THE PAPERS OF

John Peabody Harrington

IN THE

Smithsonian Institution

1907 – 1957

VOLUME EIGHT

A GUIDE TO
NOTES AND WRITINGS ON
SPECIAL LINGUISTIC STUDIES
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Introduction

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THIS PUBLICATION

"A Guide to Notes and Writings on Special Linguistic Studies" is the eighth volume of the official inventory for the microfilm edition of The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–1957. This inventory supersedes any other published or unpublished finding aids describing the collection. Volume One covers the region Alaska/Northwest Coast; Volume Two, Northern and Central California; Volume Three, Southern California/Basin; Volume Four, the Southwest; Volume Five, the Plains; Volume Six, the East; and Volume Seven, Mexico/Central America/South America. There will also be a volume on Harrington's correspondence and financial records.

The materials described herein represent the results of the linguistic studies which John P. Harrington conducted before, during, and after his employment at the Bureau of American Ethnology (1915–1954). The first reels of microfilm contain various materials which supplement the field notes described in the preceding seven volumes. The files, which are arranged by tribe or language, usually
John Peabody Harrington

consist of only a few pages, although those for several of the California groups are more extensive.

There is a reel of highly miscellaneous linguistic and ethnographic notes. The first subsection, consisting of a large, unorganized block of notes, contains little or no original field data. Two additional brief series deal with grammatical terminology and anthropometrics.

The two succeeding categories reveal Harrington’s field and research methods. The series “Linguistic Questionnaires” contains many of the semantically arranged lists which he used to elicit linguistic and ethnographic information in the field. The bibliographic records indicate a variety of the secondary sources which he used in his work.

Filed immediately after these materials is a set of notes which Harrington used in preparing responses to inquiries which were sent to the Bureau of American Ethnology. The responsibility of handling a portion of the bureau’s reference correspondence was a major aspect of his job as ethnologist during the periods when he was not conducting fieldwork.

Many of the remaining reels reflect the diversity of topics Harrington explored during his fifty-year career in linguistics. Some studies, such as those on state names or on the origin of the American Indian, were related to his interest in American Indian languages. Others grew, perhaps, from his early training in classical and Indo-Germanic languages and philology. There are files on the etymologies of personal names, on the Arabic origin of Spanish words, and on numerous world languages.

The last four series represent Harrington’s attempts to synthesize his research and field experiences. There are notes for lectures he gave at a number of summer-school sessions from around 1910 to 1915 and records which reveal a life-long attempt to develop a standard phonetic alphabet. The files on miscellaneous writings contain drafts for over one hundred short papers on a wide variety of linguistic subjects. The final set of records, “Major Writings on Linguistics,” comprises notes, drafts, and illustrative materials for a magnum opus on language, the study of which Harrington believed would provide the “masterkey to man.”

Only original documents created by Harrington, his collaborators and field assistants, or 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. Photostats, microfilm, and typed and handwritten copies of publications and manuscripts which lack his annotations have likewise been omitted.

Some additional records of Harrington’s work may be housed among his papers at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The anthropologists on the staff of that museum plan to inventory and microfilm those documents, funding permitting. Other smaller blocks of Harrington’s papers can be found in repositories outside the Smithsonian Institution—notably at the Southwest Museum, the Bancroft Library, and the Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley. Additional items may subsequently come to light. This publication presently represents the majority of Harrington’s output on special linguistic studies.

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.), 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 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, 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 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, and some made 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, 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 working 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 had to be done for this published inventory and also to make the notes usable by researchers at the National Anthropological Archives. 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 stored made it necessary to pack together many unrelated manuscripts and segments of field notes in a 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 ("Tl." for Tlingit; "U.U." for
Upper Umpqua). Others were not nearly so clear ("Can." for Canaleño, i.e., Chumash; "No Sir" for Noser, 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 also 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 of all his activities which will be published in the cumulated edition of this inventory.

At times it was necessary to identify field notes through comparative work, making 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 made it sometimes 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. 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 refiled to conform to these plans. If, on the other hand, 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 Harrington's papers in an effort to make them maximally useful to researchers in as many disciplines as possible. The miscellaneous notes and writings which comprise Volume Eight of this publication incorporate a mixture of original field data, notes from secondary sources, lecture notes, copies of correspondence, and rough and final drafts of articles. While the focus is primarily on linguistic aspects of a given topic, there is also a certain amount of ethnographic, historical, biographical, and archeological information. Researchers are encouraged to at least skim each descriptive paragraph to ensure that they locate all material 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

Although much of the editorial work on the preceding seven volumes of this publication was undertaken with funding from various grants, the arrangement of the records comprising Volume Eight and the preparation of the corresponding guide were completed on an entirely volunteer basis. My sincere thanks go to assistant editor Ann Brickfield, who spent several months doing the preliminary organization of the series on state, province, and geographic names; and to Louise Mills, editor of Harrington's correspondence, who gave unstintingly of her time in providing detailed background information on each of the special linguistic studies which he conducted. She compiled comprehensive lists of the informants and collaborators involved in Harrington's work on state names and provided numerous helpful cross references to incoming and outgoing letters which are related to both his numerous short papers and his magnum opus, "Linguistics."

In addition, I wish to recognize the invaluable assistance of Vyrtis Thomas and Neil Hauck of the National Anthropological Archives. They have greatly facilitated the packing and shipping of documents to be sent to the publishers, and have taken total responsibility for reboxing and shelving the material upon its return to the archives.
Thanks also go to Dee Dee Adams for preparing necessary paperwork and to Catherine Creek for assistance in making electrostatic copies of various types.

The “Harrington Microfilm Project” has drawn continually on the technical resources of many other individuals inside the Smithsonian Institution in the offices of Conservation, Printing and Photographic Services, the Library, and the S.I. Archives. Special thanks are extended to Natalie Firnhaber and Ingrid Newman for providing a continuous supply of paste for repairing documents, and to Mary Kay Davies, Susan Glenn, and Kay Kenyon for their assistance on a number of reference questions.

Of obvious vital importance to the project have been the editorial and production staffs at Kraus International Publications and Graphic Microfilm. I especially want to thank Sandi Frank and Mickie Stengel for their cooperation in producing a high-quality publication. It has been a pleasure working with them.

Special appreciation is due to Awona Harrington, Mary R. Haas, and Catherine Callaghan for their early efforts to preserve the papers and to Geoffrey L. Gamble who helped in many ways to advance the microfilm project in its early stages. I also thank the numerous scholars who have written to us during the past twelve years and John P. Marr, for his notes of encouragement.

A number of consultants, researchers, and information specialists deserve special thanks for their contributions to this volume. The project staff is particularly indebted to Ives Goddard for his aid in identifying many miscellaneous pages of notes and his careful review of our drafts of series descriptions. Major assistance also came from Geoffrey Gamble and Marc Okrand who commented on the newly discovered Yokuts and Costanoan materials; from Julia O’Keefe, University Archivist at Santa Clara University, who answered questions on Will Tipton; and from Craig Klyver of the Southwest Museum’s photographic archives who described Harrington’s Gabrielino material on file there.

Finally, I would like to extend special thanks to my husband, Bob Kline, for his expert technical assistance and unflagging moral support; to my father, James Mills, for the wonderful care he gave his grandson throughout my work on this volume; and to friends Peggy Ashbrook, Barbara Johnson, and Melanie Rios who helped me find ways to meet personal and family needs while making steady progress on 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.

Material which supplements the field notes which were described in the first seven guides has been arranged by geographical area and thereunder by tribe/language or, in the case of comparative material, by field trip. Descriptions in this volume are brief, although cross references are provided to assist in matching notes and writings with those which were filmed previously. The descriptions of various files of miscellany are also succinct.

The information provided for the records arranged by topic is generally more complex. Series descriptions begin with a brief introduction, furnishing such background information as the circumstances of relevant fieldwork and research and the identity of the principal informants and collaborators. This is followed by textual descriptions
(highlighted by titles in boldface type) of the major divisions within the records: notes, drafts, maps, illustrations, and so forth.

Reel contents lists provide detailed outlines of content for each section of the papers. Reel and frame numbers will assist researchers in quickly locating material of interest.

**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 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 “Spanish-Arabic Dictionary and Related Notes” under Records Relating to Arabic Origins of Spanish Words (008:0001-0630) turn to Reel 8, Frames 1 through 630.

In citing the papers in footnotes and bibliographic 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:

Records Relating to Arabic Origins of Spanish Words
John P. Harrington Papers
National Anthropological Archives,
Smithsonian Institution
(Microfilm edition: Reel 8, Frame 0028)

Two editorial devices have been used to guide the researcher through each reel of film. The first is the “target,” a kind of signpost interspersed throughout the records. It serves primarily to announce the beginning of each new section on a reel. It may also be used to explain the peculiarities of certain pages of notes such as: handwritten annotations by informants and assistants; errors in numbering; missing, misplaced, and two-sided pages; abbreviations which are not obvious in context; old manuscript numbers; and cross-references to other parts of the papers. The second device is the “flash space,” a strip of blank film placed between major and minor sections to aid in spotting division breaks when reeling quickly through the film.

When individual manuscript pages are faded, discolored, torn, or reversed (as in carbons), typed transcripts appear on the film beside the manuscript version. These follow the original text as closely as possible. Any information supplied by the editor is bracketed.

Before being duplicated each master reel of microfilm passed a frame-by-frame quality control check at Kraus International Publications. It then received a final spot-checking by the “Harrington Microfilm Project” staff against the inventory list for the Papers as they appear in the folders and boxes at the National Anthropological Archives. The only omissions are those noted in the “Scope and Content” note and the backs of those pages where data have either been completely obliterated or crossed out and copied exactly elsewhere.

**NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY**

Occasionally, terms used in this publication for 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
Studio portrait of J.P. Harrington intended for inclusion in a series of published articles on sign language, ca. 1937—1938. (This and all other photographs are from The Papers of John Peabody Harrington, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.)

Leonora S. and Leonora F. Curtin with two unidentified Arab men during their fieldwork in Morocco, 1931.

Above: A tazá, one of a number of objects collected by the Curtins in Morocco, 1931.

Left: View of arched entranceway in Morocco to illustrate the term alcoba in Harrington’s Arabic/New Mexican Spanish dictionary, 1931.

Aerial view of the Diomede Islands and Siberia, looking west. This is one of a number of photographs collected by Harrington in his study of the Siberian origin of the American Indian.

Postcard showing rock formation Harrington termed "Guanajuato Frogs." This view was sent to Harrington by Howell C. Brown (a collaborator in his study of the province names of Mexico) in a letter dated March 12, 1949. Photograph by S. Garcia.

Aerial view of Quebec obtained during Harrington's study of the etymology of the name of the city and province. Photograph by Aero Photo, 1951.
Universal Sonoscript Alphabet.
(63 Symbols)

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One of many charts prepared by Harrington during the period 1910—1915 for a phonetic alphabet.

Left: Mountain Chief (host) and Major General Hugh L. Scott (organizer) at the Sign Council held in Browning, Montana, 1930.

First proposed jacket cover design for Harrington's magnum opus, "Linguistics," 1944.

Above: Second proposed cover design based on models by sculptor Benjamin T. Kurtz, 1947. The central figure is evidently intended to be Harrington.

Left: Sample illustration from "Linguistics."
Supplemental Material on Alaska / Northwest Coast

The following material supplements the field notes published in Volume One of this publication.

ALEUT
This file includes several pages of "Aleutian Storilets," a rough draft of an introduction to a grammar, six pages of information on Waldemar Jochelson, an annotated bibliography, and other miscellaneous notes.

Tlingit/Eyak
There are five pages of placename vocabulary from Mrs. Willie Loftus and Mrs. Frank Booth. Among the geographical features mentioned are Wrangell, Juneau, Kake, and the Stikeen River.
Additional material relating to Tlingit consists of five pages of
heading sheets and notes referring to Harrington's "Salmon Write-up" and a rough sketch and printer's proof of the diagram used on page 3 of his article "Phonematic Daylight in Lhiinkit, Navajo of the North" which was published in the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* in 1945.

**DUWAMISH**

The "Sounds of the Duwamish Language" are presented in a large chart.

**CHIMAKUM/CLALLAM/MAKAH/QUILEUTE**

Chimakum data from Louise Buttner and Clallam data from Emily Webster are included in three pages of miscellaneous notes.

**ALSEA/SIUSLAW/COOS**

There are two pages of notes on travels from Marshfield.

**SOUTHWEST OREGON ATHAPASCAN**

Five pages contain a mixture of linguistic and nonlinguistic data from Mark Collson, Coquille Thompson, Larry Frank Fogarty, and Johnny.

**GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS**

Harrington's miscellany on Alaska/Northwest Coast consist of a few bibliographic, biographical, linguistic, and ethnographic notes. They mention tribes or languages in Alaska, Washington, or Oregon. One page, numbered 46, is in an unidentified hand.

**WRITINGS**

The file of Harrington's writings on the Northwest Coast begins with material which was missing from his notes and drafts for the paper "Southern Peripheral Athapaskan Origins, Divisions, and Migrations." There are a dozen pages under the heading "Nav[aho] expansion," the last two pages of which are in the hand of Robert W. Young. There is also the original copy of caption data for Figure 1 of the paper; the carbon copy was previously filmed.

