THE PAPERS OF
John Peabody Harrington
IN THE
Smithsonian Institution
1907–1957
VOLUME SIX
A GUIDE TO THE FIELD NOTES:
NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY, LANGUAGE,
AND CULTURE OF THE
NORTHEAST/SOUTHEAST
EDITED BY
Elaine L. Mills and Ann J. Brickfield

KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
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SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THIS PUBLICATION

"A Guide to the Field Notes: Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Northeast/Southeast," is the sixth volume of a ten-volume official inventory for the microfilm edition of The Papers of John P. Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–1957. This inventory supersedes any other published or unpublished finding aids describing the collection. Volume One covers Alaska/Northwest Coast, Volume Two covers Northern and Central California, Volume Three covers Southern California/Basin, Volume Four covers the Southwest, and Volume Five covers the Plains. Subsequent volumes of this inventory will be issued as each section of the microfilm edition becomes available, and will cover Harrington’s field notes on Mexico/Central America/South America. There will also be a volume on Harrington’s notes and writings on special linguistic studies and one on his correspondence and financial records. At the completion of the project all the volumes will be issued in a cumulated hardbound edition.

The materials described herein represent the results of John
P. Harrington's study of the native languages and cultures of the East, a region in which he worked primarily in the later part of his career as ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data and contain rehearings of early vocabularies as well as detailed studies of placenames. Because much of the material is not based on original fieldwork, maps are not provided as in previous volumes.

Only original documents created by Harrington, his co-workers, and field assistants, or field notes given to him by others are contained in this publication. Related materials collected by Harrington such as printed matter, journals, and books are not included. Photographs, microfilm and typed and handwritten copies of publications and manuscripts which lack his annotations have likewise been omitted.

Some additional field notes from Harrington's work in the Northeast and Southeast may be housed among his papers at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The anthropologists on the staff plan to inventory and microfilm those documents, funding permitting. Other smaller blocks of Harrington's papers can be found outside the Smithsonian Institution—notably at the Southwest Museum and the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley—and additional items may subsequently come to light. This publication presently represents the majority of Harrington's output in the area.

HISTORY OF THE PAPERS AND THE MICROFILM EDITION

The original documents comprising The Papers of John Peabody Harrington are housed in the Smithsonian Institution's National Anthropological Archives (N.A.A.) where they were brought together after Harrington's death in 1961. Some of the papers were already located on the Smithsonian premises in the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (B.A.E.), having been deposited by him as individual manuscripts while in the bureau's employ. Others were located at various warehouses in the Washington, D.C., area and elsewhere.

The great bulk of the papers was sorted in a number of storage locations in California by his daughter Awona Harrington and sent to Washington, D.C., over a period of several years. Although the linguist-ethnologist had expressed the wish that his field notes be given to some institution in California, Miss Harrington recognized that the approximately one million pages were actually government property as they had been created while her father was a federal employee. A sizable portion of these California-based papers was actually loaned on a long-term basis to the Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley, under the charge of Professor Mary R. Haas. After extensive use there by several generations of graduate students in linguistics, cultural anthropology, and archeology, they were shipped to the Smithsonian during the period from 1976 to 1979.

Work on organizing the Harrington Papers began almost as soon as the first boxes of documents arrived at the archives. Early in 1962, Catherine A. Callaghan, then a graduate student at U.C., Berkeley, was hired on a temporary appointment to tackle the monumental task of preparing a box list for several tons of notes. She spent several months identifying as many bundles as possible by tribe or language, at least down to the family level.

Refinement of this initial sorting was continued by the then current archivist Margaret C. Blaker and later, in the early 1970s, by a member of her staff, Jane M. Walsh. Throughout this period the papers were available to researchers, some of whom were able to make suggestions for improving the identification of small portions of the collection.

A new energy was infused into the work on the papers after the arrival in 1972 of National Anthropological Archives Director Herman J. Viola. He not only encouraged the application of modern archival methods to avoid the piecemeal efforts of the past, but also actively sought ways to improve the accessibility of the material to a steadily growing number of researchers. Encouraged by the interest of a number of microfilm companies in publishing the papers on film, he decided in 1975 to submit a proposal for funding such a project to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (N.H.P.R.C.).

A major consultant in developing the documentation for this proposal was Geoffrey L. Gamble, then a Smithsonian Fellow doing work on Harrington's Yokuts field data. During his year at the archives, he began integrating the Berkeley-based material with the material in Washington and compiled the first systematic inventory of the entire collection. Through correspondence and attendance at meetings he helped to marshal support for the archives' project among members of the anthropological profession.

In December 1976 the Smithsonian Institution received a grant from the N.H.P.R.C. for the first year of an envisioned five-year
venture, and work on the “Harrington Microfilm Project” officially began. Herman J. Viola was the project director. Elaine L. Mills, an archives staff member who had already done considerable work on Harrington’s photographs, was chosen as editor. N.A.A. archivist James R. Glenn and Smithsonian linguist Ives Goddard agreed to act as consultants to the project.

EDITORIAL PROCEDURES

The present arrangement of the Papers of John P. Harrington does not represent the state in which he left the papers. Much editorial work has had to be done for this published inventory and to make the notes usable by researchers at the National Anthropological Archives and through this publication. This was due in part to the way in which the various portions of the collection arrived at the archives and in part to Harrington’s lack of methodical organization and thorough documentation.

As explained above, the papers were widely scattered at the time of Harrington’s death. The urgency of packing the material and removing it from the various warehouses, storage sheds, and offices in which it was then being stored made it necessary to pack many unrelated manuscripts and segments of field notes in any given box. Despite the early efforts to broadly categorize the material, much sorting still remained to be done.

There was also the task of interfiling similar material from the Washington, D.C., and Berkeley repositories. In some cases parts of the same individual manuscripts or sets of notes had been separated. Care had to be taken to assure that a meaningful order was restored. Interrelationships also had to be determined between these sections and the cataloged portion of the archives’ holdings from Harrington.

The difficulties posed by the sheer bulk of material to be examined and sorted were complicated by additional factors. Harrington’s method of sorting his papers was to tie them into bundles, sometimes as much as a foot thick. Each stack might contain widely disparate materials: correspondence, financial records, notes to himself, and other miscellaneous matter, in addition to the field notes for the Indian group or groups with which he was working at the time.

Inconsistencies in Harrington’s system for labeling added to the confusion. Pages obviously intended as heading sheets might be found in the middle or at the bottom of a stack of loose, unnumbered sheets and slips. The contents of folders and envelopes might not match the outside labels if the containers had been reused.

The fact that Harrington, for many reasons, was a poor documenter of his own work posed yet another challenge to the effort to identify, arrange, and describe the field data. His notes often furnished little internal evidence for easily determining either the language, tribe, or identity of the informants involved, or the circumstances under which the work was done. A page-by-page examination was often necessary to glean enough clues to file the material properly.

An important aspect of this work was the deciphering of Harrington’s numerous personally devised abbreviations and special uses of terms. Some codes were fairly obvious (“TI.” for Tlingit; “U.U.” for Upper Umpqua). Others were not nearly so clear (“Can.” for Canaleño, i.e. Chumash; “No Sir” for Nosér, or Yana). Sometimes an abbreviation would have to be seen in many contexts before it could be correctly interpreted. The creation of a working file of general abbreviations and those referring to informants and tribes or languages assured that any form could be recognized if encountered elsewhere in the papers.

The research necessarily led from the field notes to other parts of the collection. The examination of the correspondence was quite illuminating. Harrington sometimes gave a fuller description of his fieldwork in letters to his friends than in the field notes themselves. Searches of financial records also proved exceptionally helpful in establishing indirect identification of the notes. In accounts of expenses Harrington often listed informants and the number of hours he worked with each. Cancelled checks provided information on linguistic services rendered. All such information, along with that gleaned from annual reports and other administrative records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was compiled in a working chronology of Harrington’s life and career, a valuable summary which will be published in the cumulated edition of this inventory.

At times it was necessary to identify field notes through comparative work, with extensive use of published dictionaries, grammars, ethnographies, and maps, as well as unpublished vocabularies housed at the National Anthropological Archives and elsewhere. The problems of varying orthographies used by Harrington and the other linguists sometimes made it difficult to categorize positively the linguistic data he recorded. For this reason a number of linguistic consultants were brought in to cover each of the major language families represented in
the papers. (Those who worked on this section are listed in “Acknowledgements.”) Their examination of the relevant material during an average week-long visit allowed them to confirm identifications already made and to supply explanations for any tentatively or totally uncategorized material. Their findings were submitted in reports which gave suggestions for further editorial work.

In refining the arrangements of notes within each series, two archival principles were kept constantly in mind. One was to determine and then preserve or restore any original arrangement scheme intended by Harrington. Thus, if heading sheets were found indicating a semantic or an alphabetic organization, any misfiled pages were refilled to conform to these plans. If, however, large blocks of notes were totally without order, an attempt was made to find a logical method of reorganizing them. For example, a section of vocabulary elicited through the use of a secondary source was arranged to follow the order of the lexical items in that source. Time limitations required that some particularly confusing sections be left in an “unsorted” state.

Considerable time was spent in preparing descriptions of the field notes in an effort to make them maximally useful to researchers in as many disciplines as possible. Harrington’s field methods usually integrated linguistic and ethnographic descriptive work into one approach. Thus, while eliciting grammatical data, he developed ethnographic data. He also had a strong sense of being an American Indian historiographer. All of his material incorporates data relevant to post-contact, local history, and the personal histories of informants. Therefore, although a particular set of material is categorized in this publication as linguistic, it might just as accurately be described as ethnographic, historical, or biographical. Division titles were assigned largely for convenience, depending upon the predominance of any one type of material within that division. The detailed descriptions which follow indicate the variety of material to be found within each category. Researchers are encouraged to at least skim each descriptive paragraph to ensure that they locate all notes of potential interest to them. For more technical information on the microfilm and its use with this guide, please see the “Notes to Researchers” which follow this introduction.

 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
I wish to express my appreciation to the other staff members of the “Harrington Microfilm Project” for their cooperation and support, which have been indispensable to the success of the project. Administrative support has come from Herman J. Viola, who has served as the project’s director. The attention to detail shown by the project’s consultants James R. Glenn and Ives Goddard, in reviewing the guide and the reels of microfilm, has improved the accuracy and clarity of both narrative descriptions and microfilm targets.

Special thanks go to my coeditor, Ann Brickfield, for her superb work in organizing Harrington’s field notes on the tribes of the East and in preparing most of the descriptive notes for this guide. My thanks also to staff member Louise Mills for her background study of Harrington’s fieldwork in this area.

In addition, I wish to recognize the assistance of two members of the staff at National Anthropological Archives. Vyrtis Thomas has greatly facilitated the packing, shipping, and reboxing of the field notes. Mary Frances Bell has provided expert editorial guidance in preparing this guide.

The “Harrington Microfilm Project” has drawn continually on the technical resources of many other individuals inside the Smithsonian Institution in the offices of Grants and Risk Management, Printing and Photographic Services, and the Library. Deserving of special mention are David R. Short of the Contracts Office and Jeanne Mahoney of the Department of Anthropology, whose competence, patience, and good spirits have made administrative details much less of a nightmare.

