.

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Words from the Korean War are elusive. A few of those listed are found in *I Hear America Talking*. Most are from Paul Dickson, *War Slang: American Fighting Words and Phrases from the Civil War to the Gulf War* (New York: Pocket Books, 1994). War-related words also appear occasionally in 1950s volumes of *American Speech*.

Teenage slang is from "Gator Gab," *Time*, 24 Aug. 1959, 46; "It's Zorch," *Newsweek*, June 8, 1953, 60; "Jelly Tot, Square Bear-Man," *Newsweek*, 8 Oct. 1951, 28-29; Jan Landon, "When You Say That, Smile!" *Good Housekeeping*, Oct. 1954, 18; "Zorch Is Dimph," *Life*, 13 July 1953, 41-42. Teen drug words are collected in William C. De Lannoy and Elizabeth Masterson, "Teen-age Hophead Jargon," *American Speech* 28 (Feb. 1952): 23-31.

A number of articles on drive-ins and 3-D movies appeared in fifties magazines such as *Time* and *Life*. They are also covered in *This Fabulous Century*.

Hot rod vocabulary is from "Hod Rod Dictionary," *Popular Science Monthly*, Dec. 1952, 185-188; "Hot-Rod Terms for Teen-Age Girls," *Good Housekeeping*, Sep. 1958, 143; Don Mansell and Joseph S. Hall, "Hot Rod Terms in the Pasadena Area," *American Speech* 29 (May 1954): 89-104.

Most of the beat lingo is found in Max Décharné, *Straight from the Fridge, Dad* (New York: Broadway Books, 2001). Some is from Ashley Talbot's *Beat Speak* (Sudbury, Mass.: Water Row Press, 1996).

William Randle offers a detailed discussion of *payola* and its offshoots in "Payola," *American Speech* 36 (May 1961): 104-116. Material on the \$64,000 question is from *TV Guide: The First 25 Years*, compiled and edited by Jay S. Harris (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1978) and *Museum of Broadcast Communications Encyclopedia of Television*, edited by Horace Newcomb (Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publications, 1997).

1960s

Most of the Vietnam vocabulary comes from newspaper and magazine articles: R. W. Apple Jr., "G.I.'s Vocabulary in Vietnam is Beaucoup Exotic," *The New York Times*, 3 Nov. 1965, 2; "In the Boonies, It's Numbah Ten Thou'," *Time*, 10 Dec. 1965, 34; Jack Langguth, "A New G.I. Argot Can Be Heard in Vietnam Hooches (Barracks)," *The New York Times*, 20 Sep. 1964, 4; Joseph Treaster, "G-Eye View of Vietnam," *The New York Times Magazine*, 30 Oct. 1966, 100, 102, 104, 106, 109. The Vietnam Veterans Home Page, Bill McBride, webmaster, has a word list at www.vietvet.org. Another source is Gregory R. Clark, *Words of the Vietnam War*

(Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., 1990). Also, personal narratives of the Vietnam War often include glossaries.

Hippie talk is from John Bassett McLeary, *The Hippie Dictionary: A Cultural Encyclopedia (and Phraseicon) of the 1960s and 1970s* (Berkeley, Calif.: Ten Speed Press, 2002) and the glossaries of Robert J. Glessing, *The Underground Press in America* (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1970) and Louis Yablonsky, *The Hippie Trip* (New York: Pegasus, 1968). Two magazine sources are "The Freaks Had a Word for It," *Newsweek*, 29 Dec. 1969, 18 and Mike Jahn, "If You Think It's Groovy to Rap, You're Shucking," *The New York Times Magazine*, 6 June 1971, 28-29, 93-95, 98. Marijuana slang is usually part of hippie or college student glossaries, but a more complete source is Ernest L. Abel, *A Marihuana Dictionary: Words, Terms, Events, and Persons Relating to Cannabis* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1982).

Kelsie B. Harder provides an impressive list of *-in* words in "Coinages of the Type of 'Sit-in'," *American Speech* 43 (Feb. 1968): 58-64. Freaks are listed in Paul A. Eschholz, "Freak Compounds for 'Argot Freaks'," *American Speech* 44 (Winter 1969): 306-307.

Mainstream teenage slang comes from Lynda Bird Johnson, "A Glossary of Campus Slang," *McCall's*, April 1967, 56; Lawrence Poston III and Francis J. Stillman, "Notes on Campus Vocabulary, 1964," *American Speech* 40 (Oct. 1965): 193-195; "The Slang Bag," *Time*, 1 Jan. 1965, 57-58; Angela Taylor, "For the Parent Who Is a 'Grunge': A Glossary of New College Slang," *The New York Times*, 27 Dec. 1965, 20. Most of the surfer words are listed in "The Mad Happy Surfers," *Life*, 1 Sep. 1961, 47-53. Other words plus background are from a most excellent surfing compendium by Trevor Cralle, *The Surfin'ary* (Berkeley, Calif.: Ten Speed Press, 1991).