**Supplemental Material on Northern and Central California**

The following material supplements the field notes published in Volume Two of this publication.
WIYOT/YUROK/MATTOLE

Supplemental material consists of copies which Harrington made of Alfred L. Kroeber’s field data. One set of notes, labeled “Yurok (collected by A. L. Kroeber, copied by J.P.H.)” consists of words and phrases. The second group is preceded by an explanatory note which refers to a Kroeber letter of 1906. Harrington copied vocabulary items from a series of Kroeber’s notebooks onto separate slips for further analysis. Only sample pages of these files have been filmed to show Harrington’s format; the original field notes are located at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

NISENAN/NORTHERN SIERRA MIWOK

Notes consist of a portion of the narrative of Sir Francis Drake’s travels in Samuel A. Barrett’s “The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians,” which Harrington copied in 1939 for rehearing with informants. There are a few comments from Nisenan speakers Lizzy Enos and Henry Hansen and from Mariano Miranda, a Coast Miwok (Bodega) speaker. (See below.) Also filed here is a one-page list of “Mokelumnan placenames” which Harrington evidently copied from Dixon.

SOUTHERN POMO/CENTRAL SIERRA MIWOK

Materials relate to Francis Drake’s landing in northern California. There are a ten-page draft of an article on Hok Mound and a one-page carbon copy of a sheet of captions for six figures, both dating from 1939. A more extensive set of notes labeled “The 9 Words” was compiled during the 1950s. (See above.)

PLAINS MIWOK

There is a list of relationship terms which Harrington obtained from Trinidad Reyes at Pleasanton, probably in 1916. The notes include references to Angela Colos who served as Harrington’s Chocheño informant in August 1921 and to her husband, Jose Guzman, a speaker of Stockton Yokuts, who performed songs for him in 1930. There are also miscellaneous notes from a discussion with Gifford which touch on the work of a number of other anthropologists (Merriam, Barrett, Mason, Kroeber, and Sapir) and on a number of other California tribes (Mono, Costanoan, Yokuts, Tubatulabal). 1

The file also includes one page of personal information about Trinidad which was probably recorded during Harrington’s return to the Pleasanton area in 1921.

KAROK/SHASTA/KONOMIHU

There is one sheet with the ending of a story which belongs with Harrington’s Karok texts; approximately sixty sheets in the hand of Mrs. Kurze duplicate pages from his grammatical notes.

See also the section on Hopi under “Supplemental Material on the Southwest” for a small amount of data from Mr. Ike which was obtained before Harrington left for the Southwest.

There is a sizable file of labels for Karok baskets on file in N.A.A. The corresponding objects are housed in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution’s Department of Anthropology.

CHIMARIKO/HUPA

There is one page of data on a plant gathered at the home of informant Lucy Montgomery.

WAILAKI

Notes consist of an “Interview at house of Miller, a Wailaki,” dating from the mid-1920s. There are two pages of miscellaneous information from Miller and eight pages of biographical, geographical, and ethnographic information from Sally Belle. Of particular interest are her descriptions of dances, songs, and musical instruments.

ACHOMAWI/ATSUGEWI/WINTU/YANA

The notes from 1922 include miscellaneous information about informants, linguistic and ethnographic field notes from various informants.

1. See Records of the B.A.E., Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent, 1909–1950, Harrington to Hodge, January 12, 1916, in which Harrington indicates that he wants to go to Pleasanton during the next week. See also Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Gifford to Harrington, August 2, 1916, in which Gifford states that he looks forward to a renewal of their discussions on kinship terminologies.
and placename data in Achomawi, Atsugewi, and Yana from Mr. and Mrs. Hank Haley.

YANA/ACHOMAWI/WINTU/CHIMARIKO

A tiny notebook contains a diary of Harrington's travels and activities for the period Sunday, September 13, through Wednesday, October 21, 1931 — the year is unspecified in the book. There is also a two-page word list in the hand of field assistant James Hovey, a note on photographs, and several pages of ethnographic notes.

A more extensive file contains information on botanical specimens collected in August and September 1931. It includes native names of plants from over a dozen linguistic informants, scientific identifications by botanist C. V. Morton of the National Herbarium, and annotations from a publication by Jepson in the hand of copyist Marta Herrera.

COSTANOAN

There are notes on Costanoan from several different periods. Following a small slip on Mason's work, possibly from Alfred Kroeber in 1917 or 1918, is a set of original field notes labeled "Carmel." This includes miscellaneous information on a number of possible informants and the record of an interview with a woman named Cleotilda. Harrington's expense accounts indicate that he worked with Cleotilda Sarsano, among others, from July 17 to 22, 1928.

There are six pages of a rehearing of Alphonse Pinart's "Vocabulario del Idioma Rumsen o de los Indios del Carmel," which was formerly cataloged as B.A.E. manuscript 4729. The informant, a woman, is not clearly identified; it may be Laura Ramirez, a Rumsen speaker who worked with Harrington around 1929 to 1950.

The most extensive materials are from Angel Sanchez of Carmel descent. They consist of notes on local history — especially on La Loca Mariana and Joaquin Murrieta — and records of placename trips. Some of the pages are in the hand of Harrington's copyist Marta Herrera; others appear to have been written by James Hovey who acted as an assistant on an expedition to Los Tres Templos de la Loca Mariana. There are also two typed pages titled "The Real History of Joaquin Murrieta" which were probably prepared in 1930 for use in the proposed monograph which Harrington referred to as the "San Juan Report."

ESSELEN

The file on Esselen begins with a note regarding the paper "Notes on Esselen" which Harrington presented in December 1916, and an envelope with miscellaneous biographical notes. The remaining material consists of notes on secondary sources. Included are eight slips with nouns recorded by C. Hart Merriam. There are comments from Rumsen speaker Isabelle Meadows dated May 1936 on two of the slips; one page of Esselen information copied from H. W. Henshaw's "Rumsien Vocabulary" (B.A.E. manuscript 647); a typed page of comparative vocabularies collected by Galiano (Castellano, Rumsen, Barbareño Chumash, and Esselen, labeled "Eslenes"); a partial typed copy of de la Cuesta's Spanish-Esselen vocabulary (labeled "Eegexeu"); and a word list made in the 1950s which appears to have been compiled from a number of sources.

SALINAN

The earliest records on Salinan are a list of abbreviations and a copy of a religious text made around 1916 to 1918. Following this is a set of page layouts which Harrington was evidently using to determine the best arrangement for publishing Salinan texts with translations. Accompanying unrelated material is dated May 1925.

Dating from the 1930s are a set of field notes containing a mixture of linguistic, ethnographic, and biographical data recorded from Maria de los Angeles, Maria Jesusa Encinas Mora, and Dave Mora in February and March of 1932, and six pages of notes on plant specimens. The botanical notes contain comments from the informants named above and from Tito Encinas, Isabelle Meadows, and Smith-
sonian botanist C. V. Morton. Also from this period is a four-page description by Tito Encinales of the procedure for making a lariat.

Files compiled in 1936 include notes from an interview with Alice Griffin, a list of possible informants on an envelope, and commentary on J. Alden Mason’s “The Ethnology of the Salinan Indians” (abbreviated “Mas Eth.”). The latter was formerly cataloged as part of B.A.E. manuscript 6017.

The last materials on Salinan include five pages on “A[ntoniano] Voc[abularies]” obtained by others (compiled in the mid-1950s) and extracts from Mason’s “The Language of the Salinan Indians” (made in the late 1950s).

**YOKUTS**

There is fairly extensive material on Yokuts, much of it undated. The file begins with preliminary lists of botanical specimens which Harrington probably collected at Tejon Ranch in 1916 or 1917. Series A provides Yokuts names for each specimen number from informants Francisca Lola and Magdalena Olivas; Series B gives Chumash plant names which were obtained from Maria.

Other records which appear to date from the period 1916 to 1917 consist of several pages of miscellaneous field notes, including two pages of data on placenames from Juan Lozada and Mr. de Billier; and typed sheets and slips containing a mixture of biographical, geographical, and ethnographic information for the Tule Reservation and the Tejon region. The informants for the second group of notes — among them Yokuts, Kitanemuk, and Venturaño Chumash speakers — are Alejandro Sandoval (a Jemez Indian, also referred to as “Graves” or “Gravy”), Angela and Juan Lozada, Jose Juan and Magdalena Olivas, Angela Montes, Juana, Petra, Eugenia Mendez, and Modesta Villareal. One long section of these notes is devoted to the description of a wake which includes lengthy texts of prayers in Spanish.

There are two files in an unidentified hand which contain copies of Harrington’s field data. These were deposited as manuscripts with the B.A.E. in June 1928. The first (formerly cataloged as ms. 3046) consists of depositions taken from Tejoneño, Tulareño, and Chumash informants at Tejon Ranch. The second consists of miscellaneous vocabulary and placenames copied one item to a page. This material on pages numbered 1248 to 1522 was formerly grouped with Barbareño Chumash as a part of B.A.E. ms. 3114.

There are around thirty pages of ethnographic field notes obtained from Bob Bautista, Josefa Damien, Joaquin, and others on August 28 and 31, 1923. These include descriptions of the construction of tule boats and houses and the method of playing the walnut game. There is also a proposed list of singers who were to participate in the Ventura County Fair in the fall of that year. The file ends with a page of miscellaneous linguistic data and a draft of a letter to Frank Latta from the 1950s.

See related botanical specimens and photographs corresponding to the notes on construction of the tule boat in N.A.A.

**GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS**

Miscellaneous material includes lists of possible informants for a number of California languages, bibliographic references, notes on boats, a list of captions for Harrington’s paper “Chainfern and Maidenhair, Adornment Materials of Northwestern California Basketry,” a tracing of a map labeled “Plano de la Mision San Jose, 1824,” additional references to that mission, and a text. The papers contain references to the Hupa, Maidu, and Yurok tribes.

**NOTES RELATING TO COLLECTIONS OF ARTIFACTS**

There are five typed pages of notes providing details of a visit which Harrington evidently made with his wife, Carobeth, to the home and office (location unspecified) of a “Mr. E.” in May 1918. “E.” had a large collection of California baskets and extensive files of notes on various tribes.

The second file contains notes on artifacts (largely baskets) with the designation “Har.” and a number. These were probably items which Harrington collected himself at the time of the Ventura County Fair in 1923. The notes from informant Josefa Damien (Josie) are brief, providing classification by type and the name of the maker, when known. There are a few rough sketches by Harrington showing design elements. The phonetic spellings of the basket names do not follow the system which Harrington usually adopted. There are photographs of baskets which possibly relate to these notes in the files in N.A.A.

The series also includes measurements of “De la Torre Specimen[s]” which Harrington photographed in January 1928; notes on photographs of the Johnson collection of Hupa artifacts made in
September 1928; data on the Heye collection of artifacts for the Modoc, Klamath, Pomo, Tolowa, Hupa, and Yurok tribes; and four small sheets in an unidentified hand with brief notes on cataloged Hupa and Shasta objects collected by Powers, Stone, Ray, Green, and Gist.

NOTES RELATING TO MISSION RECORDS
This section consists of electrostatic copies of selected pages from the extensive files which Harrington had copied from mission records in California. Only those on which Harrington made annotations are included. There are comments by Costanoan speaker Isabelle Meadows on the Carmel birth and baptismal records; a notation on the records of San Juan Bautista; and rehearings of data from San Miguel Mission by Salinan speakers Maria de los Angeles, Dave Mora, Victor Ortega, Jose Bailon, and G. G. Martin.

There is also a heading sheet for San Carlos mission records which Harrington had copied from 1932 to 1933. The corresponding material has not been located.

NOTES FROM CONVERSATIONS
This file contains information of a general nature which was obtained during conversations with nonlinguistic informants and with colleagues. The discussions covered genealogical data, subjects of historical interest, information on possible informants, and details on the work of other anthropologists such as Isabelle Kelley, C. Hart Merriam, and Jaime de Angulo. The notes for most of the interviews number from one to five pages. The material relating to a meeting with Dr. J. W. Hudson is the most extensive, consisting of around ninety pages of ethnographic data.

The notes are arranged in alphabetical order by the name of the interviewee: Mr. and Mrs. Mark Carpenter (1942); Cora DuBois (October 1936); Mateo Garcia (January 1928); Mrs. Goodwell (Monterey, January 1930); Charles S. Graves, Probation Officer, Yreka (1940s); Dr. J. W. Hudson (July 1929); Frank McCall, Mr. Rodriguez, and Mrs. Horsemans (Santa Cruz and Aptos, October 1932); C. Hart Merriam (February 15, 1923); Judge Powell (Newhall, summer 1923); Jack Rone, Chicago Dick, and Mr. Burkin (October 1929); Henry Shoe-maker (San Francisco, May 1932); Bill Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Mr. Dumble (Bakersfield, January 1942); Carl F. Voegelin (April 1938); T. T. Waterman (June 1926); and Arthur Woodward (Washington, D.C., August 1936).

NOTES FROM SECONDARY SOURCES
A small set of slips comprises a list of articles or chapters which Harrington copied from secondary sources. Although they were found with the heading card “San Francisco, January 1916” they appear to date from a later period. One slip labeled “J. Am. Folk-Lore record May 1918” indicates that Harrington examined volumes for the period 1901 to 1917, excerpting data for the years 1901 to 1906 and 1908 to 1909. The remaining slips enumerate chapters on various California tribes or on such topics as money or dances. These citations refer to Alfred L. Kroeber’s Handbook of the Indians of California.