Obviously of vital importance to the project have been the editorial and production staffs at Kraus International Publications and Graphic Microfilm, especially, at Kraus, Camilla Palmer, Associate Editor; Barry Katzen, managing editor; and, at Graphic, Mickie Stengel, lead technician. I thank them for their cooperation in producing a high-quality publication. It has been a pleasure working with them. I would also like to acknowledge the generous financial support of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Ahmanson Foundation, and Kinetics Technology Incorporated. Frank Burke, Roger Bruns, and George Vogt of the N.H.P.R.C. have all been extremely helpful in offering training and advice in all aspects of editing a microfilm publication. I have also benefited from the technical advice of Alan Bain, William Bright, and Marc Okrand, whose suggestions have improved the quality and usefulness of both the film and the guide.

Special appreciation is due Awona Harrington, Mary R. Haas, and Catherine Callaghan for their early efforts to preserve the papers...
and to Geoffrey L. Gamble who helped in so many ways to forward the microfilm project in its early stages. Thanks also to the numerous scholars who have written so kindly in support of the present work. The enthusiastic encouragement of all these people has served as an inspiration in the often overwhelming task of editing such a voluminous set of papers.

A number of consultants, researchers, and information specialists deserve special thanks for their work on the field notes for the “Northeast/Southeast.” They collectively helped us to identify and better organize the notes here at the archives and carefully reviewed our drafts of series descriptions. The project staff is particularly indebted to Ives Goddard for his expert assistance in this area, to Frank T. Siebert, Jr., and Gordon M. Day for their comments and corrections on a number of sections, and to Charles Banks Wilson, who located a sizable portion of Harrington’s Shawnee field notes.

I would also like to extend thanks to John P. Marr and the Harrington family for their notes of personal encouragement. A final, special thank you goes to my husband, Bob Kline, for his unfailing support and assistance in all phases of the project.

ELAINE L. MILLS, Editor

The John P. Harrington Papers
National Anthropological Archives

Notes to Researchers

USING THE GUIDE

Researchers are encouraged to read relevant portions of this guide before examining the microfilm itself. A perusal of the series descriptions and reel contents will give an accurate idea of both the general scope and specific contents of each block of field notes.

The field notes for the Northeast/Southeast have been arranged by tribe/language or, in the case of comparative material, by field trip. Each of these categories constitutes a “series.” Series descriptions begin with a brief introduction, furnishing such background information as the circumstances of the trip and the identity of the principal Indian and non-Indian informants and coworkers. This is followed by textual descriptions (highlighted by titles in bold face type) of the major divisions within the notes—for example, vocabularies, dictionaries, texts, ethnographic notes, historical and biographical data, and bibliographies. Finally, the reel contents list provides a detailed outline of contents complete with reel and frame numbers.

Other helpful aids are checklists of the people with whom Harrington worked and the published and unpublished works to which
he referred. In the first list, abbreviations and alternate spellings of names appear in parentheses. In the second listing, brief notes in brackets indicate whether Harrington possessed a copy of the work (photostat, microfilm, typescript, handwritten copy, etc.). The notation “N.A.A.” stands for National Anthropological Archives; “B.A.E.” stands for Bureau of American Ethnology.

Also included, if relevant, are a list of publications by Harrington himself and cross-references to other series in the “Northeast/Southeast” field notes or elsewhere in the papers. Researchers are urged to skim the forthcoming guides to “Correspondence” as well as the “Chronology of Harrington’s Career” for additional information. Interested researchers should contact the National Anthropological Archives for information regarding any photographs and sound recordings mentioned in the guide.

USING THE MICROFILM

The John P. Harrington Papers are published on 35mm microfilm at a reduction of 14:1. Images appear in the “A” position, usually two to a frame. Each numbered reel begins with introductory frames giving general reel contents and technical information.

Beginning with the first original item, a digital counter appears at the bottom center of each frame for ease in locating and citing documents. The location of each section of notes for a given tribe/language is provided in the reel contents lists in this guide. A list will direct researchers to the film by two sets of digits, the first designating the correct reel and the second indicating a frame or group of frames. Thus, to locate “Linguistic Notes” under Shawnee (002:0319–0379) turn to Reel 002, Frames 0319 through 0379.

In citing the papers in footnotes and bibliographical references, researchers should refer to the original set of papers and their location and should mention the use of the microfilm edition. A suggested form for the first citation is:

Shawnee Field Notes
John P. Harrington Papers
National Anthropological Archives,
Smithsonian Institution
(Microfilm edition: Reel 002, Frame 0354)

NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

Occasionally, terms used in this publication for referring to Indian groups may not be those currently utilized by anthropologists, linguists, or tribal members. To avoid confusion in choosing among alternative terms or the various ways to spell them, the editor referred to a standardized master list based on the catalogs of manuscripts and photographs in the National Anthropological Archives.
Photographs
Sequoyah (also known as George Gist, Guess, or Guest), inventor of the Cherokee syllabary. From a painting by Charles Bird King, Washington, D.C., 1828.

Moswetuset Hummock (also referred to as “Great Blue Hill”), one of the geographical features of interest to Harrington in his study of the etymology of “Massachusetts.” Photograph by Ralph Burhoe, sent to Harrington September 9, 1939.

Governeur Morrison, an author and reporter involved in the search for Sequoyah's grave. He also collaborated with Harrington on the article “Sequoyah’s Cherokee Alphabet.” Photograph autographed on the reverse and sent to Harrington May 17, 1938.
Series Descriptions
And Reel Contents

Algonquian

This is a body of material involving Algonquian languages for which Harrington collected or kept very few notes. There is very little original data; it is undated for the most part.

Cheyenne Grammar

The notes on Cheyenne are scanty. They consist of two pages of grammatical excerpts from Rodolphe Petter’s English-Cheyenne Dictionary (1915).

Fox Linguistic Notes

General linguistic notes on Fox stem from conversations which Harrington had with Truman Michelson on the Fox syllabary and grammar. One note is dated September 24, 1924; others are undated. One page gives the etymology of the word Chicago and a Potawatomi equivalent. Phonetic material (former B.A.E. mss. 6021pt. and 6025pt.) is
based on William Jones’s "Algonquian (Fox)" (1911). A bibliography is included, mainly on Michelson's publications and manuscripts which he submitted to the B.A.E.

MENOMINI GRAMMAR
Harrington copied the phonetic key from Leonard Bloomfield's Menomini Texts (1928). He was with Bloomfield in Chicago on May 27, 1939. There is a short report on a conversation with Michelson (former B.A.E. mss. 6025pt. and 6030). A brief description of Menomini tent-shaking was excerpted from W. J. Hoffman's The Menomini Indians (1896).

MIA MI-PEORIA GRAMMAR
Miscellaneous vocabulary entries were copied from Albert Gatschet’s B.A.E. manuscripts 3025 and 3026b. (Those entries marked 3026b are no longer listed as part of that B.A.E. manuscript.)

MOHEGAN-PEQUOT-MONTAUK VOCABULARY
In July 1924, Foster H. Saville loaned Harrington an 1890 copy of a 1798 Montauk vocabulary taken by John Lyon Gardiner. On file are a three-page typescript of this manuscript and several pages of a Mohegan-Pequot bibliography.

MONTAGNAIS MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Only three bibliographical notes are given. Two placenames came from J.N.B. Hewitt in November 1926.

NANTICOKE-CONOY-UNALACTIGO LINGUISTIC NOTES
Reading notes on these languages were taken principally from Speck's The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians . . . (1927) and from Hodge's "Handbook" (1907). Some linguistic and ethnohistoric material is included and there is a brief bibliography.

OJIBWA LINGUISTIC NOTES
Ojibwa linguistic notes, which comprise the largest section of Algonquian material, fall into three categories. The first is a joint interview conducted with C. F. Voegelin and his informant, Gregor McGregor, who was technically considered a speaker of Ottawa. This meeting probably took place in Ann Arbor in the summer of 1940. It includes notes Harrington took of Voegelin's lecture at the University of Michigan on June 25, 1940 (former B.A.E. ms. 6020pt.). There is a slight emphasis on placenames in an otherwise random vocabulary.

From James Hammond Trumbull's Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer (1873), Harrington copied the Southern Chippeway version (pp. 74–75) and penciled in a slightly different English translation.

A final potpourri of undated notes includes a miscellaneous vocabulary from secondary sources and a few pages of grammatical material. The etymologies of several Ojibwa words are briefly developed. Frederic Baraga's A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language is the most frequently cited source (former B.A.E. mss. 6020pt. and 6025pt.).

POTAWATOMI LINGUISTIC NOTES
Harrington interviewed Chief Simon Kahquados in Blackwell, Wisconsin (n.d.) and recorded general ethnographic information, particularly regarding the loss of Potawatomi lands due to Indian Office policies and illegal acts of the Menominis. A brief vocabulary is included. Unrelated to this interview is a Potawatomi phoneme chart.

COMPARATIVE AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
One group of comparative phonetic material on Algonquian consists of reading notes regarding the earliest appearances of certain phonetic sounds. Harrington consulted primarily the works of Sir Isaac Pitman, Jean Claude Mathevet (Nipissing, Abnaki), and Silas Tertius Rand (Micmac). Additional peripheral bibliographical information is identified in the notes. The only date recorded is March 26, 1951.

There are other scattered reading notes with Menomini, Cree, Fox, and Ojibwa phonetic comparisons, based mainly on Leonard Bloomfield's Menomini Texts (1938) and Plains Cree Texts (1934). One page of Arapaho terms was copied from Kroeber.
In the category of general linguistic and ethnographic notes (former B.A.E. ms. 6025pt.), information results from various conversations with fellow linguists: Truman Michelson and J.N.B. Hewitt on September 24, 1924; Hewitt in November 1924 and November 1926; Michelson in October 1930; and Michelson and Frank G. Speck in May 1934. Under the heading "The Southern Delawares," Harrington arranged random information on the Virginia Indians, touching briefly on history and ethnography. He included some Abnaki, Cree, and Cherokee linguistic terms, as well as a general bibliography.

Vocabulary material in this series (former B.A.E. ms. 6025pt.) consists of terms from various Algonquian languages, most probably taken from unidentified printed sources. One note gives "The Chief from Massachusetts" as an informant. One group of terms is compared with Natchez and with a vocabulary recorded by Roger Williams.

**PERSONS CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON**

**Linguistic Informants**

**OJIBWA**
- Carry A. Lyford
- Gregor McGregor

**POTAWATOMI**
- Chief Simon Kahquados
- Not Identified
  "The Chief from Mass."

**Nonlinguistic Informants**
- Regina Flannery

**Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents**
- John G. Carter
- Jesse Walter Fewkes
- J.N.B. Hewitt
- Truman Michelson
- Foster H. Saville
- [Alanson B.?] Skinner
- Frank G. Speck
- Matthew W. Stirling
- C. F. Voegelin
- Erminie Voegelin

**SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON**

**Baraga, Frederic**
1853 *A Dictionary of the Ojibwe Language, Explained in English.*
Cincinnati: Printed for Jos. A. Hemann. [Photostat and microfilm of Part 2 in N.A.A.]