Margaret M. Bryant collected words from the space program in "Space Exploration Terms," *American Speech* 43 (Oct. 1968): 163-181. More words are found in Berger Evans, "New World, New Words," *The New York Times Magazine*, 9 April 1961, 62, 64, 66.

A good background source for the sixties is William L. O'Neill, *Coming Apart* (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1971).

1970s

Details of seventies fads come from *The United States Guide to Popular Culture*; "Super70s.com," www.super70s.com/Super70s/; "8-Track Heaven," www.8trackheaven.com; Mary Bellis, "Lava Lite Lamp," www.inventors.about.com/library/weekly/aa092297.htm. Another source for pet rock information is Jane and Michael Stern, *Encyclopedia of POP Culture* (New York: Harper Perennial Press, 1992). Two useful magazine articles on Rubik's cubes are "Hot-Selling Hungarian Horror," *Time*, 23 March 1981 and "The Cube: Method in the Madness," *Newsweek*, 10 August 1981, 76. Streaking words are collected in the "Among the New Words" section of *American Speech* 48 (Spring-Summer 1973): 140-142. More words are found in "Streaking: One Way to Get a B.A.," *Newsweek*, 18 March 1974, 41-42.

Most of the punker words are from File's *Fashions of a Decade*. Good coverage of the different meanings of *punk* is found in *The Cassell Dictionary of Slang*. *The Oxford English Dictionary* also provides a detailed list of meanings.

"Star Trek Glossary of Terms," www.uspnsanfrancisco.com/microsites/startrek/glossary_stng.asp, provides a brief list of some words used on *Star Trek*. The Trekker slang is from Patricia Byrd, "Star Trek Lives: Trekker Slang," *American Speech* 53 (Spring 1978): 52-58.

Peter Hill and Stephen Hill, *Skate Hard* (Fitzroy, Victoria: The Five Mile Press, 1988) offers a brief history of skateboarding in the 1970s, as well as explanations of the moves performed at the time.

Teenage slang comes from Charles R. Grosvenor Jr., "In the 70s," www.inthe70s.com/generated/terms.shtml; William Safire, "Words for Nerds," *The New York Times Magazine*, 20 July 1980, 8, 10; *Flappers 2 Rappers*.

Lanie Dills provides a very complete listing of CB terms in *The CB Slangage Language Dictionary* (Nashville, Tenn.: self-published, 1975). Other sources are Kenneth L. Woodward, "The Trucker Mystique," *Newsweek*, 26 January 1976, 45-46; Sherman Wantz, "How to Use CB Radio 'Buzz' Words," *Popular Electronics*, January 1976, 91-92; Ivan Berger, "How CB Can Make Your Vacation Better," *Popular Mechanics*, July 1976, 58-60; W. Clark Hendley, "'What's Your Handle, Good Buddy?' Names of Citizens Band Users," *American Speech* 54 (Winter 1979): 307-310. The history of *keep on truckin'* is from *A Dictionary of Catch Phrases* and H. Brook Webb, "The Slang of Jazz" (see 1930s citations).

Watergate terminology is included in most descriptions of the events. A good discussion of several terms is Hugh Rawson's "The Words of Watergate," *American Heritage*, October 1997, 24-27, 30, 32, 34, 36-38, 40, 42. -Gate words are recorded in the "Among the New Words" sections of various volumes of *American Speech* between 1978 and 1984.

Donald D. Spencer, *Computer Dictionary for Everyone* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1979) provides a compilation of computer words current in the 1970s. Information about the punch card is found in a fascinating article by Steven Lubar, "'Do Not Fold, Spindle, or Mutilate': A Cultural History of the Punch Card," *Journal of American Culture* 15 (Winter 1992): 43-55.

A colorful introduction to the mood of the 1970s is Tom Wolfe's *Mauve Gloves & Madmen, Clutter & Vine* (New York: Farrer, Straus and Giroux, 1976). The book includes Wolfe's takes on funky chic, radical chic, and the Me Decade.

1980s

Wall Street slang is from Kathleen Odean, *High Steppers, Fallen Angels, and Lollipops* (New York: Dodd Mead & Co., 1988) and Allan H. Pessin and Joseph A. Ross, *More Words of Wall Street* (Homewood, Ill.: Dow Jones-Irwin, 1986). Yuppies are described in minute detail in Marissa Piesman and Marilee Hartley, *The Yuppie Handbook* (New York: Pocket Books, 1984).