There are extensive reading notes which Harrington made on various chapters of A. L. Kroeber’s Handbook when he was undertaking work with some northern California groups (Achomawi and Atsugewi) and making plans to work with others (Karok). These include the chapters on Yurok, Karok, Wiyot, Athapascan groups, Yuki, Pomo, Maidu, Miwok, and Costanoan of northern and central California. Information on the Uto-Aztecan groups of southern California and some of the more general chapters at the end of the book are also filed here. Some similar notes for such tribes as Esselen were filed by Harrington with his field notes for that group and are therefore not found here.

There are excerpts and copies of plates from published sources on the expeditions of Captain George Vancouver (1790–1795) and a reproduction of the frontispiece of Voyage autour du monde par A. Duahaut-Cilly (1834). Harrington possibly intended to use these materials for the historical portion of his “San Juan Report,” a proposed monograph on the Mutsun which he was preparing in 1930.

The file ends with an entry labeled “Journal, G. W. Barbour, Cal., 1851”; a typed copy of a Spanish text, possibly by Crespi; and handwritten and typed copies of a letter (1769) from Father Lasuen to General José Galvez on the project for raising tobacco in California. The latter contains a comment from Rumsen informant Isabelle Meadows dated November 1935. Harrington’s purpose in copying these materials is not clear.
NOTES AND WRITINGS COLLECTED FROM OTHERS

During the course of his work on northern and central California, Harrington collected original material from three other anthropologists. The first such file contains a paper which T. T. Waterman enclosed in a letter to Harrington dated October 13, 1931. The letter and accompanying sixty-two page typed manuscript titled "On Certain Similarities Between the Language of Hawaii and the Yurok, an American Indian Dialect of Northern California" were formerly cataloged as B.A.E. ms. 4708. There is no reply from Harrington on file.

A second file contains typed sheets regarding construction of various types of baskets which were evidently made by Harrington after discussions with Dr. John W. Hudson, possibly in 1928 or 1929. An almost illegible note found with these records reads "Porno. Showed to Stirling."

Additional material relating to Dr. Hudson's work on the Porno consists of photostatic copies of a portion of his field notes. These were sent to Harrington by Grace Hudson during the spring and summer of 1936 after Dr. Hudson's death in January of that year.

The notes are categorized under the headings "Diseases," "Treatment of Diseases," "Anatomy," "People and Places," "Berries and Small Fruits," and "Birds." There are also copies of two small notebooks on basket designs. Some sheets of the notebooks have hand-colored overlays. Only one of the notebooks has been filmed as most of the pages in the second book are in very poor condition.

Interfiled with Hudson's papers are notes by Harrington suggesting in outline form his plan for publishing this material. Although his correspondence with Mrs. Hudson throughout 1936 indicates that he was planning to have the notes published immediately by the Smithsonian, the project was evidently abandoned in January 1937 when he was hospitalized for a stomach ulcer.²

The last file in the series consists of notes from a meeting with Ruth Underhill on January 10, 1941, and a notebook which Harrington evidently obtained from her at that time. The notebook contains class notes from a course on Maidu which Underhill had taken at Columbia University in 1932 with Hans Jorgen Uldall. Included are information on phonetics and grammar and a number of texts.

² See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Hudson to Harrington, March 15 and April 7, 1936 (among others); and Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Hudson, March 21 and May 20, 1936.
fied (possibly Lucrecia Garcia) but a number of individuals are mentioned: Luisa, Jul[iana], Lorenza, Pabla, and Rita.

There is a file of several hundred pages which belongs with notes on the rehearing of Harrington's Ineseno dictionary. See the series "Rehearing of Ineseno Linguistic Notes in Barbareno" in Volume Three for further information.

Additional material on Chumash includes a slip which appears to refer to Obispeño informant Rosario Cooper (rc) and the beginning of a translation from the 1920s as well as some miscellaneous Barbareño vocabulary, a copy of Scouler's Obispeño vocabulary, and notes referring to the informant for H. W. Henshaw's Santa Rosa vocabulary (B.A.E. ms. 296), all dating from the 1950s.

GABRIELINO

There are two sets of slips which appear to be part of the Gabrielino series "Slipfile" which was filmed in Volume Three. The first group of about forty-five slips probably dates from 1915 to 1916. They contain data on placenames which Harrington extracted from Reid's vocabulary in the California Farmer and from Alfred L. Kroeber's article "Notes on the Shoshonean Dialects of Southern California."

There are also ten miscellaneous slips illustrating various points of grammar with simple sentences. No informant is indicated; the material probably dates from 1916 to 1918.

CAHUILLA

There are five pages of miscellaneous vocabulary from the multilingual informant Adan Castillo.

LUISEÑO/JUANENO

There are two pages of information on Rancho Neguil.

CHEMehUEVI

From the early group of Chemehuevi notes is a page numbered 129, a missing sheet from the set of field notes which Harrington's wife Carobeth obtained from Annie Laird. See the series "Field Notes on Carobeth Tucker Harrington" in Volume Three.

Diegueño

Material consists of the record of a placename trip which Harrington made with Angel Quilpe to a location identified as "Los Templos," probably around 1925. They were accompanied by "Jim" (possibly Jim Cuero) and "Marciano" (possibly Marcelino Cahuish, a Cupeno who made a number of such trips with Angel). Notes on the site include textual descriptions and sketch maps with indications of mileage and photographs taken. Other places mentioned en route are Salt Creek, Salt Canyon, San Pedro, and Aguaje de Martinez.

WASHO

The bulk of this file consists of field notes which Harrington obtained from Verna Porterfield on February 27, 1915. He used small slips for recording a few notes on the phonetics of the language, a basic vocabulary (natural, anatomical, and relationship terms, and words for animals and numbers), and several simple sentences.

Probably dating from around the same period are two typed pages of information from Mr. Bailey which mention Carson Indian School in Stewart, Nevada, and give summaries of two myths. In addition, there are five typed pages of Paiute, Washo, and Shoshoni ornithological terms which Harrington extracted from the record of the U.S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, 1877.

General and Miscellaneous Materials

Miscellaneous materials on southern California were accumulated during the 1920s. They include a sketchy outline, probably dating from 1922, for a proposed study of California Indian placenames. There are indications that Harrington initially intended to treat the placenames of Santa Barbara, Santa Ines, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties and the Tejon region of southern California. He then expanded his plan to
VIII/16  John Peabody Harrington

encompass data for the Clear Lake Pomo and Chimariko of northern California. His rough notes for the write-up contain summaries of early fieldwork (1912–1921) from which he planned to extract data, ideas for illustrations, lists of "things to do," and comments on plans for future work to complete the project. Additional pages indicate his intentions of discussing the linguistic relationship of Chumash, Esselen, and Mohave.

Additiona...
Other material includes two pages on Death Valley from Dr. Coville (January 1935), three pages on an Indian agent named Gridley from Arthur Woodward (August 1936), and three pages of undated notes on fossils of the Santa Barbara region.

NOTES ON SECONDARY SOURCES

This series contains miscellaneous notes on secondary sources which Harrington compiled throughout his career. The earliest files include excerpts (ca. 1909) from “The Panamint Indians of California”; references to early vocabularies by la Pérouse, Pinart, Duflot de Mofras, and others labeled “Misc. from S. Francisco trip, 1913”; and a copy by Harrington of part of Philip Mills Jones’s manuscript regarding an archeological survey of the south-central coast of California and the off-shore islands. The latter (formerly cataloged as B.A.E. ms. 6046) relates to exploration in Monterey, San Luis Potosi, and Santa Barbara Counties and on San Nicolas and Santa Rosa Islands. It also includes two pages of notes on Pomo bead-making and a slip on Yuki avoidance of the “cocoon rattle.”

There are several items from the 1920s. These include a thirty-five-page index to the California Farmer prepared in January 1921, explanatory sheets and two photostats labeled “Loew, pictographs, Shea 1925,” and a note dated November 1926 regarding a copy of Hugo Reid’s “Account of the Indians of Los Angeles County.”

Notes obtained from the 1930s through the 1950s include a typed copy of an article titled “Jone’s Vacation.” This story of a girl’s experiences with the so-called “Mission Indians” contains references to the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Diegueño tribes. There are also typed copies of various congressional documents and highly miscellaneous bibliographic references and reading notes.

A final subsection of notes relates to the history of California. There are excerpts from Cressy’s history of the state, and a variety of materials referring to such explorers and chroniclers as Anza, Cabrillo, Crespi, and Garcés.

See also the section on notes from secondary sources under “Supplemental Material on Northern and Central California” for reading notes on Shoshonean groups of Southern California from Alfred L. Kroeber’s Handbook.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA/BASIN

Reel 003

REEL FRAMES

0001-0153 Chumash
0154-0164 Gabrieno
0165-0168 Cahuilla
0169-0170 Luiseno/Juaneño
0171-0187 Chemehuevi
0188-0198 Diegueño
0199-0215 Washo
0216-0252 General and Miscellaneous Materials
0253-0371 Notes on Collections of Artifacts
0372-0395 Records Relating to Music
0396-0406 Notes from Conversations
0407-0676 Notes on Secondary Sources [includes former B.A.E. ms. 6046]

Supplemental Material on the Southwest

The following material supplements the field notes published in Volume Four of this publication.

APACHE

This small file, labeled “Illustrations for Ger. paper,” supplements the notes and drafts for a proposed paper on the life of Geronimo. There is an electrostatic copy of a letter from W. B. Hill to Harrington dated September 23, 1936, in which he enclosed a photograph of Robert Geronimo, the son of the Chiricahua chief. The photograph was used by Charles K. Shirley to make an ink sketch.

HOPI

This file includes a pocket-sized notebook which Harrington used while conducting fieldwork in Somes Bar and Eureka during May 1926. He
took it with him when he was called away from northern California to assist in B.A.E. excavations at Hopi ruins near Flagstaff, Arizona. He arrived in the Southwest on May 22.

The notebook contains a brief record of a trip from Somes Bar to Eureka with Mr. Ike, a Karok informant; an expense account for the month of May; miscellaneous personal notes and addresses; and instructions on the use of a camera and compass. Data specifically relating to Hopi include several tiny sketch maps, notes on possible informants and on dances, songs, and kachinas, and a few lexical items from Tom Povatiya (Walpi) and Otto Lomavitu (Oraibi).

Additional material on Hopi consists of a typed heading sheet for a proposed paper on “The Sounds of the Hopi Language,” probably prepared in 1946. No corresponding draft has been located but a few bibliographic references related to this topic are on file.

ZUNI

Notes on Zuni consist of four native names for plants. There are two entries each under the headings “Fungus” and “Pinaceae—Pine Family.” The vocabulary is undated and there is no indication of the identity of the informant.

TEWA

Most of the supplemental notes on Tewa consist of an alphabetical list of tribenames and placenames from “Abechui” to “Rio Grande.” This file of approximately 135 pages represents a portion of the etymological material which Harrington compiled around 1910 for use in his publication “The Ethnography of the Tewa Indians.”

Found with this file was a set of about fifty small slips containing one vocabulary item per slip. The data are undated and no informant or dialect is specified. Most of the words are anatomical terms.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

A small amount of miscellaneous material was accumulated during several decades of work in the Southwest. This consists of a typed slip listing residents of Acomita, Casa Blanca, Seama, and Laguna who were possible informants for early fieldwork; a two-page description of Catherine Swan, a young woman whom Harrington met at Elden Pueblo in August 1926; a message to Robert Young (ca. 1936 to 1939) regarding the format of a Navaho primer; and information on the placename “Chaco” (January to February 1946). A note on Tewa and Spanish “accentuology” and notes for a description of the Olivella River were written in the 1940s.

There are also two pages of notes on Washington Matthews’s paper “The Night Chant, a Navaho Ceremony” (1902) as well as seven pages (carbon copies) of numbered captions for photographs which were taken at a number of archeological excavations. These are divided into separate sections on Rito de los Frijoles, Mesa Verde, Puye, and ruins in southern Utah; one caption mentions Professor Kidder. See the similar list on Maya ruins in “Supplemental Material on Mexico/Central America/South America.”

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL ON THE SOUTHWEST

Reel 003

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<td>0811–0829 General and Miscellaneous Materials</td>
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Supplemental Material on the Plains

The following material supplements the field notes published in Volume Five of this publication.

1. Harrington prepared an article on “The North American and South American Chaco” for publication in Acta Americana in 1944. The paper was never published and his study of the name continued in the late 1940s. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to M. W. Stirling, April 26, 1944; Harrington to Beals, May 18, 1944; Harrington to Elmore, March 20, 1946; and Incoming Letters, Elmore to Harrington, December 1, 1948.
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

The miscellaneous material on the tribes of the Plains consists of a mix of biographical, ethnographic, and linguistic data. The notes which are largely undated appear to have been written in the late 1930s and the 1940s.

There are five pages of linguistic notes on Kiowa, and three are in the hand of Parker McKenzie. There are also carbon copies of two typed pages of a word list in an orthography which is not Harrington's.

There are ten pages of notes labeled “Dakota,” “Sioux,” or “Siouan.” Two of the sheets give Delaware, Chippewa, Natick, and Cree comparisons.

There is one page each of miscellaneous vocabulary on Arapaho (from A. L. Kroeber), Hidatsa, and Wichita; a page of information on the tribe name “Blackfeet” from John G. Carter dated September 21, 1938; and a photograph caption on the Omaha.