**Bloomfield, Leonard**

**Gatschet, Albert S.**

**Hodge, Frederick W., ed.**

**Hoffman, Walter J.**

**Jacker, Edward**

**Jones, William**

**Kroeber, Alfred L.**

**Mathevet, Jean Claude**

**Petter, Rodolphe**

**Pitman, Sir Isaac**
**Shawnee/Peoria**

It is not well documented when the notes for this small section were accumulated. Internal evidence suggests that some information was collected in 1940 and some after 1943. A group of comparative terms were probably interfiled as late as 1949 or 1950. John Snake, interpreter at Shawnee and a relative of Indian historian Thomas Wildcat Alvord, spoke both Shawnee and Delaware and was probably interviewed in 1940. Alice Blalock (abbreviated “Alice B.”) of Quapaw, Oklahoma, provided Shawnee and Peoria equivalences, and Maggie Boyd (Mag.) of Commerce, Oklahoma, was responsible for some Shawnee terms. Except for a few extracts from C. F. Voegelin’s “Shawnee Stems and the Jacob P. Dunn Miami Dictionary” (1938–1940), most of the material is little more than raw field notes.

**VOCABULARY**

One section of field notes consists of over 300 pages of Shawnee and Peoria lexical items, copied one word to a page. Maggie Boyd, born at Peoria, Oklahoma, in 1882, and her husband, Sam, were the informants. A speaker named Amos is mentioned several times in the notes but is not further identified. The Indian names of family members and lists of possible informants are interspersed with the vocabulary. Harrington prepared an “English word-guide” to the vocabulary (former B.A.E. ms. 6022pt.).

A brief vocabulary (former B.A.E. ms. 6022pt.) from Alice Blalock consists of Shawnee and Peoria terms and includes placenames and notes on persons, probably given after 1943. Scattered Delaware terms copied from Harrington’s John Snake notes (see below) are interfiled. A field note suggests that a more comprehensive Shawnee and Peoria vocabulary (former B.A.E. ms. 6022pt.) was the work of Maggie Boyd reheard by “B,” presumably referring to Blalock. Very little of this category is actually labeled “Mag.” or “Maggie Boyd,” however, and most notes are attributed to “B.”

**LINGUISTIC NOTES**

These few notes (former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.) include Shawnee terms with Delaware, Miami, Kickapoo, and Abnaki comparisons either given by John Snake or interfiled from other Harrington field notes.

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**ALGONQUIAN**

**Reel 001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reel Frames</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001 – 0002</td>
<td>Cheyenne Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003 – 0017</td>
<td>Fox Linguistic Notes [includes former B.A.E. mss. 6021pt. and 6025pt.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0018 – 0023</td>
<td>Menomini Grammar [includes former B.A.E. mss. 6025pt. and 6030]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0024 – 0033</td>
<td>Miami-Peoria Grammar</td>
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<tr>
<td>0034 – 0041</td>
<td>Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk Vocabulary</td>
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<tr>
<td>0042 – 0045</td>
<td>Montagnais Miscellaneous Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0046 – 0090</td>
<td>Nanticoke-Conoy-Unalachtigo Linguistic Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>0091 – 0144</td>
<td>Ojibwa Linguistic Notes [includes former B.A.E. mss. 6020pt. and 6025pt.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0145 – 0150</td>
<td>Potawatomi Linguistic Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0151 – 0260</td>
<td>Comparative and Miscellaneous Notes [includes former B.A.E. ms. 6025pt.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A few additional original notes were evidently Voegelin's (former B.A.E. ms. 6022pt.), and terms extracted from his “Shawnee Stems . . .” (1938–1940) are interfiled.

PERSONS CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

PEORIA
- Alice Blalock (Alice B.)
- Maggie Boyd (Mag., Mrs. Boyd)

SHAWNEE
- Alice Blalock
- Maggie Boyd
- Sam Boyd (Sam)
- John Snake

ABNAKI
- Alfred Miller (Am)

DELAWARE, MIAMI, KICKAPOO
- John Snake

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents
- C. F. Voegelin

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Voegelin, C. F.
1938 – “Shawnee Stems and the Jacob P. Dunn Miami Dictionary.”

SHAWNEE/PEORIA

Reel 002

0001–0318 Vocabular[y][includes former B.A.E. ms. 6022pt.]
0319–0379 Linguistic Notes [former B.A.E. mss. 6022pt. and 6023pt.]

Western Abnaki / Eastern Abnaki / Passamaquoddy

Harrington accumulated information on these languages between April 24 and October 24, 1949. Most of his time was spent in Old Town, Maine, although he worked also in Bangor, at the State House Library in Augusta, at the Maine Historical Society in Portland, and in Eastport, Maine. He secured linguistic information from St. Francis speakers of Odanak near Pierreville, Québec, and from a colony of Abnakis in Albany, New York. In November and December of 1949 while on trips between New York City and Washington for other reasons, he carried the notes with him for further sorting and rearranging. Reports indicate that in 1952 he was in the process of assembling an extensive study on the Abnaki, possibly incorporating data on the vocabulary, grammar, history, and ethnography of both Abnaki languages.

The bulk of the notes consists of Maine placenames culled from numerous secondary sources ranging from seventeenth-century documents to publications of the 1940s, and also including little known local histories, old maps and atlases, highway and forestry maps, and unidentified newspaper clippings. Located here also are lesser numbers of placenames of other states in the Northeast and the provinces of Québec and New Brunswick. Most of the material was reheard by St. Francis, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy speakers, with an occasional Malecite, Micmac, and Menomini comparison.

The principal St. Francis informants were Oliver Obomsawin (Ol.) and Alfred Miller (Am., Al.) of Odanak, and George Dennis (Geo., Den.) and John Watso of Albany. Obomsawin supplied information in person at Odanak and in correspondence with Harrington. Some of his contributions are written in his own hand. Material from their correspondence has been cut out, pasted, and interfiled with related notes. Dennis and Watso were part of a colony of approximately fifty Abnakis who lived in Albany. Dennis was married to Adelaida Masta, daughter of Professor Henry Lorne Masta, one of the frequently cited authors on Abnaki. In mid-October, Watso introduced Harrington to Edwin E. Nagazoa (Ed., Nag., N.) and Maude Benedict Nagazoa, the former described as a perfect Abnaki speaker. Also in Albany was Thomas Sadoquin, eighty-six years old, who claimed to be a former pupil of
Masta. Masta was thought to be about seventy-nine or eighty in 1932 when he published *Abenaki Indian Legends, Grammar and Place Names*. Other informants include Mrs. Daylight (Mrs. D., D.), Antoine Medzalabolet, Chief Charles Nolet, and Dominico Berni. Berni’s role is somewhat uncertain. He may have translated a letter of inquiry to the B.A.E. which Harrington was assigned to handle, and which may have had nothing to do with Abnaki.  

Andrew E. Dana (And.), Frank and Mary Mitchell, and Charles John Saulis provided Penobscot and Passamaquoddy material, yielding extensive placename etymologies. Dana and Saulis lived on Indian Island at Old Town and the Mitchells may also have been from there. Dana was fluent in Penobscot and Passamaquoddy, and Harrington found him to be a multitalented person, intellectual and artistic. Among the notes are a number of Dana’s pen and ink sketches illustrating a term or a geographic location. The Mitchells and Saulis were primarily Passamaquoddy speakers. Harrington apparently spent the weekend of July 18 and 19, 1949, eliciting information from them, with Dana and Saulis also present. Penobscot and a few Malecite (spelled “Malacite” throughout Harrington’s notes) terms came from Harry Francis whose mother, Mary Jean Francis, was a Malecite Indian. Other informants were Lena Mitchell, Laura, and Mr. and Mrs. William Neptune of Pleasant Point, near Eastport, Maine. William Neptune was a Passamaquoddy but Harrington credited him with Wawenock data.

Field notes and correspondence indicate that Harrington consulted with Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr., in person and by mail. Siebert had worked with Dana from 1935 to 1939 and it was he who brought Harrington and Dana together.

An interview with Arthur E. Edgerley at the State Highway Commission office in Augusta early in August combined bits of history surrounding the sites as well as names of some of the people who formerly inhabited them. Ethnographic information is interspersed from time to time throughout most of the field notes.

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1. Referring to Harrington’s St. Francis informants, Gordon M. Day says: “I doubt that Berni was an Indian; I suspect Mrs. Daylight was a Penobscot; and I know that Antoine Medzalabolet was from Bécancour. The rest were from St. Francis.” (Personal communication with editor, June 5, 1986.)
work. Thus the rehearings with St. Francis speakers suited Harrington's purposes. The notes cover phonetics and morphology, the latter arranged according to grammatical word form. Most of the grammatical material was reheard by Miller and Watso. Extensive historical background material was sent to Harrington by T.R.L. MacInnes, secretary of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources in Ottawa. One communication was sent in September, and a second is dated October 29, 1949. A Mr. A. E. St. Louis did the actual research of the department's records and included some Huron data. Harrington cut out and pasted portions of these letters and interfiled them with related notes. Some of the linguistic information is in Obomsawin's hand. The bibliographical data are excellent.

EASTERN ABNAKI (PENOBSCOT) VOCABULARY
This series consists of a semantically arranged vocabulary in about ten categories chosen by Harrington. Andrew Dana, Mary and Frank Mitchell, Charles John Saulis, and Lena Mitchell provided the linguistic information which included occasional Passamaquoddy comparisons and a few Malecite terms from Harry Francis. Many notes are in Dana's handwriting. Ethnographic data sometimes accompany the linguistics, one segment of the material culture category being almost entirely ethnographic. Harrington managed to etymologize certain phenomenal and geographic terms from the placename appendix of Joseph Nicolai published by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm (cited in the notes as "Eckst.") in Indian Place-names of the Penobscot Valley and the Maine Coast (1941). Some of the tribenames were formerly part of B.A.E. manuscript 4463. Other sources consulted include Frank G. Speck's "Penobscot Transformer Tales" (1918) and Penobscot Man (1940); James Trumbull's Natick Dictionary (1903); and Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England (1909) by Robert A. Douglas-Lithgow (abbreviated "D-L").

EASTERN ABNAKI (PENOBSCOT) GRAMMAR
Grammatical notes (former B.A.E. ms. 6029pt.) include phonetics and morphology, with great emphasis on the former. Dana wrote out many of the forms and reviewed them with Harrington. Some St. Francis and Passamaquoddy comparisons culled from Harrington's notes are interfiled. Among the sources consulted are William Jones's An Algonquin Syllabary (1906) and Frank T. Siebert, Jr.'s Certain Proto-Algonquian Consonant Clusters (1941).

EASTERN ABNAKI HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL NOTES
This comprises a small assortment of random reading notes culled from various secondary sources, most of which are identified in a related bibliographical section. A few bits of historical information come from Dana and Watso. There are no linguistic elaborations.

RECORDS RELATING TO PENOBSCOT/PASSAMAQUODDY PLACENAMES
The major section is built around a proposed paper titled "The Indian Placenames of Maine" (former B.A.E. mss. 4463pt. and 6029pt.). A short introductory draft is followed by a linguistic study of placenames of Maine organized according to its sixteen counties. One brief section organized by regions and trails probably represents a discarded plan of procedure, and there is one group of miscellaneous names. The names were garnered from Eckstorm (1941); from the topographical sheets of the U.S. Geological Survey; maps on hand at the James W. Sewall Co., foresters of Old Town; highway maps; and the map found in Lucius L. Hubbard's Woods and Lakes of Maine . . . (1883), the latter a frequently cited secondary source. A few terms from Râle (Rasles) (1833) were reheard as were some from Trumbull (1908). Dana, Saulis, and the Mitchells were the principal informants, with fewer elicitations from William Neptune and Laura. Many terms bear the identification "Pen." for Penobscot and "Pass." for Passamaquoddy. If not identified, they are usually in the Penobscot dialect and given by Dana. There are a few Malecite and Micmac equivalents and one or two Menomini names. Correspondence indicates that work on the paper had reached this stage of development by July 20, 1949 (Harrington to M. W. Stirling). Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr., read the manuscript.