The best historical source for hacker slang is *The New Hacker's Dictionary*, edited by Eric S. Raymond (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1991).

A humorous look at New Age terminology is Mick Winter's "How to Talk New Age," www.well.com/~mick/newagept.html. A number of other lists of New Age words are also available on the Internet, for example, "A Brief Dictionary of New Age Terminology," edited by David L. Brown, logosresourcepages.org/na-dict.html. Other sources are "Mystics on Main Street," *U.S. News & World Report*, 9 February 1987, 67-69; "The Rocks with Good Vibrations," *Newsweek*, 12 October 1987, 78; "Ramtha, a Voice from Beyond," *Newsweek*, 15 December 1986, 42.

Sources of eighties teen slang include Charles R. Grosvenor Jr., "In the 80s," www.inthe80s.com; John Zinsser, "Kidspeak: The Definitive Guide to '80s Slang," *50Plus*, August 1984, 22, 63; William Safire, "Back to Tool," *The New York Times Magazine*, 22 September 1985, 14, 16; Richard Bernstein, "Youthspeak," *The New York Times Magazine*, 11 December 1988, 22, 24. Richard A. Hill offers a comprehensive look at the word *dude* in "You've Come a Long Way, Dude—A History," *American Speech* 69 (Fall 1994): 321-327.

Valspeak is chronicled in Mary Corey and Victoria Westermarck, *Fur Shurr! How to Be a Valley Girl—Totally!* (New York: Bantam Books, 1982). Other sources are "It's Like Tubular!" *Newsweek*, 2 August 1982, 61, and "How Toe-dully Max Is Their Valley," *Time*, 27 September 1982, 56. -Speak words come from various issues of

American Speech, "Among the New Words." Examples of Haig speak are quoted in "Haigeldygoon," *Time*, 23 February 1981, 19.

Rap words are mostly from Patrick Atoon, "Unofficial Rap Dictionary," www.rapdict.org, Lois Stavsky, I. E. Mozeson, and Dani Reyes Mozeson, *A 2 Z: The Book of Rap and Hip-Hop Slang* (New York: The Berkley Publishing Group, 1995), and "Chilling Out on Rap Flash," *Time*, 21 March 1983, 72-73. Breakdancing moves can be found on a number of websites, including Daniel Ferro's "Bboy Neko Breakdancing," www.bboyneko.com, "B-Boy Breakin' Moves Dictionary," www.b-boys.com/bboymoves.html, and "Rap/Hip-Hop with Ifé Oshun," www.soul.about.com/library/blbreakdancecoverpage.htm.

1990s

Words from the Persian Gulf War are from "Terms of Bombardment," *People Weekly Extra* (Commemorative Issue), Spring/Summer 1991, 72; "Gulf speak," *U.S. News & World Report*, 18 February 1991, 16; *American Speech*'s "Among the New Words" sections, Volume 66 (Winter 1991) and Volume 67 (Spring 1992).

Most of the Internet words are from the "Among the New Words" sections of various volumes of *American Speech* between 1994 and 1999. Another source is Kathryn Balint, "Technology and Language Results in Geek Speak," *Fairfield County Business Journal*, 7 May 2001, 4-6. Many of the business-oriented words are found in Joseph Kahn, "Between Wall Street and Silicon Valley, a New Lexicon," *The New York Times*, 1 January 2000, C1-2.

The Generation X slang comes from Vann Wesson, *Generation X: Field Guide and Lexicon* (San Diego: Orion Media, 1997). *The Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang* offers some discussion of the prefix *Mc* and *McJob*.

Y2K words were collected from magazine articles and websites devoted to the topic, including University of Toronto at Mississauga, "Y2K Compliance at UTM," www.erin.toronto.edu/~w3y2k/ and "Y2K Wakeup," www.sunshicom/y2k/. William Safire writes about the term Y2K in "With a Euro in Her Pouch," *The New York Times Magazine*, 7 June 1998, 28.

The verbed nouns were collected from various print sources, including magazines, newspapers, newsletters, and brochures, and from television. A few are from James Kilpatrick's column "The Writer's Art," 31 March 2002.

A copy of the Republican Contract with America is available at www.house.gov/house/Contract/CONTRACT.html. Many newspaper and magazine articles on the subject appeared in the last months of 1994. A thorough discussion of Ebonics, including the text of the Oakland School Board's original and amended resolutions, can be found in the *Journal of English Linguistics* for June 1998. Ebonics was also widely written about in popular magazines and newspapers during 1996 and early 1997.