NOTES AND WRITINGS COLLECTED FROM OTHERS

There are two sets of historical documents which were sent to Harrington under cover of a letter from Alice M. Reading dated December 17, 1931. The first (formerly cataloged B.A.E. manuscript 6043) is a typescript of a portion of the journal which Pierson B. Reading kept for the period May to November 1843 when he traveled from the Missouri River to Monterey, California.1

The second item (former ms. 6044) is an original copy of a letter from Tom Hill to P. B. Reading dated July 20, 1851. The writer, an Indian, mentions meeting Delawares; Shawnees, including his cousin, Benjamin Kiser; the “Nistcoop” tribe at The Dalles; Nez Percés, including Chief Red Wolf; and Cayuse.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL ON THE PLAINS

Reel 003

0851–0844 General and Miscellaneous Materials
0845–0866 Notes and Writings Collected from Others [includes former B.A.E. mss. 6043 and 6044]


Supplemental Material on the Northeast/Southeast

The following material supplements the field notes published in Volume Six of this publication.

ALGONQUIAN

The file on Algonquian includes three slips of Fox, Cree, Ojibwa, and Massachusett (labeled “Natick”) vocabulary in the hand of Truman Michelson; typed copies of the above; notes on Cree and Ojibwa from secondary sources; information on the growing of wild rice by the Menomini; and miscellaneous notes on placenames and tribenames regarding the Cree, Ojibwa, Conoy, Nanticoke, and Narraganset.

See also the section on “General and Miscellaneous Materials” under “Supplemental Material on the Plains” for Chippewa, Natick, and Cree comparisons with Siouan terms.

SHAWNEE/PEORIA

There are six pages of notes on Shawnee tribal divisions.

WESTERN ABNAKI/EASTERN ABNAKI/PASSAMAQUODDY

Among the miscellaneous material on the Abnaki languages is a page of Penobscot vocabulary obtained from Frank Siebert in April 1940. The remaining material was compiled during fieldwork on Western Abnaki at St. Francis in 1949. There are four pages on possible informants from Charles Nolet and a page of vocabulary from “Am”; bibliographic references; and lexical and grammatical notes excerpted from the works of Joseph Laurent and Masta.

MASSACHUSETT

There are three pages of miscellaneous notes with references to Trumbull’s Natick Dictionary.
NORTHERN IROQUOIAN
The bulk of the file on Iroquoian consists of a typed copy of an unidentified historical text from the 1880s. It discusses the relations of the Iroquois with the Spanish, French, and English settlers in the New World. Special mention is made of Gy-ant-va-chia (Cornplanter), chief of the Seneca. The spacing of the lines of text suggests that Harrington was planning to add a translation or annotations of some kind. There are also three pages of miscellaneous notes in his hand.

DELAWARE
Most of the file on Delaware consists of information on place-names and tribenames obtained from Frank Siebert, Carl F. Voegelin, and a number of Oklahoma residents in 1940. Siebert gave both Delaware and Penobscot terms, and Unami words were given by Roy Longbone, Salley Fallleaf, and Jake Parks. Munsee forms were obtained from Josiah Montour and Jane Pattice of the Six-Nations Reserve in Ontario, Canada. Also included are a carbon copy of a typed list of possible informants and several pages of miscellaneous notes from the works of Brinton, Strachey, and Zeisberger.

CREEK/SEMINOLE/ALABAMA/KOASATI/CHOCTAW
There are twenty-one pages of vocabulary (mostly on tribes) which Harrington obtained in an interview with James Feagin Sylestine, a speaker of the Alabama language, on April 25, 1940. The informant's home was in Livingston, Texas, although he was at the Shawnee Sanatorium at the time Harrington worked with him.

The remaining miscellaneous notes were excerpted from various published and manuscript sources. They include references to Creek, Cherokee, Seminole, Alabama, and Choctaw.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS
Miscellaneous material relating to the East consists of brief notes which Harrington copied from a number of secondary sources. There are mentions of the Huron, Wyandot, Powhatan, and Cherokee tribes, among others. Three of the pages consist of a partial typed list (alphabetically arranged K to M) of “Carolina and Virginia Algonquian” words. This list is based on that given in the commentary on the map of Raleigh's Virginia, pages 852 to 872 of The Roanoke Voyages, which was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1955.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL ON THE NORTHEAST/SOUTHEAST
Reel 003

Supplemental Material on Mexico/Central America/South America

The following material supplements the field notes published in Volume Seven of this publication.

PIMA/PAPAGO/SERI/OPATA
There is a partial page torn from one of the notebooks recording the placename trip which Harrington made through southern California, Arizona, and Mexico in the spring of 1930. Also filed here are a typed copy of a letter of recommendation prepared by Guadalupe Flores on March 11, 1934, and a brief note from a telephone conversation with Ruth Underhill on April 2, 1948.
NAHUATL
The earliest item relating to Nahuatl is a two-page typed draft of a review of the book *The Song of Quetzalcoatl*, a translation of the Aztec poem by John H. Cornyn. Correspondence with Cornyn indicates that Harrington wrote the review between August and October of 1930. From the 1940s is a card with a brief untranslated text. The reverse side of the card shows a standard form devised by William Gates with whom Harrington collaborated on a study of Quiche. There is also a small set of material compiled during the 1950s. This includes a brief list of addresses of informants and collaborators in Harrington’s Nahuatl fieldwork, a note on the native name of Mexico City, two pages of reading notes from Cyrus Thomas’s *Indian Languages of Mexico and Central America* (1911), a three-page typed statement with two pages on Aztec phrases and one page on Aztec numbers, and a miscellaneous group of grammatical and bibliographic references.

CAKCHIQUEL
There is one page with a bibliographic reference and two lexical items.

YUCATEC
Material on Yucatec consists of three pages of linguistic notes from Castulo Ucan, two pages of data from McGee on the Maya counting system and glyphs, and two pages of bibliographic references. There are also two items related to material which was filmed under “Writings” in Volume Seven. These include a typewritten version of a review of Book II of the *Florentine Codex* labeled “finished Apr. 7, 1952” and page one of a third version of a review of S. G. Morley’s book *The Ancient Maya*.

CUNA
This file contains a permission slip and a one-page typed draft of “Foreign Elements in the Language of the Tule Indians” which Harrington intended for publication by Science Service. There is also a copy of the Service’s *Daily Science News Bulletin* for December 17, 1924, which includes a two-page story titled “White Indian Language Has Many Norse Words.” These brief announcements are related to the miscellaneous notes which were compiled by Harrington and Paul Vogenitz to demonstrate the affinity of Cuna with the Scandinavian languages. See Volume Seven.

SOUTH AMERICAN LANGUAGES
Harrington’s files on South American languages contain small blocks of data pertaining to Arawak, Carib, Jivaro, and Quechua. They begin with miscellaneous notes from secondary sources on the areas where Arawak and Carib were spoken.

Material on Jivaro consists of about eighty pages of vocabulary which was obtained in 1944 from Seaman H. G. Eamigh. The data are arranged under various grammatical and semantic headings with one word per page. There are also two pages of excerpts from Ghinassi’s Jibaro vocabulary.

Material relating to Quechua includes bibliographic references with various spellings of the name; a few pages of grammatical and phonetic notes from other sources; two pages of notes from Mr. Indacochea dated January 16, 1945; and two permission slips, a heading sheet, and one page of notes regarding a review of Farfan’s *Poesia folklórica quechua*. See Volume Seven for related material.

The file ends with three small pages of notes which were exchanged between Julian Steward and Harrington regarding various South American languages.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS
There is a two-page typed list of captions for twenty-six photographs under the heading “Quirigua, Guatamala,” with references to Dr. Hewett and Dr. Lummus (possibly Charles F. Lummis?) and a miscellaneous note regarding the native palm of Panama. There are also notes from secondary sources on historical exploration of the coast of Yucatan and on the Tepecano language of Mexico.
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL ON MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA/SOUTH AMERICA

Reel 003

REEL FRAMES
003 0984–0986 Pima / Papago / Seri / Opata
0987–1007 Nahuatl
1008–1009 Cakchiquel
1010–1015 Yucatec
1016–1019 Cuna
1020–1088 South American Languages
1089–1092 General and Miscellaneous Materials

Miscellaneous Linguistic and Ethnographic Notes

This series contains a mixture of miscellaneous material which was not easily sorted into one of the preceding seven sections.

UNSORTED NOTES

The bulk of the material is in a file of unsorted notes; most was derived from secondary sources. Included are notes in unidentified languages or in multiple languages. A few pages are dated but most are not. Some of the data may have been used for drafting responses to B.A.E. inquiries or as preliminary notes for papers on various subjects.

MOUTHMAPS

This subseries consists of a file of roughly drawn charts and related notes on the phonetics of various languages. Data are included for English, French, German, Spanish, and several other world languages. Most of the information was drawn from secondary sources, although the data on the Navaho were excerpted from Harrington’s own field notes.

NOTES ON GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

This section consists largely of a slipfile which was probably compiled by Harrington around 1918 in preparation for writing a grammar. A number of terms are in the hand of Carobeth T. Harrington. Many of the terms listed were extracted from the published works of Edward Sapir and Alfred L. Kroeber, particularly from the former’s writings on Southern Paiute and the Na-dene languages. There are also comments from discussions which Harrington had with Frachtenberg, Michelson, Hewitt, Wright, and Searles. The slipfile is followed by a few miscellaneous pages of information obtained from Tuttle in the 1920s and later.

NOTES ON ANTHROPOMETRY

This series consists of a carbon copy of a packet of information on anthropometry which Harrington sent to David B. Rogers in December 1926 and a handwritten draft of the same. He evidently compiled the file during discussions with a physical anthropologist. It includes lists of the basic skeletal measurements with brief explanations and references to published works on the subject. There is also a sample chart used for documenting cataloged specimens at the Peabody Museum.

NOTES AND WRITINGS COLLECTED FROM OTHERS

Harrington collected what appears to be a series of lecture notes. Neither the author, the date, nor the forum for presentation are specified. These notes were found in three separate groupings. The first section, consisting of forty-two handwritten and numbered pages, makes comparisons between the cultures of the Chukchee and the Eskimo. Many small drawings are interspersed throughout the text. The second section is partly written in the same hand and partly typed; the first seven pages are missing. It consists of discussions on native cultures of the Pacific Coast of North America, from California north to the McKenzie and Yukon River areas. The remaining sets of lectures were found with the heading “American Anthropology.” These treat various groups of North and Central America.
Linguistic Questionnaires

On file is a set of questionnaires which Harrington used in his linguistic fieldwork. The various components were not organized as a unit but were found scattered throughout his papers. They have been brought together and arranged according to a number of his standard headings: cosmology, botany, anatomy, kinship, material culture. The largest group covers the various classifications of animal species. There is also a set of miscellaneous lists which have not been subdivided semantically. A portion of the notes were formerly cataloged as parts of B.A.E. mss. 2292 and 6017.

The questionnaires date from various periods of fieldwork. Within each semantic heading the pages have been arranged as much as possible in chronological order. The earliest questionnaire (as determined by the type of paper used) was prepared around 1910 and the latest is dated July 1936. The majority were compiled during the period 1916 to 1918.

It appears that the questionnaires were used principally to elicit words in various California languages—the names of a Salinan speaker and several Wintu and Yana informants are given on a number of heading sheets, although they were undoubtedly used during other fieldwork as well. References to Abby, a speaker of New Mexican Spanish, and to Leonora S. Curtin (abbreviated “LCC”[sic]), a collector of Moroccan botanical specimens, suggest that Harrington used the section of botanical terms in his study of Arabic influences on the Spanish spoken in the American Southwest.
Bibliographic and Library-Related Materials

The materials in this series span virtually all of Harrington's career from the early 1920s to the 1950s. The bibliographic references relate to both his own projects as well as to topics which he was researching in response to letters of inquiry. Also listed are books he was planning to borrow from a library, to have photostatted, or to purchase. The library materials relate to books which he had already charged out or for which he had placed a request.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

This section includes notes written on various sizes of paper. Most sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by the last name of the author of a given book. Pages with multiple titles or other miscellaneous information are filed at the end.

CALL CARDS AND CHARGE SLIPS

These library-related materials are arranged alphabetically by author's surname. Almost all refer to titles of books or journals which Harrington wished to borrow from various branches of the Smithsonian Institution Library or various reading rooms at the Library of Congress, although he conducted research at the New York State Library, the New York Public Library, and the University of California Library as well. There are also a few cards and slips relating to maps, pamphlets, and manuscripts from the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Division of Maps and the Semitic Division at the Library of Congress.

Most of the slips are not dated. Multiple slips for some works indicate that Harrington made use of them over a period of time. A few slips are in the hands of research assistants such as Evelyn Danner.

MEMORANDA AND NOTICES

A second series of library-related material begins with a set of chronologically arranged memoranda. These consist of lists which were prepared by librarians at the Smithsonian to indicate which books had been charged to Harrington. There is also a chronological file of cards requesting the return of various items and a few miscellaneous notices of reserved books.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND LIBRARY-RELATED MATERIALS

Memoranda Prepared in Response to Letters of Inquiry

One of Harrington's responsibilities as ethnologist at the Bureau of American Ethnology was the preparation of responses to various letters of inquiry from scholars and members of the general public. Harrington did not answer these reference letters directly but drafted memoranda which were used as the basis for replies by the current clerk or chief of the bureau.

This series consists of several hundred such memoranda. They were found scattered throughout Harrington's papers with unrelated material. In their present arrangement they have been grouped roughly by the name of the individual to whom they were addressed; most were prepared for use by Matthew W. Stirling or Frank H. H. Roberts. Many are undated; those which do have dates were written in the 1940s and 1950s.

Typically a memorandum consists of carbon copies of one or two typed pages to which Harrington appended any handwritten notes he made during his research. There are a few referral slips and reference letters but most of these were evidently returned by Harrington to the official B.A.E. files.