Two segments on Maine sites contain no linguistic elaborations. One list, organized by county and generally entered one item to a
page, parallels the section described above. It comes from the same secondary sources and evidently was accumulated as a guide to the later rehearings. The second group, collected from various sources, provides historical information only (former B.A.E. ms. 6029 pt.).

Placenames from other states and provinces include rehearings on the placename Massachusetts, New Brunswick placenames, and a miscellaneous group of unsorted and discarded notes.

PENOBSCOT/PASSAMAQUODDY TEXTS

Linguistic treatment of “Pomole” and “Glooscap” texts is mainly in Dana’s handwriting, and the texts appear to be Dana’s versions. Emphasis is on Maine placenames (former B.A.E. ms. 4463 pt.).

PASSAMAQUODDY HISTORICAL NOTES

This is a typescript titled “A Short History of the Passamaquoddy Indians” in English only. It was either written or copied by William Neptune and sent from Perry, Maine, to Harrington in Portland on September 22, 1949 (former B.A.E. ms. 6012). Perry is near Eastport.

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS AND NOTES

This section includes notes for three proposed papers. One paper is on the name “Tarentine” as applied to native Americans of the East Coast. Harrington found evidence of its use among the records and histories of early voyagers to America. The second paper was to be a commentary on the Abnaki vocabulary compiled in 1605 by James Rosier, a member of the expedition under Captain George Waymouth (Weymouth). Harrington made a copy of the Waymouth terms while in New York City in November 1949. Both sets of notes contain occasional references to Laurent and Masta, but no linguistic data. A third paper was called

“Bashaba and Bessabes Are Two Different Words.” From numerous accounts of the earliest recorded voyages to the New World, Harrington accumulated reading notes to prove that Bashaba was a general name for a chief and that Bessabes was the personal name of a particular chief. Again there are no linguistic etymologies.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

EASTERN ABNAKI (PENOBSCOT)
Andrew E. Dana
Harry Francis
Frank Mitchell (Mr. Mitchell)
Mary Mitchell (Mrs. Mitchell)
Charles John Saulis

WESTERN ABNAKI (ST. FRANCIS)
Dominico Berni
Mrs. Daylight (D., Mrs. D.)
George Dennis (Geo., Den.)
Antoine Medzalabolet (Antoin)
Alfred Miller (Am., Al.)
Edwin E. Nagazoa (Nag., Ed., N.)
Maude Benedict Nagazoa
Chief Charles Nolet
Oliver Obomsawin (Ol.)
Thomas Sadoquin
John Watso (John W., W.)

PENOBSCOT/PASSAMAQUODDY

Dodge

PASSAMAQUODDY
Andrew E. Dana
Laura
Frank Mitchell
Lena Mitchell
Mary Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. William Neptune
Charles John Saulis
Malecite  
Harry Francis  
Menomini  
Webb [Miller]  

Nonlinguistic Informants  
Oscar Crockett  
Arthur E. Edgerley  
Miss Gilpatrick (Miss G.)  
Rae D. Graves  
Mr. Keezer (taxi driver)  
"Lady-in-charge at the Augusta Public Library"  
Mr. MacNichol  
Philip Nicholas (worked on ferry between Old Town and Indian Island, Maine)  
Margaret Whalen (Whelan)  

Assistants, Collaborators, Correspondents  
Simone Ed. Belin  
William N. Fenton  
Dr. E. R. Hitchner  
Louis Iggotson  
T.R.L. MacInnes  
A. E. St. Louis  
Jessie Shaw  
Frank T. Siebert, Jr.  

Sources Consulted by Harrington  

Attwood, Stanley Bearce  

Baraga, Frederic  

Beauchamp, W. M.  

Bloomfield, Leonard  

Brinton, Daniel G., and Albert S. Anthony, eds.  

Champlain, Samuel de  

Collections of the Maine Historical Society  
1891  Index vols. 1 – 9. (See for manuscripts and articles on Abnaki.)  

Douglas-Lithgow, Robert A.  

Eckstorm, Fannie Hardy  
1941  "Indian Place-names of the Penobscot Valley and the Maine Coast." In Appendix by Joseph Nicolar, "Penobscot Place-names." [Originally article in Old Town Herald, date unknown.] University of Maine Studies, 2nd ser., no. 55.  

Hodge, Frederick W., ed.  

Hubbard, Lucius L.  

Jackson, Charles T.  

Jones, William  

Kendall, Edward Augustus  
1809  Travels Through the Northern Parts of the United States. New York: Printed and Published by I. Riley.
Laurent, Joseph

Masta, Henry Lorne
1932 Abenaki Indian Legends, Grammar and Place Names. Victoriaville, Québec: La Voix des Bois-Francs.

Maurault, Joseph Pierre
1886 Histoire des Abenakis Depuis 1605 Jusqu'à Nos Jours. Sorel, Québec: Imprimé à l'Atelier Typographique de la "Gazette de Sorel."

Murchie, Guy

Nicolar, Joseph
See Eckstorm, Fannie Hardy.

Prince, J. Dyneley
1901 The Modern Dialect of the Canadian Abenakis. Torino: Casa Editrice Ermanno Loescher.

Râle, Sébastien (Sebastian Rasles)

Rosier, James

Siebert, Frank T., Jr.

Smith, John

Speck, Frank G.

WESTERN ABNAKI/EASTERN ABNAKI/ PASSAMAQUODY


Starbird, Charles M.

Trumbull, James Hammond

Vetromile, Eugene
1866 The Abnaks and Their History. New York: J. B. Kirker.

Whittemore, Edwin Carey

Williams, Roger
1643 A Key into the Language of America. London: Printed by Gregory Dexter.

Williamson, William D.
1832 The History of the State of Maine. 2 vols. [S.l.]: Hallowell, Glazier, Masters & Co.
Massachusetts

WRITINGS
This undated section (former B.A.E. ms. 6018pt.) is based principally on the works of the seventeenth-century missionary John Eliot. An article titled “Two Massachusetts Texts with Interlinear Translation” was intended for submission to the International Journal of American Linguistics but was not published. The material includes a typescript and two preliminary drafts with related notes. It covers biographical information on Eliot and lists his writings according to those containing translations and those without translations. The texts Harrington chose for the paper are the Beatitudes and the Lord’s Prayer from the Gospel of St. Matthew. Much of the biographical and historical information comes from James C. Pilling’s Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages (1891). Also consulted was James Trumbull’s “Natick Dictionary” (1903).

Harrington provided C. E. Lauterbach of Pasadena with an interlinear translation of Eliot’s version of the 23rd Psalm. The notes give one word or expression per page.

RECORDS RELATING TO PLACENAMES
This series consists of a copy of Massachusetts language placenames excerpted from the Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England (1909) by R. A. Douglas-Lithgow (D.-L.). There are no linguistic annotations. (Former B.A.E. ms. 6029pt.).

Mahican / Stockbridge

The first evidence of Harrington’s interest in studying the Mahican language surfaced in January 1930 correspondence. (At this time, he used the names Mahican and Mohegan interchangeably.) In September 1930 he tried to interest Bernard Hoffmann of Santa Barbara, California, to fund a Wisconsin field trip in a search for Stockbridge vocabulary, legends, songs, placenames, tribenames, history, etc. He hoped to find native speakers who could rehear terms from early manuscripts and publications.
Between 1930 and 1949, Harrington secured copies of or made reading notes from some of these manuscripts, most of which are clearly identified in the field notes. The most exhaustively reheard and reorganized body of material consists of terms and text copied from the Stockbridge linguistic notes and texts recorded by Truman Michelson in 1914. This material is filed as B.A.E. manuscript 2734. Harrington’s notes and correspondence reveal a diligent search for those informants of Michelson who might still be living in the Stockbridge, Wisconsin, area in the hope that they would be willing to work with him.

In 1949, Harrington arrived at the Stockbridge Reservation on April 16 and remained there until April 23. Mr. Arvid E. Miller drove him around the area and introduced him to numerous other Millers, most of whom supplied linguistic and ethnohistoric information. His first introduction to Bernice Metoxen Robinson Huntington (sometimes erroneously spelled Robertson) took place at this time. In 1914, at the age of about thirty-seven, she had been one of Michelson’s informants. She had also worked with Frank T. Siebert, Jr., in 1935 and 1936. She was a black adopted by the Mahicans with whom she lived from earliest childhood; she learned Menomini in school. Harrington’s first meeting with her was unsuccessful, the second more cordial and fruitful, and about the last week of October 1949, on a subsequent trip to Wisconsin, he was able to hear and rehear with her a substantial amount of Mahican linguistics. He found another excellent informant in Webb Miller. Most of the notes are of a comparative nature, particularly comparisons with the two Abnaki dialects and with Delaware. This fell into place rather easily as Harrington was in various cities of Maine, in Quebec, and in Albany, N.Y., between April 24 and October 24 taking notes from St. Francis and Penobscot Abnaki speakers. He extracted Delaware terms from Daniel G. Brinton and Albert S. Anthony’s *A Lenâpé-English Dictionary* (1888), and from the unpublished manuscript of Mathew S. Henry, *Vocabulary of Words in Various Indian Dialects of the United States* (ca. 1861). In November and December while traveling between New York and Washington for other reasons, he carried most of these notes with him and began the work of sorting and rearranging, which continued on and off in Washington at least until 1952. Other equivalent terms are in Menomini and were supplied by interviews in Washington with Al Dodge, an employee of the Interior Department. Ojibwa and Pequot terms are mainly from secondary sources.

**COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY**

The vocabulary (former B.A.E. mss. 6025, 6028pt., and 6029pt.) is arranged according to numerous semantic categories designated by Harrington. The basic source is Michelson’s Stockbridge manuscript 2734, information from which was photocopied, cut, and pasted on individual sheets, and then reheard with Mahican informants, and compared with secondary sources and with Abnaki material rewritten or removed from his own field notes. Webb Miller was Harrington’s principal informant. Some information bears the labels William Dick (W.D.), Sot Quinney (S.Q.) and Alfred Miller (A.M.). These three Stockbridge Indians were Michelson’s informants in 1914 and the information is Michelson’s. Harrington located Dick sometime prior to December 1937 but Dick died before they had a chance to work together. Alfred Miller died in 1923 and is not related to Harrington’s Abnaki informant of the same name, whose initials are usually written “Am.” Other Mahican informants were Bernice and Carl Miller, wife and father of Arvid; Edward, Hardy, and Sam Miller; Bernice Robinson Huntington (Bernice, B., B2); Elmer Davids; and Webb’s daughter, Mrs. Ed Bowman. Harrington interfiled Menomini information secured later in Washington from Al Dodge.

The “Persons” category is quite rich in biographical information. Webb Miller apparently identified for Harrington the subjects of some of his old photographs, although the prints were not found with the notes. There are two pages taken from an old family record listing the names Pye, Bennett, Moon, and Turkey, the dates ranging from 1845 to 1865.

Harrington evidently began another (possibly later) semantic organization of the Michelson notes. There are fewer categories and no photocopied excerpts.