The inquiries deal with many American languages as well as some others throughout the world. The subjects usually involve ques-
tions on the etymology of words or geographic names or requests for translations into other languages of English greetings, names, numbers, or such common words as “man,” “mother,” and “father.”

MEMORANDA PREPARED IN RESPONSE TO LETTERS OF INQUIRY

Records Relating to Non-American Languages

By far the major focus of Harrington’s linguistic studies was the numerous languages of North, Central, and South America. Over the course of his career, however, he amassed perhaps several thousand pages on other world languages. Most of these are gathered here in an alphabetically arranged file.

A portion of the material was undoubtedly compiled during Harrington’s study of classical and Indo-European languages at Stanford University from 1902 to 1905 and during his graduate work in Germany from 1905 to 1907. He evidently obtained a notebook and some linguistic slipfiles on Georgian from one of his professors, F. N. Finck, during this period.¹ In the early years after his return to the United States he made a study on “The Frequency of French Sounds” and did comparisons between vowel sounds in French, Italian, Portuguese, and English.

Harrington’s interest in many world languages was renewed in the early 1920s when he became friends with Paul Vogenitz, a translator in the Division of Foreign Mails at the Post Office Department.² Vogenitz, a student mainly of European languages, urged Harrington to attend the language classes which he took from time to time. Although Harrington was not in a position to do this, the two men corresponded frequently in German, Spanish, Russian, and Nahuatl—among other languages. Vogenitz also shared much of his knowledge with Harrington by preparing grammatical exercises, word lists, and phonetic summaries. Among the languages for which he provided this type of information are Ainu, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Persian, Russian, Turkish, and Yiddish.

From February through April 1923, Harrington corresponded with T. T. Waterman regarding the latter’s plan to prepare a map of the linguistic families of the world. Probably because of their proposed collaboration, Harrington made a trip to New York City in March. On this occasion he made use of secondary sources at the New York Public Library and Columbia University. The notes, largely on phonetics, account for a sizable percentage of the material in this file. They contain no evidence that Harrington actually contributed data for the map. Another use for which Harrington collected this material may have been the development of a phonetic alphabet, a project which was of great interest to him at this time.

Harrington also collected data on a wide variety of languages from approximately 1940 to 1947 while he was at work on a treatise titled “Linguistics.” At this time he added material to his files on Latin, Greek, and the Celtic, eastern European, and Indic languages.

The records contain a wide variety of materials, derived largely from secondary sources. There are bibliographic references, library request slips, and reading notes, as well as photostats and some printed matter. Also included are vocabulary lists, phonetic slips, texts, charts of linguistic relationships, notes from interviews, and copies of related correspondence.

For the most part notes for any given language are scanty (from one to ten pages) and highly miscellaneous. There are two sections, however, which are somewhat more organized and considerably more substantial, comprising several hundred pages each.

Notes on Aramaic, dating from the period 1936 to 1938, are part of studies which Harrington made in collaboration with Moses Steinberg and George M. Lamsa. These principally involved the translation and reinterpretation of various religious texts, such as the Talmud and the Gospels. Included are a draft of an article for Steinberg’s
newsletter *The Creator* and cut-and-pasted portions of texts in Aramaic script. The latter are supplemented by transliterated text and literal and biblical translations. Slipfiles based on an unspecified German-Aramaic dictionary have not been filmed as they provide no new data.

There is also a sizable section of notes on Persian which was created as "an attempt toward transliterating into an international phonetic script the Calcutta version of the quatrains attributed to Omar Khayyam." This work began in 1928, probably as a result of Harrington's interest in Arabic influences on the Spanish spoken in the American southwest. The bulk of the file consists of interleaved photostats of published versions of *The Rubaiyat* and typed and handwritten sheets prepared largely by his collaborator, Grace Whitney. There are also copies of correspondence with Whitney (who is mistakenly identified as Mrs. Whiting in one letter) and dated notes from 1938 to the 1940s.

It should be noted that not all files have been reproduced in their entirety either because of the repetitive nature of the material or due to the difficulties of filming dark photostats or very small slips of paper. Targets indicate when only portions of a given section have been included in the microfilm.

**CROSS-REFERENCES**

See related materials in the following three series: "Records Relating to Phonetics," "Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics" (papers on Armenian, Celtic, Latin, and Russian, among others), and "Major Writings on Linguistics."

**RECORDS RELATING TO NON-AMERICAN LANGUAGES**

*Reel 007*

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**Records Relating to Arabic Origins of Spanish Words**

During several phases of his career Harrington investigated the Arabic origin of words in the Spanish dialects of the American Southwest and California. Over a period of twenty years (from 1927 to
1947) he collaborated with numerous individuals throughout the United States and in Europe and Africa and even had access to data collected by associates on a fieldtrip to Morocco. This study resulted in the creation of a Spanish-Arabic dictionary and related notes, files on Moroccan ethnobotany, and drafts of five papers, none of which reached publication.

In each of the drafts of his early writings on Arabic, Harrington cited factors which contributed to his interest in this field of study. In his first paper, drafted in 1927, he claimed that it was his friend Edgar L. Hewett’s “enthusiasm for and frequent visits to Morocco that first drew [his] attention to the study of Moorish words in New Mexican Spanish.” In a related article, Harrington stated that he had begun compiling an ethnological dictionary of New Mexican Spanish “in connection with and imitation of a similar work . . . on the California dialect of Spanish” which he had assembled a number of years before. 1

In a third manuscript, dated 1928, he credited Barbara Freire-Marreco with sparking his interest in the study as early as 1909 during their joint work on Tewa.

It is not clear when Harrington actually began to compile his New Mexican Spanish dictionary but a file of related notes contains a list of Arabic grammatical terms which was prepared on February 12, 1927. Correspondence with Lansing B. Bloom and Paul A. F. Walter of the School of American Research indicates that by the spring of 1927 the Museum of New Mexico was interested in publishing a paper by Harrington on this dialect of Spanish. 2 Both Bloom and Walter also provided direct assistance to Harrington on the proposed paper, the former sending him relevant bibliographic references and the latter locating three native speakers—Adelina Otero Warren, Carlos Dunn, and Tomás Navarro Tomás—to comment on a list of Spanish terms which Harrington had compiled. Navarro Tomás was a philologist from the University of Madrid; it is not known what dialects of Spanish the others spoke.

1. Harrington’s interest in California Spanish is reflected throughout his field notes for such languages as Chumash and Costanoan, because Spanish was the second language of most of his informants. Much of this material was collected after the article on New Mexican Spanish was drafted, however. No discrete manuscript of a “similar work” has been located.

2. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Bloom to Harrington, March 5 and March 24, 1927; and Walter to Harrington, June 10, 1927.

It was probably at the suggestion of his contacts at the School of American Research that Harrington began corresponding with two native speakers of New Mexican Spanish, Amado Chaves, New Mexico’s first Superintendent of Public Instruction; and José D. Sena, Chief Clerk of the state Supreme Court in Santa Fe. For five months from mid-June to mid-October Harrington exchanged letters with Chaves and Sena, sending them lengthy lists of words to which they appended their comments.

During the same period Harrington sent copies of the word lists to Benjamin M. Read (sometimes misspelled “Reid” or “Reed”), who had knowledge of New Mexico’s Spanish history; and his long-time friend Charles F. Lummis whom he described as “a student of early documents and a collector of Southwest Spanish songs.” He also corresponded with Edwin H. Tuttle, an expert in the etymology of the Romance languages. 3 Additional assistance on the project was provided by Harrington’s friend Paul Vogenitz, Chief Translator at the Post Office Department, who had studied Spanish and Arabic, among other languages.

In June 1927 Harrington obtained first-hand linguistic information from Edward Cata, a young Tewa man who was working in Washington, D.C. A native of San Juan Pueblo, Cata spoke both Tewa and New Mexican Spanish. Beginning in July, Cata spent a month-long vacation in New Mexico. The letters he sent to Harrington from the field suggest that Harrington was having him do more extensive work with tribal elders. Much of this fieldwork may have related to their collaboration on Tewa but Cata also collected botanical specimens and other items relevant to the ongoing Arabic-Spanish study. 4

By the summer of 1927 Harrington had abandoned work on the initial draft of his paper which he called “Arabic Loanwords in New Mexican Spanish.” There are indications that he began work on a second manuscript titled “Southwest Spanish Antiquities and Etymologies” shortly thereafter. A letter from the Smithsonian Institution’s

3. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, as well as copies of some letters filed in the series “Spanish-Arabic Dictionary and Related Notes.”

4. Edward Cata may have been related to Eulogio Cata, one of Harrington’s informants on Tewa ethnobotany in 1910. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, for a number of letters from Cata. See also Edgar L. Hewett’s reference to Cata in Hewett to Harrington, July 26, 1927 (2nd letter). Amado Chaves also attempted to locate botanical specimens for Harrington in August.
Division of Textiles, dated September 19, 1927, and a requisition for illustrations filed by Harrington in mid-October suggest that he was finishing this manuscript before leaving for the field in November. Both the typescript and illustrations are on file but they were never submitted for publication either with the Museum of New Mexico or the Smithsonian.

While in the field from early November 1927 through February 1928 Harrington collected additional data of relevance to his study. At his base in Santa Barbara he conferred with Barbareño Chumash speaker Lucrecia Garcia and her husband Florentino on various words in the California dialect of Spanish. Through correspondence with the widow of Will M. Tipton and with Cornelius J. McCoy, president of the University of Santa Clara, he learned the location of copies of early Spanish documents which had been collected by Mr. Tipton. On January 18, 1928, Harrington culled all the "Ar[abic] material" from his handwritten copies of these records.

During his travels in California it is likely that Harrington met with his mentor Edgar L. Hewett and discussed the possibility of extending his fieldwork to Morocco in search of the Arabic roots of California and New Mexican Spanish words. Although a letter which Hewett mailed from the San Diego Museum on March 6 indicates his recognition of the importance of the project and his willingness to help seek funding, the proposed trip was not discussed further in their correspondence.

It is probable that Harrington also consulted Paul C. Standley, a botanist at the National Herbarium, at some time in 1928 during one or both of the periods when he returned to Washington, D.C. — either from March to June or from the end of October to December. Harrington had made use of one of Standley’s recent publications in compiling some of his word lists and wanted to discuss with him in further detail the origin of certain Spanish plant names.

During one of these periods which he spent at the B.A.E., Harrington evidently began writing a fragmentary draft of a third manuscript on Southwest Spanish labeled “Ethnological Dictionary of New Mexican Spanish: Arabic Contingent.” The title of this proposed paper and some notes among related materials suggest that he planned to write a series of volumes treating the various influences on the Spanish dialect of New Mexico, including Aztec, Basque, English, the Germanic languages, and Latin.

Late in the autumn of 1928 Georgiana Barbara Such of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church called upon Harrington at his office. They discussed the Berbers of northern Africa among whom she had been living for some time as well as their mutual interest in pursuing more extensive research in the field of Arabic studies. By February 1929 Such was attempting to locate a Moroccan speaker who would be willing to assist Harrington in Washington. They also corresponded regarding plans for a Moroccan expedition to be made by Such on Harrington’s behalf — possibly with funding by the National Geographic Society or from Hewett. After many exchanges of letters and telegrams through May, the proposed trip was abandoned for lack of funds.

Sometime in April 1929 — perhaps realizing that a trip to Africa was unlikely — Harrington decided to solicit the aid of Canon W. H. T. Gairdner in Cairo, Egypt. He wrote to ask if Gairdner would write “Arabic words which occur as loanwords in the Spanish dialect spoken in the southwestern United States in International Phonetic script for one of our publications.”

On June 3 Harrington received a response to this letter from Arthur Jeffery of the American University at Cairo. Gairdner had died more than a year before and Jeffery, a colleague at the School of Oriental Studies, had been given Harrington’s letter and enclosed list for reply. In commenting on Harrington’s word list Jeffery provided Classical Arabic and Egyptian Arabic forms with some Syrian equivalents.

From July 1929 through April 1930 Harrington returned to the West Coast to conduct fieldwork in California and New Mexico tracing the route of the famed Anza expedition of 1776. From July 9 to 24 he conferred with Lucrecia and Florentino Garcia regarding the translation of the diary of this expedition; he may have simultaneously acquired additional data from them relating to the Arabic project.

In a letter to bureau chief Matthew W. Stirling dated August 6. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, especially Such to Harrington, September 25, 1939. In this letter she alludes to the Stock Market Crash of 1929 which she considered the major reason for their inability to find funding for the trip.

7. Harrington had attempted to contact Gairdner in November 1927 but, learning he was ill, did not mail the word list which the Canon’s wife suggested he send at that time.
1931 marked the start of a new phase of Harrington's work on Arabic as he began working in close association with Leonora F. Curtin and her mother, Leonora S. Curtin, who were interested in studying and collecting the medicinal plants of Morocco. It is likely that Harrington had first met Miss Curtin during fieldwork at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, in June of 1929. There are clear indications in their correspondence that they had further contact in California later that year. In 1930 they corresponded regarding a trip which the Curtins had hoped to make in order to study the comparative ethnobotany of Western Africa and the Southwestern United States. Their travels had to be postponed until the following year, however. In February and March 1931 Harrington wrote letters of introduction for them, forwarded a set of instructions for them via their secretary, Margaret E. Nicholas, and made arrangements with the National Herbarium for the proper handling of the botanical specimens they were planning to collect.