Other secondary sources used as a basis for comparison are Brinton and Anthony (1888), James Trumbull’s *Natick Dictionary* (1903), and Frederic Baraga’s *A Dictionary of the Ojibwa Language* (1853).

**COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR**

A set of grammatical notes is also based on the Michelson manuscript 2734 but it is not as well developed as the vocabulary material. Only a
few notes deal with phonetics. There is more information on verbs and numerals than on any other morphological category. Webb and Sam Miller and Al Dodge were the most frequently identified informants. The same secondary sources were cited, as well as terms from the later printings of eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century compilations of David Zeisberger (1887) and John G. E. Heckewelder (1887). This series was formerly cataloged as part of B.A.E. ms. 6028.

COMPARATIVE LINGUISTIC NOTES

These are the notes (former ms. 6023pt.) resulting from Harrington’s two 1949 interviews with Bernice Robinson Huntington and encompass vocabulary, grammar, ethnography, ethnohistory, and some miscellaneous information on Stockbridge persons, including something of her own background. One group is arranged alphabetically by main entry in Mahican, with Delaware, St. Francis Abnaki, Natick, Ojibwa, and Cree equivalences (if any) placed immediately following the related Mahican term. The unmarked main entries are apparently Huntington’s original terms; those in ink marked Brinton and Anthony are from their 1888 dictionary; the pencil notes are St. Francis Abnaki obtained in the field and are identified by informant “codes” Am. (Alfred Miller), Den. (George Dennis); Watso (John Watso); Ol. (Oliver Obomsawin). The significance of the numbered divider pages was not documented.

Another group designated “B2” probably refers to the fall rehearing with Bernice Huntington and is confined chiefly to St. Francis Abnaki and Menomini equivalences. Some new information from Huntington, especially changes in orthography, may have been interfiled. Informants in the other languages and the main secondary sources consulted are the same as those used for the comparative vocabulary and grammar.

A third group contains Huntington’s comments on Mathew S. Henry’s Vocabulary. . . . It represents an attempt to organize Henry’s material according to a semantically arranged vocabulary and a brief grammar touching on phonetics and morphology. Harrington crossed out St. Francis Abnaki comparisons and, according to a field note, copied them for use elsewhere. He also incorporated some of Huntington’s (B2) terms.

WRITINGS

Harrington drafted a proposed article for publication in the International Journal of American Linguistics titled “Seven Mahican Texts Recorded by Truman Michelson” (former B.A.E. ms. 6028pt.). Contained here are the eighty-page draft and related notes. Harrington excerpted the texts verbatim from the Michelson manuscript 2734, including Michelson’s interlinear Mahican translations and free English versions. The draft contains a short vocabulary culled from the texts which Harrington arranged semantically. He provided some Mahican historical background and explained certain orthographic changes made to update Michelson’s spelling and to facilitate pronunciation. An eighth text in English only was given to Michelson by Sterling Peters. There is informative bibliographical material both in the body of the draft and in the separate section devoted to this category. The article evidently was not published.

PERSONS CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

MAHICAN/STOCKBRIDGE

Mrs. Charlie Besaw
Mrs. Ed Bowman
Lucy Bowman
Orrin Bowman
Elmer Davids
Bernice Robinson Huntington (Bernice, B., B2)
Mrs. Abe Miller
Arvid Miller
Mrs. Arvid Miller
Bernice Miller
Carl Miller
Dolla Miller
Edward Miller
Fawn Miller
Hardy Miller
VI/26

John Peabody Harrington

Sam Miller
Webb Miller

MENOMINI
Al Dodge
Bernice Robinson Huntington

EASTERN ABNAKI (PENOBSCOT)
Andrew Dana (Andup, Dup. And.)

WESTERN ABNAKI (ST. FRANCIS)
George Dennis (Den.)
Alfred Miller (Am.)
Oliver Obomsawin (Ol.)
John Watso (Watso)

MALECITE
Harry Francis

DELAWARE (OKLAHOMA)
Sally Fall-leaf (spelled “Fall-leaf” by Harrington)
Jake Parks

Nonlinguistic Informants
Elmer Davids
Bernice Robinson Huntington
Hardy Miller

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents
Marta J. Herrera
Bernard Hoffmann
Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr.

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Baraga, Frederic

Brinton, Daniel G., and Albert S. Anthony, eds.

EDWARD, Jonathan

Heckewelder, John G. E.

Henry, Mathew Schropp

Hodge, Frederick W., ed.

Hove, Joseph

Michelson, Truman


Pilling, James Constantine

Trumbull, James Hammond

Zeisberger, David
1887 Vocabularies by Zeisberger. From the Collection of Manuscripts
Northern Iroquoian

Most of this brief section results from the few days Harrington spent in Ontario in May 1940, where his primary purpose was to interview Delaware speakers. He apparently came into contact, however, with Iroquoian residents Sam Liquors (Lickerish) and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davis. According to Delaware field notes, Davis was a storekeeper just west of the Smoothtown home of Josiah Montour, a Delaware informant. Davis was described as a Cayuga Indian, but he provided Mohawk information. Other notes were apparently taken in 1940 at the University of Michigan Linguistics Institute in Ann Arbor, most of them in conjunction with B.A.E. ethnologist William N. Fenton. Two of Fenton’s informants were Dozy and Shanks. Harrington mentioned John Jimmieson as a third speaker; his name could possibly be Jimmerson. J.N.B. Hewitt supplied brief linguistic and ethnographic information. One note is dated October 1935.

MOHAWK LINGUISTIC NOTES

This category is comprised of eight pages of random notes given by Mr. and Mrs. Davis on May 4, 1940.
Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

William N. Fenton
J. N. B. Hewitt
Morgan
Miss Pierce

Sources Consulted by Harrington

Zeisberger, David
1887 Vocabularies by Zeisberger. From the Collection of Manuscripts Presented by Judge Lane to Harvard University, Nos. 1 & 2. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son.

Northern Iroquoian

Reel 013

Reel Frames
013 0001-0005 Mohawk Linguistic Notes
0006-0027 Six Nations Linguistic Notes
0028-0046 Iroquoian Songs
0047-0057 Mixed Iroquoian Miscellaneous Notes

Wyandot

The bulk of this material represents a comparative treatment of Jacques Cartier’s first and second vocabularies and the historical background of his voyages. Although some of Cartier’s terms were reheard by Wyandot informants, most of the content is based on extractions from numerous secondary sources and organized for two proposed papers. The theme of one centered around North America’s earliest vocabulary; the second was submitted for publication in March 1951 and proposed to analyze the history, meaning, and location of Hochelaga. Other isolated notes are dated between September 1950 and January 1951.

The primary source consulted was Henry Percival Biggar, The

Voyages of Jacques Cartier, Publications of the Archives of Canada, No. 11 (1924), which contained both Cartier vocabularies as well as the Horatio Hale comparative vocabulary excerpted from Sir Daniel Wilson’s “The Huron-Iroquois of Canada” (1885). Harrington also sent for photocopies of Giovanni Battista Ramusio’s translations into Italian of Cartier’s vocabularies and the Bibliothèque Nationale manuscripts of Cartier and André Thevet. He inserted extensive comparative notes from Gabriel Sagard (1632); Jean André Cuq (1882); Arent Van Curler (1896), cited by Harrington as “Brandt Van Curler;”; and Percy J. Robinson (1948).

Wyandot informants included Jessie Perry (Jessie); Ida Schrimpser Jones (J., Mrs. John Jones); her sister Gladys Hutchinson; ninety-two-year-old Lizzie Tussinger (Elizabeth); Mary Bracken, aunt of Jones and Hutchinson; Mag; and Norman Young (Y.). Young spoke both Wyandot and Seneca. All were apparently descendants of the Wyandots who settled in northeastern Oklahoma, and except for Mrs. Tussinger and Jessie Perry, they were interviewed in Miami, Oklahoma, and vicinity in early September 1950. Tussinger lived in Oklahoma City; Perry’s home was not positively identified.

On or about December 28, 1950, Harrington traveled to New York City and Amherstburg, Ontario. According to correspondence, Harrington also worked in Miami, Oklahoma, on March 12 and 13, 1951, but field notes indicate nothing of possible interviews. He continued to correspond with officials at the Canadian Archives (see other sections) through February 17, 1951, and with the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris in October and November of 1951.

Harrington also corresponded with Elizabeth Best (Mrs. Maurice), who was apparently the “last speaker of the Canadian form of the Wyandot language,” but there is no record of an interview with her. Harrington hoped to publish a rehearing with her of Cartier’s 1535 vocabulary, but his notes are still in manuscript form. He was still pursuing the subject in 1953 and 1954.

Vocabulary

Most of this category was evidently organized in several different ways to compare Cartier’s two vocabularies with each other and with other

secondary sources. The main entry of the first vocabulary is numbered according to Biggar’s annotated list of Ramusio’s Italian terms (pp. 80–81), not according to the Indian term to which they correspond, a worthwhile note of clarification as not all Italian words have Indian translations. Biggar’s French equivalences are also included. Interfiled are comments from Sagard, Robinson, Cuoq, Hale, and other secondary sources identified either in the notes or under “Sources Consulted.” Sagard’s vocabulary was printed without pagination. The page numbers which appear after his name were penciled in by Harrington to the Sagard photocopy (filed in N.A.A.). Rehearings with informants, if any, are also interfiled. Some cutout excerpts from correspondents were mounted and interspersed. They were identified only as “C,” “F,” and “P.” The initials “F” and “P” may refer to William N. Fenton, and to Kenneth L. Pike of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. It is possible that “C” represents C. F. Voegelin, although Harrington usually employed the abbreviation “Voeg.” when referring to him.

Cartier’s second vocabulary was treated in much the same manner. Only terms not found in the first vocabulary were examined. Numerical designations on each page are often confusing. The numbers in the upper right-hand corner indicate a new main entry. The numbers bracketed at the left of the main entry indicate Harrington’s running total of how many Indian terms Cartier actually accumulated; no duplications were taken into consideration. He assigned numbers 1–58 to the first vocabulary and 59–129 to the second. Extractions from Thevet’s manuscript Fr. 15454, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, are preceded by the label “Paris.” There are no rehearings and only a few comparisons with other Six Nations languages.

Two other brief sections contain a minimum of reheard vocabulary terms. One is another listing of Cartier’s first vocabulary entered according to Ramusio’s original list. The second contains tribe names, tribal locations, and an etymology of the expression “Wyandot language.” Some miscellaneous words were reheard with the Oklahoma informants, and some ethnohistory is interspersed.

A comparative organization of the first and second vocabularies relied principally upon Biggar, Ramusio, Van Curler, and Robinson, utilizing various methods to designate sources. The bracketed numbers indicate the numerical order of the Indian word in Ramusio’s original list. Some notes were cut out from photocopies and mounted and others were handwritten and interfiled. The “Hale, Wilson” designa-
Jessie Perry (Jessie)  
Turkey  
Lizzie Tussinger (Elizabeth)  
Norman Young  

CAYUGA AND ONONDAGA  
Mr. F. W. Waugh  

SENECA  
Norman Young  

ITALIAN  
Mr. Terry  

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents  
Mr. Andrews  
Mr. Boyd  
"C" [C. F. Voegelin?]  
"F" [William N. Fenton?]  
William N. Fenton  
"P" [Kenneth L. Pike?]  
C. F. Voegelin  
Erminie Voegelin  
Charles Banks Wilson

**SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON**

**Bailey, Alfred Goldsworthy**  

**Barbeau, C. M.**  

**Baxter, James P.**  

**Biggar, Henry Percival**  

**Cartier, Jacques**  

**Champlain, Samuel de**  

**Clark, Jeremiah A.**  

**Cuog, Jean André**  

**Dawson, J. W.**  


**Fraser, Alexander**  
See Potier, Pierre.

**Frey, S. L.**  

**Hewitt, J.N.B.**  

**Lighthall, W. D.**  

**Pacifique, Père**  

**Potier, Pierre**  
1920 “Huron Manuscripts from Rev. Pierre Potier’s Collection.”
Delaware (Oklahoma and Ontario)

This section (former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.) involves the two Delaware languages. These are now distinguished by linguists as Unami (in Oklahoma) and Munsee (in Ontario), but Harrington, following local usage, referred to both as Delaware.