Later in the year Harrington reported the results of the Curtins's work in a letter written from the field to Chief Clerk H. W. Dorsey of the Smithsonian Institution:

Mrs. L. Curtin and Miss L. F. Curtin of Santa Fe made a trip to Morocco in the middle of the past summer for the purpose of getting specimens of Moroccan plants that have Spanish names of Arabic (Moorish) origin in New Mexico and California. They were evidently very successful and not only got plants but a lot of objects of ethnological interest that have names which were borrowed by the Spanish language and eventually brought to America and introduced among the Southwestern Indians, a very interesting study.

11. A letter from her, dated July 9, 1930, mentions Curtin's continuing work at Chaco, suggesting that this was their first mutual interest. Another letter (January 31, 1930) indicates that Curtin had joined Harrington in New Monterey, California, where he was working with Mutsun speaker Ascencion Solorsano from August 1929 to January 1930. A much later letter (May 13, 1943) makes reference to their meeting in Santa Barbara where he "first showed [her] the word list for the Arabic work." This may have been in July 1929.

12. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, for a series of letters from L. F. Curtin to Harrington, January to September 1930. See also Curtin to Harrington, March 2, 1931 (telegram); Alexander Wetmore to Harrington, March 15, 1931; as well as Outgoing Letters, Harrington to To Whom It May Concern, n.d. (February–March 1931); and Harrington to Margaret E. Nicholas, March 20, 1931 (especially enclosed instructions).
and Miss Curtin have sent their entire plant collection to the National Herbarium and intend to incorporate their report in a paper that I am preparing for the Bureau and which Mr. Stirling has taken much interest in.\textsuperscript{13}

The plants which the Curtins collected were identified by Herbarium botanist C. V. Morton in May 1932 but no paper on the subject was forthcoming. Harrington had already departed for fieldwork in California when the Curtins left for Morocco in 1931 and he remained there through December of 1933. He may have met with them briefly at their home after their return to begin analysis of their field notes but his involvement in another publication project with the printing department at the Santa Ana High School throughout much of this three-year period prevented him from writing the proposed paper on Arabic.

In June 1936 Harrington renewed contact with Leonora F. Curtin and elicited her assistance for the summer months on his proposed series of Navaho primers. He became very involved in this work from 1937 through 1939 and did not correspond with Curtin regarding their Arabic work until several years later. The only indication of Harrington's interest in Arabic during the mid- to late 1930s is a letter to Frederick V. Coville of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (October 6, 1935) discussing the etymologies of Arabic plant names, and a letter to Bloom dated May 29, 1938, in which Harrington urged Bloom to locate "Moorish manuscripts . . . inscriptions, epitaphs, etc." while working in Spain.

On November 25, 1940, Harrington wrote to tell Curtin that "an opportunity [had] suddenly presented itself for [them] to coauthor . . . a publication by the Smithsonian Institution of Arabian Words in New Mexican Spanish." He asked her to send "the manuscript and illustrations" to him immediately so that he could begin work on this paper as soon as possible. He planned to prepare diagrams "showing the SEGMENTS of Arabic and of the Spanish languages, according to a new system" which he had developed. He also intended to enlist the aid of E. A. Speiser of the University of Pennsylvania and Martin Sprengling, editor of the Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures, as well as "educated Moroccans" in Los Angeles and New York.

\textsuperscript{13} See Records of the B.A.E., Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent (1909-1950), Harrington to Dorsey, December 10, 1931.

At the end of November he received an encouraging reply from Curtin and by mid-December he was sorting through her Moroccan field notes which had been forwarded by her secretary, Margaret E. Nicholas. Although letters exchanged between Harrington and Curtin throughout the spring of 1941 suggest they intended to work jointly on a new paper (which Curtin referred to in one letter as "Everyday Arabic"), the only material which Harrington reworked during this period was Curtin's data on Moroccan ethnobotany. Harrington's daughter Awona typed the untitled manuscript in San Diego at the end of December and Harrington added finishing touches to it on January 25, 1941. Nothing further was done with the manuscript after this date and Harrington's correspondence with Curtin lapsed as his focus switched to work on a proposed textbook titled "Linguistics" (discussed elsewhere in this volume) and to field studies of the Aleut language.\textsuperscript{14}

When Harrington contacted Leonora Curtin again in early 1943 the circumstances affecting their work on Arabic were not favorable. Much of Harrington's time was spent on the war effort. He was assisting the Bureau of Censorship in the translation of letters in numerous foreign languages and his official assignment at the Smithsonian involved the preparation of statements on various South American languages to be utilized in the "Handbook of South American Indians," which was one of the major projects of the B.A.E. The likelihood of locating a publisher in the United States was also uncertain and Harrington contemplated publishing their proposed paper on "Arabic in Spanish" in Chile.\textsuperscript{15}

By the summer of 1943 Harrington was more hopeful about the progress of their work. He was corresponding with Philip K. Hitti of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures at Princeton University and had located two speakers of Syrian in Washington, D.C., George M. Barakat and A. B. Antar. Both men were employed in the Near Eastern Division of the Board of Economic Warfare. In addition, Barakat was editor of the Federation Herald, a monthly publication of

\textsuperscript{14} See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Curtin, November 25 and December 14, 1940, and December 17, 1941. See also Incoming Letters, Curtin to Harrington, November 23, 1940, January 7, 1941, and May 23, 1942 (among others); Awona Harrington to Harrington, n.d. [late December 1940]; and Nicholas to Harrington, December 3, 1940.

\textsuperscript{15} See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Curtin, February 23 and March 5, 1943.
the Syrian-Lebanese-American Federation of Eastern States. With Hitti on the editorial board, Harrington was confident that the newspaper would print an article to be jointly authored by Curtin and himself with the assistance of Barakat and Antar. Harrington assured Curtin that the appearance of this article would in no way be a substitute for the publication of their “whole paper”; in fact, his ultimate goal was the preparation of a book with her continued cooperation and the contributions of his recently discovered informants.

To this end he asked Curtin to begin examining and excerpting lexical items from several “early documentations of Spanish”—Menéndez Pidal, Alcalá, and Rios y Villalta—in a new search for words of Arabic origin. It was his intention to use the resulting word lists as questionnaires in his interviews with Barakat and Antar. Curtin worked on these sources through most of the summer with the assistance of Howell C. Brown and mailed their notes to Harrington in installments. She also forwarded lists of French, Italian, and Portuguese words of Arabic origin which had been compiled by Mrs. Rockwell Hereford, Paul Coze, and herself.

Meanwhile, Harrington wrote to Grace Whitney for her aid in preparing a list of 250 common Persian words of Arabic origin and corresponded with the Hispanic Society of America in order to obtain a microfilm copy of the original 1505 book by Alcalá; Curtin was working with the Society’s reprint of 1928. Harrington also worked on an article which appeared in the July issue of the Federation Herald under the title “Common Arabic Words in Everyday Spanish.” He gave L. F. Curtin’s name as coauthor of the article.

Harrington had begun with Antar and Barakat in May and evidently continued to meet with them on an irregular basis into the fall of 1943. In addition to providing commentary on the Spanish-Arabic word lists they aided in the translation of a number of letters for the Bureau of Censorship and assisted Harrington in preparing an article titled “Western Mediterranean Island Names and Survival of Arabic’s Most Divergent Dialect.” Beginning in November Harrington also consulted with Dr. Habib Kurani of the Middle East Division of the Office of War Information in Washington, D.C., on the orthography of placenames for this article. The paper appeared in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences in February 1944 and another short paper touching briefly on Arabic, “Indian Words in Southwest Spanish, Exclusive of Proper Nouns,” appeared in Plateau in the same year.

In correspondence of this period Harrington cited the burden of official responsibilities as the primary factor in the delay in completing work on a major paper on Arabic. In fact, it appears that he lost enthusiasm when his informants moved from the area. He also became very involved in a number of other projects, especially work on Kiowa which occupied him on an almost daily basis throughout most of 1944 and 1945.

Leonora F. Curtin had other responsibilities as well, including work on the family ranch outside of Santa Fe which periodically took her away from Pasadena for several months at a time. She wrote intermittently to Harrington during the next few years. In April 1944 her mother readied a shipment of new material from the dictionaries of Delpino, Sopena, and Appleton to amplify his Spanish-Arabic questionnaire; in September 1945 Miss Curtin sent a reprint of a paper by Raswan on Arabic terms for horses; and in February 1946 she wrote that Mrs. Hereford was sending him additional words extracted from Sopena. In her last letter to him dated February 1947 she announced her marriage and departure for Finland and expressed hopes that Howell C. Brown would be able to complete the work they had undertaken

19. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, for correspondence with Antar, Hitti, and Kurani. See also Outgoing Letters, especially Harrington to Barakat, November 8, 1943, and Harrington to Kurani, December 29, 1943.

20. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Antar, June 20, 1944; Harrington to Barakat, October 17, 1944; and Harrington to Curtin, November 30, 1944. See also Harrington to Edgar L. Hewett, n.d. [September 1944], which suggests that Harrington may have made one final attempt to have “Arabic Words in Spanish” published.
together on Alcalá. Mr. Brown mailed the final portion of the Alcalá material to Harrington in March 1947. This file represents the last dated item in Harrington’s papers relating to the study of Arabic in Spanish, although passing references to the subject appear in his correspondence as late as 1952.21

SPANISH-ARABIC DICTIONARY AND RELATED NOTES

The major part of this series consists of an extensive dictionary of New Mexican and California Spanish terms with suggested Arabic etymologies. The data for this file were collected through a combination of correspondence and interviews and were compiled between 1927 and 1930. Harrington cut and pasted extracts from letters he had received on large sheets and arranged them in alphabetical order by key words. He added data obtained from conversations and fieldwork directly to some of these sheets and interfiled other lengthier pages of notes in a “loose leaf” fashion. At the end of the dictionary is a separate file in a similar format covering tribal names, geographic names, and family names. Much of the cut-and-pasted material was received in 1927. There are several segments of cards and letters from Edwin H. Tuttle dated May and June; numerous comments on Spanish word lists by Benjamin M. Read (June), José D. Sena (June to September), and Amado Chaves (June to October); and a compilation of data from three other sources by Paul A. F. Walter (June). Harrington had typed multiple copies of several word lists on long sheets, leaving space for his correspondents to add information on each Spanish word and its English gloss. The typed or handwritten replies include comments on the use of the words in a particular region, alternate spellings, corrected or expanded definitions, and suggested etymologies. When the lists were returned, Harrington cut most of them apart into strips for each word and pasted related portions from each of the correspondents together. He added labels to designate the author of each response for those which were not already signed.

21. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Brown to Harrington, March 27, 1947, and various letters from Curtin to Harrington. See also Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Leonora S. Curtin, April 30, June 12, and July 19, 1952, as well as her letters of June 6 and July 9, 1952, in which she tried to assist him in getting his material published.

The responses from Amado Chaves contain data from letters which he received from third parties relating to their study. There is a letter from B. Montoya dated August 11 and another in Spanish from J. M. C. Chaves for which A. Chaves provided an English translation. It appears that Harrington’s original word list was retyped by Paul Walter in order to provide information in column format from the three individuals to whom he submitted the list: Adelina Otero Warren, Professor Tomás Navarro Tomás, and Carlos Dunn. Walter used a system of crosses and check marks to indicate whether each word was known to an informant. A few brief additional remarks were added to the columns beneath these marks. The data from Navarro Tomás are for Spain and those from Dunn are for the Southwest; it is not known for which region Warren was providing information. Because this list was cut apart the designation of informants is missing. A key to the columns was found with the notes for one of Harrington’s manuscripts. From left to right the columns represent Warren, Navarro Tomás, and Dunn.22

Harrington also cut and pasted portions of the letter he received in June 1929 from Arthur Jeffery. Jeffery’s comments are much more extensive than those described above and include typed notes providing the classical Arabic, Egyptian, and Syrian forms of a given word as well as handwritten indications of the correct spellings in the phonetic script used at the School of Oriental Studies in Cairo.

Intermixed with the excerpts from correspondence are typed and handwritten notes which Harrington made of his conversations with a variety of collaborators both in the field and in Washington, D.C. His two major linguistic informants were Edward Cata and Lucrecia Garcia. Most of Cata’s New Mexican Spanish data are undated but a few entries are labeled “June 1927.” None of the information from Garcia is dated—see the introduction for suggested periods of work, and in many entries she is simply referred to as “Inf[ormant].” Notes from her consist of a mix of Barbareño Chumash and California Spanish data (often abbreviated “Cal. Span.”) and contain information from her husband Florentino as well. There is also a small amount of information which Harrington obtained from fieldwork with Tewa speakers during

22. In his letter of June 10, 1927, Walter indicated to Harrington that he was also giving the list to Juan B. Lopez. There is no indication in the notes that Lopez reviewed the list. Charles F. Lummis also promised to examine the list. A letter from Harrington to Leonora Curtin (November 30, 1944) makes reference to “older Spanish material, even from the famous Charles F.,” but no responses from him have been found.
the period 1909 to 1911. The small slips which he used at the time were extracted from a series of field notes designated “2 p.”

The dictionary also includes large blocks of information from botanist Paul C. Standley of the National Herbarium as well as contributions from Truman Michelson, Paul Vogenitz, Mr. Blackburn, Major E. A. Goldman, Mr. P. G. Redington, and a few others. Virtually none of these notes are dated.

One final kind of data contained in the dictionary is information extracted from many published sources, including a variety of dictionaries. See the bibliographic portions of Harrington’s manuscripts in the next three series for a listing of these reference works.