In April 1940, Harrington and C. F. Voegelin were in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, on a joint field trip where they interviewed a number of Delaware-speaking Indians. The exact itinerary is difficult to reconstruct. Field notes and correspondence indicate that they were together in Bartlesville at least between April 8 and 20, and early in May, they were in Greencastle, Indiana, where Voegelin gave Harrington a list of Delaware terms to investigate in Smoothtown, Ontario on Six Nations Reserve. Of the two notes that locate Harrington in that vicinity, only one is dated (May 4, 1940—see "Mohawk Linguistic Notes"). It must have been a brief stop as he was in Seattle en route to Alaska on May 7.

In June 1940 Harrington and Voegelin made another trip to Oklahoma. They visited May Haas at Eufaula and Frank T. Siebert, Jr., at Oklahoma City and Norman. On that occasion they worked with a number of Delawares, Shawnees, Otoes, and others. During the first week of August, after his return to Washington, D.C., Harrington reorganized the notes for which Voegelin had requested clarification.

In Oklahoma, Harrington visited the city of Bartlesville; the towns of Dewey and Copan; and Claremore, the location of the Indian Health Services Hospital. Among the informants whom he interviewed
were Mabel Bobb Beaver (Mabel) and Henry Duncan Beaver (Duncan); Sally and John Fallleaf (spelled “Fall-Leaf” by Harrington); Annie (Mrs. Lb.) and Jesse Longbone (Jesse, Jes) and his brothers Roy and William (William Lb.); Jake Parks; and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Washington and their son Fred (Mrs. Wash., Fred Wash.). Ontario informants included Josiah Montour, his seventy-five-year-old sister Jane Pattice, and Jesse Moses.

As with other languages of the eastern United States, Harrington consulted nineteenth- and early twentieth-century compilations. Frequently mentioned are David Zeisberger’s, *A Grammar of the Language of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians* (1830), John G. E. Heckewelder’s *An Account of the History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States* (1876), and Daniel G. Brinton and Albert S. Anthony’s *A Lenape-English Dictionary* (1888); These works were referred to by the abbreviations “Z.” or “Zeis.,” “Hecke,” and “B. & A.” or “Delaware Dict.,” respectively. Other publications consulted included James Trumbull’s *Natick Dictionary* (cited as “Nat. Dict.”) (1903); Frank G. Speck’s *The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians* (1927); and the “Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico” (abbreviated “Hdbk.”) (1907), edited by Frederick W. Hodge. Some terms identified as those of Zeisberger or Heckewelder were actually extracted from the last three publications.

A small section of reading notes and seventeenth-century vocabulary is not identified as either the Oklahoma or Ontario language. It is excerpted from Amandus Johnson, trans., *Geographia Americae, with an Account of the Delaware Indians . . . by Peter Lindeström* (1925).

**DELAWARE (OKLAHOMA) LINGUISTIC NOTES**

This is basically a randomly accumulated vocabulary (former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.) with some phonetic and grammatical structures interspersed. Included also are historical and cultural comments. The largest single group was apparently collected by C. F. Voegelin and is labeled “Voeg.” Other smaller groups represent collections by Voegelin from individually named informants, followed by Harrington’s notes from the same informants. Harrington’s material consists of both new and reheard terms, with a general emphasis on developing the etymology of state names and placenames. Voegelin inserted some Munsee, Shawnee, Kaw, and Ojibwa equivalences. The Munsee terms may have been those of Frank T. Siebert, Jr., as notes indicate that Voegelin was in possession of some of Siebert’s vocabulary lists, which had been collected in June 1938 from Nicodemus Peters at Smoothtown. Informants were the Beavers and the Longbone family. Secondary sources include Daniel G. Brinton, *The Lenape and Their Legends; with the Complete Text and Symbols of the Walam Olum* (1885), Brinton and Anthony (1888), and Heckewelder (1876).

The balance of the material is arranged by the name of the informants, specifically the Beavers, Fallleafs, Longbones, Washingtons, and Jake Parks.

The most substantial placename information concerns the name Wyoming. A copy of a letter from Harrington to Willard Beatty (April 22, 1940) indicates Harrington’s ongoing interest in publishing articles on the meaning of state names.

A selection of extracts from Brinton and Anthony (1888) and a few from Truman Michelson’s “Preliminary Report on the Linguistic Classification of Algonquian Tribes” (1912) contain comments by Voegelin. Scattered Abnaki comparisons were probably inserted at least a decade later. Filed with this 1940 collection are three pages of notes heard from “the old woman west of Anadarko” in June 1939.

**DELAWARE (OKLAHOMA) TEXTS AND SONGS**

There are four untitled texts (former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.) collected by Voegelin in April 1940 with partial interlinear translations by Jesse Longbone. Harrington made handwritten copies of fifteen short songs also collected by Voegelin. Although there are wide variations between Voegelin’s orthography and Harrington’s, these songs were apparently incorporated into Voegelin’s “Word Distortions in Delaware Big House and Walam Olum Songs” (1942). There are scattered notes in English but no translations.

**DELAWARE (OKLAHOMA) MISCELLANEOUS NOTES**

These notes consist of a few grammatical notes, correspondence, and names of persons. There are also several pages relating to the Swedish author Amandus Johnson.
DELAWARE (ONTARIO) LINGUISTIC NOTES

Harrington collected a variety of linguistic notes (former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.) from Delaware speakers of Ontario. Raw field notes obtained from Josiah Montour and Jesse Moses in the area of Smoothtown, Ontario, include general vocabulary, tribenames, names of persons, and a few grammatical constructions. Montour also contributed Delaware (Ontario) origins associated with the name Wyoming.

In May 1940, Voegelin gave Harrington a list of Walam Olum terms to reheat with Josiah Montour, which Harrington presumably did in the first days of that month. In Washington the following August, Harrington typed the Voegelin questionnaire one term to a page and coordinated it with Montour’s related information.

Another small section of field notes contains material from Jane Pattice, Josiah Montour’s sister.

Trumbull’s Natick Dictionary (1903) was frequently cited for Mahican, Shawnee, Narraganset, and Cree equivalences. Harrington used the term Scatagook (alternate spelling “Skatigo”) to refer to Mahican. When citing Trumbull, Harrington included abbreviations used in the dictionary, such as “R. W.” (Roger Williams), “Howse” (Joseph Howse), “Zeis.” or “Z.” (Zeisberger), and “H.” (Heckewelder). Brinton and Anthony (1888) was also consulted. Two sources for Walam Olum (“W. O.”) references were The American Nations (1836) by C. S. Rafinesque and The Lenâpé and Their Legends (1885) by Brinton. In several instances Harrington’s citations are either inaccurate or they involve a third undocumented source.

DELAWARE (ONTARIO) MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

These few undated pages deal mainly with the location of the Munsee Reserve in Canada and how to get there.

PERSONS CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

DELAWARE (OKLAHOMA)

Henry Duncan Beaver (Duncan)

DELAWARE (ONTARIO)

Mabel Bobb Beaver (Mabel)
John Fallleaf (spelled “Fall-Leaf” by Harrington)
Sally Fallleaf (Sally; spelled “Fall-Leaf” by Harrington)
Annie Longbone (Mrs. Lb.)
Jesse Longbone (Jesse, Jes.)
Roy Longbone
William Longbone (William Lb.)
Mrs. Willie Longbone (Mrs. W. L.)
“Old Woman West of Anadarko”
Jake Parks
Fred Washington (Fred Wash., Fred Wn.)
Joe Washington
Mrs. Washington (Mrs. Wash.)

Nonlinguistic Informants

Andrew Davis
Mr. Peacock

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

William N. Fenton
Carl F. Voegelin
Erminie Voegelin

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Barton, Benjamin S.
1797 New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
Philadelphia: Printed, for the Author, by John Bioren.

Bozman, John L.

Brinton, Daniel G.
1885 The Lenâpé and Their Legends; with the Complete Text and Symbols of the Walam Olum, a New Translation, and an Inquiry into Its Authenticity. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton.
Brinton, Daniel G., and Albert S. Anthony

Heckewelder, John G. E.

Hodge, Frederick W., ed.

Johnson, Amandus, trans.

Masta, Henry Lorne
1932  Abenaki Indian Legends, Grammar and Place Names. Victoriaville, Quebec: La Voix des Bois-Francs.

Michelson, Truman

Rafinesque, Constantine S.
1836  The American Nations; or, Outlines of a National History; of the Ancient and Modern Nations of North and South America No. 2. Philadelphia: Published by C. S. Rafinesque.

Sapir, Edward

Speck, Frank G.

Trumbull, James Hammond

Voegelin, Carl F.

Zeisberger, David

1887  Zeisberger’s Indian Dictionary. English, German, Iroquois—the Onondaga; and Algonquin—the Delaware. Printed from the Original Manuscript in Harvard College Library. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son.

DELAWARE (OKLAHOMA AND ONTARIO)

Reel 015

Reel  Frames
015 0001–0473  Delaware (Oklahoma) Linguistic Notes [former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.]
0474–0493  Delaware (Oklahoma) Texts and Songs [former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.]
0494–0518  Delaware (Oklahoma) Miscellaneous Notes
0519–0728  Delaware (Ontario) Linguistic Notes [former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.]
0729–0733  Delaware (Ontario) Miscellaneous Notes

Powhatan

The manuscript for Harrington’s monograph “The Original Strachey Vocabulary of the Virginia Indian Language” was submitted to the Smithsonian Institution in July 1953 and published in 1955. It is based on the vocabulary contained in William Strachey’s Historie of
Travaille into Virginia Britannia, a manuscript in the possession of the Bodleian Library. A British Museum manuscript of a slightly different version of the Strachey vocabulary was printed and published in 1849 by the Hakluyt Society. Harrington utilized microfilm and photocopies of the two manuscripts and the Hakluyt publication in his work.

WRITINGS

A typed draft of the article on Strachey is followed by related notes (former B.A.E. ms. 6024), not all of which found their way into the final publication. Most noteworthy is a comparison of John Smith’s vocabulary from A Map of Virginia (1612) with the Hakluyt version of Strachey’s vocabulary. A short vocabulary of Pamunkey collected by the Reverend Mr. Dalrymple (Dalrimple) in 1844 and published by “C. C” in 1858 is compared with A Lenâpé-English Dictionary (1888) by Brinton and Anthony.

Harrington arranged Strachey’s vocabulary one term to a page in the same alphabetic order as in the original manuscript. He copied Brinton and Anthony’s translations for the same words, if such existed, and made note of divergences between the Bodleian Library and British Museum manuscripts. References to the British Museum are often preceded by the designation “Brit.”; “1849” identifies terms from the Hakluyt publication.

Included are the notes for Harrington’s semantic arrangement of Strachey’s terms found on pages 197 to 202 in “The Original Strachey Vocabulary.” The label “Strachey” followed by a number indicates the number of the facsimile sheet on which the entry appears. The facsimile sheets are placed between pages 196 and 197.

Strachey also copied the song of the Indians and Harrington compared some of the terms with those of Brinton and Anthony. “The Strachey Song,” as Harrington labeled it, does not appear in his 1955 publication, but there is a photocopy in N.A.A.

A very brief morphological arrangement was begun by Harrington but apparently abandoned. Likewise, there is the mere beginning of a section comparing terms from Strachey vocabulary with those of the Abnaki, Delaware, and Natick languages.

Miscellaneous notes include preliminary partial drafts and related notes, some general bibliographical information, and material marked “Rejects” by Harrington.

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Bergmann, Gustav von, ed.
1789 Das Gebeth des Herren . . . in Hundert Zwey und Fünfzig Sprachen. Ruein (Livland).

Brinton, Daniel G., and Albert S. Anthony

C. C.

Dalrymple, Reverend
See C. C.

Fiske, John
1900 Old Virginia and Her Neighbors. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press.

Hodge, Frederick W., ed.

Pilling, James Constantine

Siebert, Frank T., Jr.

Smith, Captain John
1612 A Map of Virginia. With a Description of the Country, the Commodities, People, Government and Religion. Oxford: Joseph Barnes. [Photostat of seven pages in N.A.A.]

Strachey, William
1622 A Short Dictionary of the Indian Language Used Within the Chesa­piack Bay. . . . [Half title from Strachey’s The Historie of Travaille into Virginia Britannia.] [Two photocopies (one mounted with instructions to printer) and microfilm of original manuscript at the Bodleian Library, photocopy and microfilm of British Museum copy (“Ayscough 1622”), and photocopy of printed version by Hakluyt Society (1849) in N.A.A.]
POWHATAN

Reel 016

Cherokee

Harrington’s interest in Cherokee centers mainly around the life of Sequoyah, a search for his grave and his Cherokee syllabary. The earliest dated references stem from a brief collaboration with Gouverneur Morrison, author and reporter, who apparently worked as Harrington’s research assistant in May and June of 1938, and with whom he maintained contact at least into early 1939. In January 1939, Harrington began funding a search for Sequoyah’s grave in Mexico, possibly with his own money. Harrington researched the project in Washington and his collaborator, Harry Bachrach, worked in the field. The two men had a contract with The Tulsa Daily World for exclusive rights to the story. The grave was never discovered but the Tulsa World found enough copy for a four-installment article printed between January 27 and 30, 1939. The material on hand is principally ethnographic and historical and, except for Bachrach’s trip into Mexico, is based on numerous secondary sources, most of which were only briefly consulted. Generally, these sources are clearly identified in the notes.

Information from a 1945 interview with Levi B. Gritts is scattered throughout the material. Gritts was a Cherokee school teacher and fluent speaker of his native language. He provided both linguistic and nonlinguistic information.

The minimal linguistic content has as its main source James Mooney’s Myths of the Cherokee (1900). Etymologies of several persons’ names and placenames were initiated but not seriously developed. There is a photostat of Sequoyah’s syllabary obtained from a manuscript in the National Archives.

Other informants briefly mentioned are Edna Hogman (or Hogner, spelling uncertain), a Cherokee employee of the Office of Indian Affairs, and “Ben” and his friend Allen W. Long. It is unclear which of the latter two men was actually the informant. A Norman Adams of Washington, D.C., may have been involved in the Sequoyah grave effort, but in what capacity is not documented.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is arranged according to Harrington’s standard semantic categories, one term to a page. Harrington probably extracted it from Mooney (1900), absolute identification being in doubt due to the fact that he did not include Mooney’s orthographic symbols for pronunciation in Cherokee. The material was neither annotated nor reheard.

A brief, numbered vocabulary from either Ben or Long contains some equivalences from Mooney (1900).

WRITINGS

A partial preliminary draft with notes for “Sequoyah’s Cherokee Alphabet” may represent an initial collaboration with Gouverneur Morrison in 1938 and 1939. Small amounts of data on Cherokee phonetics and a limited linguistic treatment of the names of Sequoyah’s family are included. The little information he was able to acquire from Edna Hogman was later interfiled. Background information is provided on other Indian and non-Indian syllabaries.

Harrington cut and mounted the photocopy of Sequoyah’s syllabary. Each page contains one syllable, its numerical position in the syllabary, and its corresponding English sound.
A one-page article titled “The Cherokee Placenames Echota, Santee and Conasauga” was submitted for publication in 1938, but no printed record of it has been found. A 1945 interview with Gritts provided an etymology of the placename Tennessee.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL NOTES
Notes, correspondence, and newspaper clippings refer to the Harrington/Bachrach grave exploration in January 1939. Bachrach was accompanied by Baron Craeger who wrote the Tulsa World articles; E. V. Schrimscher (Shimsa), a part-Cherokee who claimed to be a cousin of Will Rogers; and George McCoy, a Cherokee fluent in the language. A digest of their trip into Mexico is in Harrington’s handwriting.

There are general notes on the life of Sequoyah. Information taken from Gritts was later inserted. Included are a copy of a photograph of Narcissa Owen (1896) and of her painting of Sequoyah.

A third section contains reading notes from such sources as old newspapers and periodicals, B.A.E. scrapbooks, and the manuscripts of John Alexander (1839–1840) and John Howard Payne (1835) (photocopy and typescript are filed in the N.A.A.). A number of excerpts are from the Cherokee Advocate and Cherokee Phoenix. Extensive notes were made by Mrs. Evelyn Danner in the Library of Congress in April 1939.

Brief data on tobacco among the Cherokee and its Carib origins and usage stress Carib rather than Cherokee information.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
There are scattered and unrelated linguistic, nonlinguistic, and ethnographic notes and correspondence for 1938 and 1939. A photocopy of a 1936 newspaper clipping concerns Houston B. Teehee (Di-hi-hi or “Killer”), a Cherokee who was Register of the Treasury in Wilson’s administration.

Another group is labeled “Cherokee Plcns. Della Brunstetter house interview” and contains North Carolina Cherokee terms.
SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Brown, John P.
1938 Old Frontiers, the Story of Cherokee Indians from Earliest Times to the Date of Their Removal to the West, 1838. Kingsport, Tennessee: Southern Publishers, Inc.

Farabee, William Curtis

Foreman, Grant

Mooney, James

Mooney, James, and Frans M. Olbrechts

Morrison, Gouverneur

Ogg, Frederic Austin

Pickens, A. L.
1937 "Dictionary of Indian-Place Names in Upper South Carolina." Reprinted from South Carolina Natural history, nos. 51–53.

Roth, Walter E.

Young, Egerton R.

Williams, Samuel Cole

CHEROKEE

Reel 017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REEL</th>
<th>FRAMES</th>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>017</td>
<td>0001–0092</td>
<td>Vocabular y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0093–0199</td>
<td>Writings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0200–0511</td>
<td>Ethnographic and Historical Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0512–0540</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creek/Seminole/Alabama/Koasati/Choctaw

While on a Delaware language field trip centered around Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in April 1940, Harrington evidently found time to be present when the linguist Mary R. Haas interviewed Creek informant John Thompson. She also commented on notes Harrington took directly from Thompson, and she shared with him information from her unpublished manuscript of Creek vocabulary. Informant James Feagin Sylvestine was a patient at the Shawnee Sanitorium in Oklahoma and an excellent Alabama speaker.

The most frequently cited sources were Cyrus A. Byington, A Dictionary of the Choctaw Language (1915) and Frederick W. Hodge's "Handbook of the American Indians North of Mexico" (1907).

There are occasional references indicating the presence of C. F. Voegelin and excerpts from conversations Harrington had had with the late Edward Sapir.

CREEK/SEMINOLE VOCABULARY

These are the original field notes Harrington took from John Thompson on April 22, 1940, most of which were corrected by Haas on the same date.

Another larger group of terms were extracted from Haas' typewritten unpublished manuscript (ca. 1938–1940) and filed one term to a page in random order. There are no linguistic comments by Harrington. A still larger section labeled "Haas Orthography" contains
occasional comments by Harrington. Presumably this section also stems from a then unpublished manuscript by Haas.

COMPARATIVE LINGUISTIC NOTES
The majority of these notes involve Haas and Thompson, with Harrington sitting in as a third party. Choctaw equivalences are based on Byington (1915). A few Koasati and Alabama terms are included.

Some notes apparently reflect conversations between Harrington and Haas, with some emphasis on phonetics and ethnohistory. The interview with Sylvestine presumably was brief—it yielded only a few general comments on Alabama placenames.

There is a section on the etymology of the name Alabama. Harrington copied various versions from Hodge’s “Handbook” (1907) and added some original annotations as well as comments from Haas, Thompson, and Sylvestine.

SEMINEOLE AND CHOCTAW VOCABULARY
On hand are two pages of random terms, undated, and no source given. Three Choctaw words were apparently taken from Allen Wright’s Chahta Leksikon, a Choctaw in English Definition (1880).

PERSONS CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON
Linguistic Informants

CREEK
John Thompson

ALABAMA
James Feagin Sylvestine

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

Dr. Alley
Mary R. Haas
Edward Sapir
C. F. Voegelin

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON
Byington, Cyrus A.

Haas, Mary R.

Hodge, Frederick W.

Uldall, Hans Jorgen

Wright, Allen
1880 Chahta Leksikon, a Choctaw in English Definition. St. Louis: Printed by the Presbyterian Pub. Co.

CREEK/SEMINEOLE/ALABAMA/KOASATI/CHOCTAW
Reel 018

General and Miscellaneous Materials
This series consists of materials pertaining to the area Northeast/Southeast as a whole and those which are too limited in scope to constitute a full series in themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Reading notes on Henry Clyde Shetrone’s The Mound-Builders (1930) are signed with the initial B. Notes in an accompanying folder suggest that they may have come to Harrington from Franz Boas.
There is a single remark from John R. Swanton on Ofo and one on Tunica, and the brief mention of a "slender string."