Material related to the dictionary includes copies of some letters from various correspondents. There are also Harrington’s working copies of word lists and several lists which had been returned to him by Amado Chaves and José Sena but which he had not yet cut and pasted onto sheets for inclusion in the proper alphabetical order. Also filed here is the memorandum which Roscoe R. Hill submitted reflecting his work with A. Bagga in Seville, Spain. It appears that Harrington had not begun to extract the relevant data from it.

Finally, there is a file of miscellaneous notes which Harrington collected from 1927 to 1929. It includes (in chronological order) typed and handwritten grammatical notes and word lists from Paul Vogenitz (February 12, 1927), a note in the hand of Edwin H. Tuttle (May or June 1927), material copied from the manuscripts of Will M. Tipton, housed at the University of Santa Clara (January 1928), information from Dr. Reich on Arabic and on Egyptian hieroglyphics (April 1928), notes labeled “N. M. Sp. Dict., Bancroft Library” (September 1928), one page each of information from Georgiana Such (autumn 1928) and Grace Guest (spring 1929), and California Spanish terms from José Mondragón and Henry Cervantes (1929). The section of the file relating to Tipton is the most extensive. Tipton, a Special Agent with the Court of Private Land Claims (C.P.L.C.), had made copies of a variety of historical documents, most of them systems for measuring land in the

23. In the introductory section of one of his manuscripts on Arabic in Spanish, Harrington states that the nucleus of the dictionary consisted of the “extensive records of New Mexican Indian Spanish made by Miss Barbara Freire-Marreco and [himself] in 1909.” Elsewhere he credits her for “generously allowing him to copy her Indian and Spanish records.” Very little of this early material appears directly in Harrington’s notes but his knowledge of this data may have gone into the compilation of the original word lists which he used as questionnaires.

NOTES AND DRAFTS FOR MANUSCRIPT “ARABIC LOANWORDS IN NEW MEXICAN SPANISH”

There are both rough notes and drafts for Harrington’s first proposed paper, “Arabic Loanwords in New Mexican Spanish.” (An undated permission slip in the files indicates that he planned to submit this paper to the New Mexico Historical Review.) Harrington evidently organized all of the material with cardboard dividers in the fall of 1927; due to preservation problems these dividers were replaced with printed heading sheets.

Most of the notes in the file relate to phonetics. There are separate sections on Spanish, Egyptian Arabic, and Moroccan Arabic. There is also a small file of miscellaneous notes which includes several pages of the Lord’s Prayer in Arabic—evidently prepared by Paul Vogenitz, and notes on an article by Martin Sprengling from the October 1927 issue of The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures.

The file of drafts was arranged in nine subsections and includes both a handwritten draft and the “final write-up” which Harrington abandoned during the summer of 1927. The latter consists of portions of a typed paper with an introduction, bibliography, and a partial word list covering words from abalorio to alazán. Also included with the drafts are sections on informants, illustrations, and alternate titles.

DRAFT OF MANUSCRIPT “SOUTHWESTERN SPANISH ANTIQUITIES AND ETYMOLOGIES”

Harrington’s second proposed paper on Arabic, “Southwestern Spanish Antiquities and Etymologies,” is represented by a typed manuscript

24. In the introduction to one of his manuscripts Harrington claimed that not only had he copied these New Mexican Spanish documents but that he had interviewed Tipton on several occasions before his death. The records of these conversations have not been located.
of numbered pages (3 to 128). It was presumably prepared during the
fall of 1927 as there are several related items dated September and
October of that year.

The paper begins with a historical introduction, description of
the phonetics of Egyptian and Moroccan Arabic, and a comparison with
New Mexican Spanish. The body of the paper (pages 71 to 118) consists
of an “Alphabetic List of Etymologies” with entries from albañil
through zarza. Amado Chaves, José D. Sena, and Benjamin M. Read are
among these credited with providing data for this list although their
specific contributions are not labeled.

DRAFT OF MANUSCRIPT “ETHNOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY OF NEW MEXICAN SPANISH: ARABIC
CONTINGENT”

The third of Harrington’s early proposed papers was “Ethnological
Dictionary of New Mexican Spanish.” This typed draft is extremely
fragmentary, consisting only of a title page dated 1928, acknowledge­
ments, and the beginning of an introduction.

RECORDS RELATING TO MOROCCAN ARABIC

This set of records relates to the field trip which Mrs. Leonora S. Curtin
and Miss Leonora F. Curtin made to Morocco in the spring and summer
of 1931. Most of the material was evidently held at their home in
California until Harrington met with them to begin analyzing their new
Arabic data.

A small file at the beginning of the series contains notes which
Harrington made in March 1931 prior to the Curtins’s trip, miscella­
neous notes and sketches collected by the Curtins during their travels
(including names and addresses of potential informants in the United
States), and two pages of notes on phonetics which L. F. Curtin wrote in
September after their return.

The bulk of the series consists of an alphabetically arranged
“loose leaf” file of some 300 Spanish words of Arabic origin. There is at
least one page of notes per word. Prior to the Curtins’s trip, Harrington
typed each entry onto a blank sheet of paper. He usually provided the
classical Egyptian, Syrian, or Arabic forms and added specific questions
regarding the use of the word in Morocco. Some of these entries are
immediately followed by handwritten suggestions of objects to collect
or photographs to take; these were possibly added by James Hovey who
acted as Harrington’s field assistant from March to July 1931.

Any relevant data which the Curtins obtained were added in
the blank areas at the bottom of the pages. Some of their notes are
typed; there are also pencil notations by Leonora F. Curtin and Arabic
spellings in an unidentified hand. None of the Moroccan informants are
identified. In the upper right-hand corner of most sheets Curtin gave
the number assigned to the word and indicated whether the word had
been recorded on one of nine wax cylinders. In the upper left-hand
corner she marked any cross references to numbered botanical speci­
mens, articles, or photographs which had been obtained. A few sketches
are interfiled.

At some unspecified time after the Curtins’s return, Harring­
ton evidently met with them to examine their field data and to listen to
wax cylinder recordings which they had made. He appended his notes
of discussions with Leonora F. Curtin to many of the loose leaf sheets
and also prepared twenty-seven separate pages of general observations
from his conversations with both women. In his notes the abbreviation
“cy.” refers to wax cylinders and “L. F. C.” stands for Leonora F.
Curtin. The notation “L. C. C.” [sic] evidently represents Leonora S.
Curtin. There are a few references to conversations with Abigail [sic]
Catanach (abbreviated “Abby”), a New Mexican Spanish girl, and with
Mr. Larkin and Dr. Fenyes who are not further identified.

The plant specimens which the Curtins gathered were sent to
the U.S. National Herbarium for identification, but the present loca­
tion of the objects they collected is unknown. Illustrative materials
include several dozen photographs and commercial postcards; these are
filed among Harrington’s photographs at the N.A.A.

25. In a typed set of remarks filed in the following series, Curtin explains that
she had “half a dozen or more informants, all from the same district though perhaps
occupying somewhat different social levels.”

26. Harrington remained in the field from 1931 through 1933 and could
have arranged to meet with the Curtins at almost any time during this period. The style of
his handwriting in this section of notes also suggests that the meeting took place during
this period. It appears that the Curtins’s ranch house was the location of this meeting. One
girl at Curtin’s house here, knows . . . .”
NOTES AND DRAFT FOR MANUSCRIPT ON MOROCCAN ETHNOBOTANY

This series contains some of the material which Leonora F. Curtin shipped to Harrington in November 1940. Among her notes which were left in Harrington’s possession are three typed pages of remarks on her fieldwork in Morocco, a slip with a name and address, and six word lists. Five of the lists are handwritten: there is a list of trees and plants by type, an alphabetical list with Spanish plant names and English translations, a similar list of names of miscellaneous objects, a list of New Mexican plant names with related Arabic script, and a partial list of Nahuatl plant names extracted from a manuscript by Badiano. The sixth list is an eleven-page negative photostat which enumerates the botanical specimens which the Curtins collected in Morocco. This list provides phonetic spellings, specimen numbers, and Arabic transcriptions for each plant, as well as some English glosses.

The second file in the series contains a set of long sheets with 18-pt. type which were evidently prepared by Harrington’s daughter, Awona. Some of these pages are copies of Curtin’s notes; others do not correspond to any of her documents on file. The originals may have been returned to Curtin or they may have been lost.

The notes are followed by a draft of an untitled paper on Moroccan ethnobotany which was typed by Awona Harrington in December 1940. The manuscript is in three parts. The body of the paper consists of a listing of 132 plants giving English and Spanish names; Moroccan names in phonetic script and Arabic script with notes on pronunciation; scientific identification with notes on native range and presence, if any, in New Mexico; and food, medicinal, and other uses.

Curtin’s original listing from which this copy was made is not on file but portions of a photostatic copy showing the Arabic name in phonetic and Arabic script are pasted onto relevant pages. Harrington evidently correlated the photostats with the typed pages and added handwritten annotations on the evening of January 25, 1941. The numerical listing of plants is followed by two indexes. The first lists plants by Arabic name and the second provides cross references to plants by medicinal use.

RECORDS RELATING TO SYRIAN ARABIC

This series represents Arabic data which Harrington collected from a number of speakers of Syrian Arabic during the spring, summer, and fall of 1943. The first file contains an eight-page list of “Much Used Spanish Words” in an unidentified hand. The list provides Spanish words with related Arabic terms and English glosses in a column format.

The second file consists of brief comments by George M. Barakat on each item in this word list. The rehearsings are labeled “May 43.” This is followed by a set of typed notes which appear to be elaborations of the above. Classical and Syrian Arabic forms are given; one word is treated per page.

There is a small section which includes comments written by Habib Kurani (referred to as “Hitti’s Asst.”) and further responses from Antar and Barakat. This is followed by other typed notes from a number of Harrington’s informants: A. B. Antar, George M. Barakat, Philip K. Hitti, and Habib Kurani. Some information was given by them singly; other data were provided in group sessions. Included are a few pasted slips with Arabic script. In addition there are extracts from published sources and a few pages of comments from three of Harrington’s friends — Paul Vogenitz (Vog.), Benjamin T. Kurtz, and Moses Steinberg, as well as from Signor DiGinero (not further identified).

The series ends with a file of miscellaneous notes recorded by Harrington at various times in the 1940s. It includes extracts from published sources and two newspaper clippings from June 1943.

DRAFTS FOR MANUSCRIPT “COMMON ARABIC WORDS USED IN EVERYDAY SPANISH”

Harrington’s last attempt at synthesizing data on the topic “Arabic in Spanish” was made in the spring of 1943 when he began to draft “Common Arabic Words Used in Everyday Spanish” for inclusion in the July issue of the Federation Herald. This particular number of the newspaper has not been located, making it impossible to determine how closely this manuscript resembles the published article.

The title page for this manuscript (listing Leonora F. Curtin and George M. Barakat as coauthors) was typed over the start of a letter dated April 23, 1943. An alternate title page with the briefer heading “Arabic in Everyday Spanish” lists L. F. Curtin, J. P. Harrington, P. K. Hitti, and George Barakat as coauthors.

The draft itself is incomplete. There is a seven-page carbon copy of an introduction. The type size is not one usually used by Harrington so it is possible that the text was prepared by Curtin or Barakat. This is followed by a nineteen-page sketch on Moroccan phonetics.
based on Seidel. This section of the paper was likely written during an earlier time period. Pages 11 to 19 appear to be in the hand of James Hovey, one of Harrington’s assistants in 1931.

NOTES FROM SECONDARY SOURCES
This file contains extracts from a number of secondary sources on Spanish which were compiled between 1940 and 1947 for use as questionnaires with Harrington’s Arabic informants. Included are data from the 1928 reprint of *Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua arauiga* (1505) by Pedro de Alcalá (including the section labeled “Vocabulistaráruigo en letra castellana”), *A Dictionary, Spanish and English* by Joseph Giral Delpino (1763), *Appleton’s New Spanish-English Dictionary* (1904), *Orígenes del Español* (1926) by Ramón Menéndez Pidal, and *Nuevo diccionario ilustrado de la lengua española* by Ramón Sopena (1931). Some of the excerpts from Appleton (abbreviated “Appl.”) were made by Harrington. The remaining word lists were compiled by Leonora F. Curtin with the assistance of her mother, Leonora S. Curtin; Howell C. Brown; and Mrs. Rockwell Hereford. They mailed this material to Harrington in a number of shipments between 1943 and 1947.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS
Harrington’s files contain several miscellaneous items relating to the study of Arabic. There is a flier for a lecture series given by Edgar L. Hewett at the San Diego Museum in 1927 and a poster for a lecture given at Oxford University in 1931. Also included are two issues of the *Federation Herald* from 1943. The April 1 issue features a front page article by Lucy Embury, “Arabs’ Gift to Uncle Sam: Relics of Moors in California.” The May 8 issue contains a request by Harrington for West Syrian informants.

**27.** Harrington also tried to obtain a microfilm copy of Alcalá from the Hispanic Society of America. Another source which he mentioned in correspondence with Curtin was Rodrigo Amador de los Ríos y Villalta’s *Memoria acerca de algunas inscripciones arábigas de España y Portugal* (1883). There are no indications that Curtin actually extracted data from this book.
PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John P.


CROSS-REFERENCES

grade, providing their sex, any nicknames, and brief explanations of their derivation. One slip is dated December 14, 1908. There is also an alphabetical slip file which Harrington made of some of the names. An Acoma term is on the reverse side of one of the slips.