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Shetrone, Henry Clyde

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Reel 018

Reel Frames
018 0192-0210 Miscellaneous Notes

Appendix

ABBREVIATIONS AND SPECIAL USES OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ab(n).</td>
<td>Abnaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>according (as in &quot;acc. to . . .&quot;) or accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accts.</td>
<td>accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp. adiwina</td>
<td>guesses (as opposed to &quot;kw.&quot;—knows)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj. / adjvl.</td>
<td>adjective / adjectival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am.</td>
<td>&quot;American&quot; (English as opposed to an Indian language) or modern, nonnative (as in &quot;Am. dress&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an.</td>
<td>animate (as in &quot;an. or inan.&quot; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an(s).</td>
<td>animal(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ans.</td>
<td>answer (frequently used with kinship terms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app(l).</td>
<td>apparently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art.</td>
<td>article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asp. / aspd.</td>
<td>aspiration / aspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aug.</td>
<td>augmentative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Bay (when given by name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>Daniel G. Brinton and Albert S. Anthony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A.E.</td>
<td>Bureau of American Ethnology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betw.</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot.</td>
<td>botanical or bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bpl.</td>
<td>biplural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brit.</td>
<td>William Strachey manuscript in the British Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca. / ca. ca.</td>
<td>cited above / cited above more than once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cald.</td>
<td>called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.c.</td>
<td>carefully caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cd.</td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare (L. confer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch.</td>
<td>clearly heard (as in “ch. forever” and “chpu.” — clearly heard, perfectly understood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chip.</td>
<td>Chippewa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocot.</td>
<td>Choctaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ck.</td>
<td>creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clickt</td>
<td>clicked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co.</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll. pl.</td>
<td>collective plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conc.</td>
<td>concessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cons.</td>
<td>consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp. / cps. / cpd.</td>
<td>compare / compares / compared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cttail</td>
<td>cattail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwd.</td>
<td>coastward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyl.</td>
<td>wax cylinder sound recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>dual (as in “d. you”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(aw).</td>
<td>Dawson (book on birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decl.</td>
<td>declension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def.</td>
<td>definite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Dict.</td>
<td>Brinton and Anthony’s A Lenâpé-English Dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dervl.</td>
<td>derivational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diam.</td>
<td>diameter</td>
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<td>dict.</td>
<td>dictionary</td>
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<td>dif.</td>
<td>different</td>
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<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive or diminutivism</td>
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<tr>
<td>dipth(s)</td>
<td>diphthong(s)</td>
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<td>dirctv.</td>
<td>directive</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.-L.</td>
<td>Robert A. Douglas-Lithgow</td>
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<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>dpl.</td>
<td>dual plural (as in “dpl. you”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dq(s).</td>
<td>direct question(s) (as in “At least dqs. can elicit nothing further.”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>dr.</td>
<td>downriver</td>
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<td>dsl.</td>
<td>downslope</td>
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<td>dstr.</td>
<td>downstream</td>
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<td>dup.</td>
<td>duplicate</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>east</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eck(st).</td>
<td>Fannie Hardy Eckstorm</td>
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<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>entv.</td>
<td>entitative</td>
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<td>equiv(ce).</td>
<td>equivalence</td>
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<td>equiv.</td>
<td>equative</td>
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<td>esp.</td>
<td>especially</td>
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<td>eth. d.</td>
<td>ethnobotanical dictionary</td>
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<tr>
<td>etym.</td>
<td>etymology</td>
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<td>ev.</td>
<td>evidently</td>
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<td>exc.</td>
<td>excerpted from</td>
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<td>extnl.</td>
<td>extensional</td>
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<tr>
<td>fam.</td>
<td>family</td>
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<td>fingersn.</td>
<td>fingersnapping</td>
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<td>fingerthr.</td>
<td>fingerthrowing</td>
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<td>fingerwr.</td>
<td>fingerwrestling</td>
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<td>fn.</td>
<td>footnote</td>
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<td>Fr.</td>
<td>French</td>
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<td>freq.</td>
<td>frequentative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frw. Lag.</td>
<td>Freshwater Lagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
g. galley proof or going (as in “g. to”)
gen. gender or general
go. geographical
Ger. German
gest. gesture (as in “gest. of wiping”)
gew. Ger. gewissen, known

See Also: ungew.
gl. glottal stop / glottalized
graysq. graysquirrel
grayh. grayhound [sic]
grf. grandfather (as in “mat. grf.” or “pat. grf.”—maternal, paternal grandfather)
grm. grandmother (as in “mat. grm.” or “pat. grm.”—maternal, paternal grandmother)
grpl. groupal

H. John G. E. Heckewelder
Hag(ersv). Hagersville, Ontario
hbk. or Hbk. handbook (particularly refers to F. W. Hodge’s “Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico”)
hd. heard
hdkf. handkerchief
Hecke. John G. E. Heckewelder
See Also: H.
hmgbird hummingbird
hort. hortatory
hspg. hotspring
Hur. Huron
husb. husband
hw(y). handwriting

See Also: nied.

imm. immediately or immediate

Northeast/Southeast

imp(era). imperative (as in “imp. of verb”)
impersl. impersonal
impt. important
inan. inanimate (as in “in. or inan.”)
inct. inchoative
ind. indicative
Ind(s). Indian(s)
indirv. indirective
infin. information (sometimes mistakenly used for “inft.”)
inft(s). informant(s)
instrl. instrumental
int(eri). interjection
int(erp). interpreter
interrvl. interrogatival
inter. interview
intr. intransitive
Ital. Italian
Jph. John Peabody Harrington (referring to himself)
jrabbit jackrabbit
Ke. knows equivalence
Kk. Kickapoo
kt. unidentified abbreviation in Eastern Abnaki grammatical notes
k(w). knows (as in “Ja. kw. Fiddler John” and “kw. equiv.”—knows equivalence); may also mean knows word
lag. lagoon
ldns. “landnames” (geographical terms)
lit. literally
lg. language (as in “Old Hyampom lg.”)
loc. locally called (as in “hopper mortar loc. pounding basket”) or locative
locnl. locational
lw(s). loanword(s)
m. mile(s) or month or mouth of river
m.a. mentioned after (as in “[placename] m.a. [name] and before [name]”)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mah.</td>
<td>Mahican</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mal.</td>
<td>Malecite</td>
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<tr>
<td>mat.</td>
<td>maternal (as in “mat. grf.” — maternal grandfather)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mat. cult.</td>
<td>material culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>med.</td>
<td>medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men.</td>
<td>Menomini</td>
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<tr>
<td>mg. / mgless</td>
<td>meaning / meaningless</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mi.</td>
<td>Miami</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mic.</td>
<td>Micmac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistrs. / mistrd.</td>
<td>mistranslates / mistranslated</td>
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<tr>
<td>modl.</td>
<td>modal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moh.</td>
<td>Mohawk</td>
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<tr>
<td>momy.</td>
<td>momentarily (as in “momy. forgets”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>motl.</td>
<td>motional</td>
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<tr>
<td>ms. / msws.</td>
<td>man speaking / man speaking, woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. or N.</td>
<td>does not know (L. nescit) (as in “Inft. n.” — informant does not know)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Dict.</td>
<td>Trumbull’s Natick Dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Museum</td>
<td>United States National Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg.</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesc.</td>
<td>does not know (L. nescit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n ied.</td>
<td>not copied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>north or noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>Delaware Indians of New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-possl.</td>
<td>non-possessional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nt. or Nt.</td>
<td>do not know (L. nesciunt) (as in “Infts. nt.” — informants do not know)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num.</td>
<td>numeral</td>
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<td>numd.</td>
<td>numeroid</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>Ojibway (Ojibwa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>obs.</td>
<td>observation(s) made (as in “Obs. on bus River’s End to Marshfield”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>obsc.</td>
<td>obscene</td>
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<td>Ont.</td>
<td>Ontario</td>
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<td>opp.</td>
<td>opposite</td>
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<td>orig.</td>
<td>originally</td>
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<tr>
<td>ord.</td>
<td>ordinal</td>
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<tr>
<td>oxy.</td>
<td>oxytone</td>
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<tr>
<td>o’s</td>
<td>“okay’s” (as in “Inft. knows this word and o’s it.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o.</td>
<td>older (as in “o. bro.” — older brother)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
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<tr>
<td>pan.</td>
<td>panorama</td>
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<tr>
<td>para.</td>
<td>paragraph or paraphernalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parm.</td>
<td>Parmenter (book on birds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>parts.</td>
<td>particles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pass.</td>
<td>Passamoquoddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>passv.</td>
<td>passive</td>
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<tr>
<td>pat.</td>
<td>paternal (as in “pat. grm.” — paternal grandmother)</td>
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<td>Pc.</td>
<td>personic</td>
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<td>pd.</td>
<td>proofread</td>
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<tr>
<td>pdl.</td>
<td>paradigmatical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pen.</td>
<td>Penobscot (Eastern Abnaki)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pen. Man</td>
<td>Frank G. Speck’s Penobscot Man</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penins.</td>
<td>peninsula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phen.</td>
<td>phenomena (natural events)</td>
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<tr>
<td>phenoned</td>
<td>recorded on phonographic cylinders</td>
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<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
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<tr>
<td>plcn(s)</td>
<td>placename(s)</td>
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<td>plns.</td>
<td>plantnames</td>
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<tr>
<td>postn.</td>
<td>positional</td>
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<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>possessive (as in “poss. pronoun”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post. / postpsn.</td>
<td>postposition / postpositional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potawatomi

perfect passive participle
present
privative
prioritative
probably
pronunciation / pronounces / pronounced
pronoun / pronominal
part(s)
participle
perfectly understood (as in "chpu." — clearly heard, perfectly understood)
"pubic parts" (genitals)

questionnaire

River
rancheria
Sébastien Râle (Sebastian Rasles)
Giovanni Battista Ramusio
received
reciprocal
reflexive
region
rehearing
See Also: rd. / r(h)g.
relative / relatival
remotive
remember / remembers / remembered
reservation
reheard / rehearing
See Also: reh.
rhetorical (as in "rhet. length")
rattlesnake
Roger Williams

Smithsonian Institution
unidentified abbreviation in Eastern Abnaki grammatical notes
"slipped," made file slips of data
species / species (plural)
spring (source of water or season)
specimen(s)
St. Francis (Western Abnaki)
stipulative
statenames
subordination
subjective
sweat house
syllable / syllabified (as in "náha’, syld. ná-ha’")
synonymous

topographical maps of the U.S. Geological Survey
proofread, diacritical marks added
tripplural (more than two)
translation (especially marks words which are not cognates or true native terms but are approximations)
tribename(s)
tributary
translation / translating / translates
Tuscarora
upcreek
### Special Symbols

- **d**: gone over with informant(s) named (as in “Asc. and Izd.” — reheard with Ascenció Solósano and Isabelle Meadows)
- **# or b**: sharp or flat intonation contours
- **I, II**: references to the two volumes of Mathew Schropp Henry’s vocabulary
- **1849**: references to the Hakluyt version of William Strachey’s vocabulary

### References

- **ups.**: upstream
- **ult.**: ultimate (as in “ult. syl.” — ultimate syllable)
- **ungew.**: not known (from Ger. *ungewissen*).
  
  See Also: *gew.*
- **ungld.**: unglottalized
- **univ.**: university
- **U.S.N.M.**: United States National Museum
  
  See Also: Nat. Mus.
- **v. / vl.**: verb / verbal
- **v. / vs. / vd.**: volunteer / volunteers / volunteered
- **val.**: valley
- **Van. (C.)**: Arent Van Curler
- **vil.**: village
- **voc.**: vocabulary
- **Voeg.**: C. F. Voegelin
- **vow.**: vowel
- **vv.**: vice versa
- **w.**: west
- **wd.**: would
- **whm.**: whiteman or English (as opposed to any Indian language)
- **Wn.**: Washington, D.C.
- **W. O.**: Walum Olum
- **wpkr.**: woodpecker
- **ws.**: woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)
  
  See Also ms. / msws.

### Additional Words

- **y.**: yellow (as in “y. pine”)
- **y.**: younger (as in “y. bro.” — younger brother)
- **yer**: second person plural
- **yest.**: yesterday
- **yj.**: yellowjacket
- **ym.**: young man
- **Y. S.**: Young Sebattis
- **Z(eis).**: David Zeisberger
The Papers of John Peabody Harrington
in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–1957

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