A second set of notes labeled “Patronymics” is a file of American surnames arranged into ten categories according to etymology (occupations, towns and estates, nature, and so forth). The similarity of the paper suggests that this file was prepared at about the same time as that on nicknames. There are also an alphabetical list of names — probably a class list — and a note on placenames used as surnames.

RECORDS RELATING TO PERSONAL NAMES

Reel 012

REEL FRAMES
012 0001-0084  Notes Relating to Nicknames
0085-0112  Notes Relating to American Surnames

Records Relating to State Names, Province Names, and Other Geographical Names

This series primarily represents the files on the origin of state names which Harrington compiled during a study spanning the years 1938 to 1959. It also encompasses some material on areas outside the United States, as well as a portion of the detailed records on California placenames which Harrington accumulated throughout his career and organized in a more systematic fashion in 1947 and again during his retirement years.¹

Harrington’s attention was drawn to the subject of state names when, in his capacity as ethnologist at the Bureau of American Ethnology, he was called upon to respond to many inquiries regarding the origin of names given to various states. A letter from R. D. Sims of the Federal Writers’ Project, dated January 7, 1938, requesting information on the etymology of certain words for the “Ohio Guide” is typical.

By the summer of 1938, Harrington had plans to undertake a comprehensive study of all the state names. In July he began the intermittent collection of relevant data during interviews with colleagues at the B.A.E. and with several American Indians who were employed in Washington, D.C.

In a letter of January 22, 1939, to his nephew Arthur, Harrington stated that his superiors wanted him “to prepare a book on the meaning of state names.” He reported, further, that he had already worked out the etymologies of several names.

A few months later he proposed supplementing his notes with more extensive data gathered in the field. On May 29, he was authorized by bureau chief Matthew W. Stirling to travel to California, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wisconsin for the purpose of completing a publication on state names. Harrington obtained relevant linguistic data from C. F. Voegelin in Washington, D.C., just before leaving for the field, and from Leonard Bloomfield en route. From June through October of 1939, he collected information from native speakers of Papago, Delaware, Shawnee, Caddo, Lakota, Chippewa, and Navaho.

This was to be the first of several such trips. Later in 1939, Harrington compiled primary data regarding Canadian provinces during fieldwork with Cree, Sarsi, and Chippewa speakers in Alberta and British Columbia. In April of 1940 he requested permission to make another trip to Oklahoma. On this occasion he met with linguists Mary R. Haas, Carl Voegelin, and Frank T. Siebert, Jr., and a number of informants. A trip to study the Aleut language in Unalaska in 1941 encompassed work on the name “Alaska.” Then, in 1949, 1950, and 1951, Harrington made trips to Maine, Oklahoma, and the Yucatan, obtaining data on the names “Massachusetts” and “Missouri” and the state names of Mexico.

Information which Harrington ultimately drew together into discrete files on California placenames was gleaned from numerous native speakers during fieldwork throughout the 1930s and 1940s and from the mid-to-late 1950s. Data in the Chumash and Uto-Aztecan languages are the most extensive.

¹. The field notes on specific tribes described in the first three volumes of this publication include additional data on California placenames.
Beginning in 1938, Harrington also initiated an extensive correspondence regarding the etymology and historical background of state names of both Indian and non-Indian origin. In the 1940s and early 1950s he broadened the scope of this exchange of letters to include his search for information on Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. protectorates.

During his emeritus years the focus of Harrington’s correspondence was on California placenames, particularly those in the Los Angeles area. His files indicate that he wrote over two hundred letters to such sources of information as Chambers of Commerce, postmasters, and old-time California residents, searching out the location of numerous places and the origin of their names.

During the course of his etymological studies, Harrington made extensive use of over one hundred secondary sources. They include both multivolume and local histories, diaries and manuscript materials belonging to historical societies, Congressional documents, and dictionaries in several languages.

From 1939 through his retirement years, Harrington envisioned the publication of a number of short articles and longer papers on various aspects of his study of geographic names. He submitted some of these writings for publication in the Smithsonian Institution reports or as B.A.E. bulletins. He also approached the editors of four or five prominent journals, the Heye Foundation, the press room of the Treasury Department, and several historical societies. For a short period in 1954, Harrington considered having several papers printed by James Culleton, a private publisher.

A number of these proposed papers went through several stages of revision. For example, Harrington prepared nine separate drafts treating the name “Missouri” and worked intermittently on a write-up of the name “Massachusetts” between 1949 and 1959. However, only three monographs appeared in print: “The Origin of Our State Names” appeared in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1944; “Peculiarly Difficult Names in North and South America” was published in the July 1945 issue of Acta Americana; and “Our State Names” was included in the Smithsonian Report for 1954, Publication 4205, in 1955.

In the January 18, 1946, issue of Science it was announced that Harrington had compiled “a dictionary of American State names.” In response to this statement a number of interested individuals wrote to him requesting copies of the dictionary. In fact, despite the amount of data which he compiled on the subject, Harrington never produced a work beyond the scope of the two papers mentioned above.

See the beginning of the first microfilm reel of this series for lists of the persons Harrington contacted and the sources he consulted during the course of this work.

The first major section of material on geographic names includes linguistic, historical, and ethnological notes related to each individual state and to certain possessions or protectorates of the United States. A less extensive Canadian section forms part of this group. The origin of a small number of placenames is included for some of the states and Canada.

A file of writings includes drafts and related materials for seven proposed papers based on these data. They vary in length from a paragraph or two on specific states to typescripts presenting more comprehensive treatments of names in the United States and Canada.

Additional sections contain more extensive notes and drafts relating to the names “California,” “Massachusetts,” “Missouri,” and “Quebec.” Detailed surveys of placenames in southern California are also filed here.

There is another group of records relating to Central and South America and to West Indian island names. Two very brief but unpublished articles were prepared on the names “Formosa” and “Truk.”

The last section is a file of short articles on placenames and geographical terminology. It also includes reviews of several books and articles which Harrington read in conjunction with this study.

**NOTES ON ETYMOLOGIES OF STATE NAMES AND PROVINCE NAMES**

The first part of this series contains notes on the etymologies of the names “America” and “Canada” and of the individual states and provinces (former B.A.E. mss. 6005pt., 6023pt., 6025pt.). Small sections on placenames are found with the notes for the states of Florida, Georgia, and

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Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Placenames are also filed with the name "Canada." The folder on California contains field notes relating to the "plate of brass" commemorating Francis Drake's landfall on the northern California coast, and material on Guam includes vocabulary obtained from Chamorro speaker Joe Santos.

The bulk of the linguistic material relates to those states which bear names of Indian origin. Spanish, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, French, German, and Arabic sources were consulted for those names of non-Indian origin. Also given are etymologies for American Samoa, Canal Zone, Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, Wake, and Midway (former B.A.E. ms. 6023pt.). Some of the material is well developed, some meager.

The data filed here were accumulated over a period of almost twenty years, from 1938 to the 1950s. Much information was gleaned from correspondence and conversations with coworkers at the bureau, such as William N. Fenton, John R. Swanton, and Frances Densmore; or from fellow linguists, such as Mary R. Haas, Frank T. Siebert, Jr., Robert W. Young, C. F. Voegelin, and Leonard Bloomfield.

Also included are primary source data obtained during the course of work with members of a number of tribes. Native informants cited throughout these records are principally those with whom Harrington worked during various field trips, although some individuals were interviewed in a number of government offices in Washington, D.C.

Of the remarkably large number of secondary sources consulted, the most consistently cited are *State Names, Flags, Seals...* (1934) by George E. Shankle (often incorrectly cited as Shenkle or Shenkel); *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (1907) edited by Frederick W. Hodge; and the manuscripts of Albert S. Gatschet, Truman Michelson, and Edward Jacker, filed at the B.A.E. Harrington also spent considerable time looking over the holdings of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Historical Societies.

Mrs. Evelyn Danner assisted in the initial stages of examining these sources. Early in 1939 she copied important entries from various B.A.E. manuscripts and publications, and conducted research using numerous works at the Library of Congress. Her handwritten contributions are interfiled with Harrington's notes. The papers also contain a number of pages of linguistic information in the handwriting of C. F. Voegelin, Mary Haas, and Frank Siebert, Jr., who collaborated with Harrington in 1939 and 1940.

**WRITINGS ON STATE NAMES AND PROVINCE NAMES**

Between 1940 and 1954, Harrington prepared many drafts of works on the origin of state names, using several titles and various outlines. Some of the articles remain in handwritten form; others were prepared as typescripts.

The series of writings includes a rough draft and an eight-page typed draft (former B.A.E. ms. 4474) labeled "State Names" and dated May 10, 1942. This was eventually published as "The Origin of Our State Names" in 1944.

A draft titled "State, Province, and Stock Names" (formerly cataloged as part of B.A.E. ms. 4521) is mainly in outline form and includes some names of Canadian provinces. An accompanying permission slip dated June 18, 1943, indicates that Harrington wished to publish the proposed article in *Anales de Etnografia*.

There is only a permission slip dated March 10, 1944, on file for the proposed paper "Names of Stocks, Tribes, and Pueblos." It may have focused on Kiowa, and the Tanoan and Keresan linguistic groups which were of special interest to Harrington at that time.

There is a carbon copy of a two-page typed paper titled "Many State Names Are Indian Words in Origin." Harrington submitted this short article to John Collier on January 5, 1945, for inclusion in the U.S. Department of the Interior publication *Indians at Work*. Correspondence indicates that Collier passed the paper on to editor John Neihardt, but it appears that it was never published.

Another file contains a rough draft and notes for a typescript (not in the file) which Harrington prepared in June 1947, and submitted to W. P. True for inclusion in an upcoming Smithsonian report. It

3. Correspondence with Matthew W. Stirling on May 7, 1940, lists a manuscript titled "State, Province, and Place Names" which has not been located. A letter from B. C. Harvey to Harrington dated January 31, 1946, refers to another missing manuscript, "Origin and Significance of State Names."
includes data for the United States only. The introductory portion of this draft was used in the 1955 publication “Our State Names.”

There are two pages labeled “for Miss Spatz.” These were evidently part of a manuscript which was to be printed by the Treasury Department in 1947, with the title “The Romance of Our State Names.”

Other material which was partially used in the body of the 1955 publication appears to have been prepared in 1949. It includes notes, a handwritten draft of the introduction, and a typed draft titled, “State Names, Province Names and Other Famous Place Names.” The latter covers geographic names in the United States and Canada, including information on a number of major cities in both countries.

Another folder in the series contains six maps evidently prepared in 1948 and 1949 to accompany the writings on state names (former mss. 4474 and 6018). Separate maps are included for the United States, Canada, the Bahamas and Greater and Lesser Antilles, Mexico, Central America, and South America. Each gives the etymologies of country names and shows the meanings of state or province names therein. A change was made to the U.S. map as late as August 1949. These illustrative materials were apparently never used.

There are also brief files on Idaho, Maine, and Wisconsin. The one-page article on the name “Idaho” cites information from Shoshoni speaker William Ottogary. Harrington intended to submit it for publication in the “Brief Communications” section of the American Anthropologist. Correspondence between Harrington and Ottogary’s son, Chester, and officials at Fort Hall suggests that the announcement may have been prepared around 1940 to 1941. The rough outline for

4. Harrington had plans to prepare similar articles on the province names of Canada and the state names of Mexico for publication by the Treasury Department. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Spatz, July 24, 1947.

5. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Tillman, March 1, 1949.


7. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to C. Ottogary, September 12, 1939; Harrington to Gross, July 9 and December 7, 1940; and Incoming Letters, Blakeslee to Harrington, January 22, 1941.

an article on “The Origin of Maine” was probably written around 1949 to 1950, and “The Name Wisconsin” consists of little more than notes.

DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO THE STATE NAME “CALIFORNIA”

There are two rough handwritten drafts and a typed manuscript for a proposed paper on the name “California,” all dated 1954. Of the two rough drafts titled “California, the Name: New Materials and Perspectives,” one consists of eight chapters and the other of five.

Apparently a final version of one of these drafts was sent in May 1954 to Msgr. James Culleton of the Academy Library Guild, the prospective publisher. Culleton, in turn, submitted it to Dr. Raymund F. Wood of Fresno State College whom he asked to put it in order for publication. The version which was returned to Harrington and which is designated by him as the “Wood Draft” was reduced to three chapters with its title changed to “The Name of California.”

The eight-chapter version consists of a handwritten draft accompanied by notes, maps, and a section marked “rejects.” The five-chapter outline is supplemented by a typed introduction and is followed by a second set of notes. Bibliographic information and copies of correspondence related to both versions are grouped at the end of the notes.

In preparing these notes, Harrington searched for the earliest mention of the name California through many sixteenth-, seventeenth-, and eighteenth-century documents, diaries, and histories, notably those of Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1554) and Bernal Diaz de Castillo (1632). From the British Museum he received photocopies of Amadis de Gaula, Las Sergas de Esplandian, 5th Book (1533?), generally attributed to Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo. He also consulted Edward Everett Hale’s “The Name California” (1862), Ruth Putnam’s “California: the Name” (1917), and the multivolume works of Herbert E. Bolton and Hubert Howe Bancroft.

The draft written by Raymund Wood is a typed manuscript of about forty pages. Wood’s annotations appear throughout. There are indications that Harrington planned to further revise this draft before finally submitting it for publication. Heading sheets in his hand are interleaved with Wood’s typewritten pages and some pages of text have been cut and pasted. The proposed paper was never published.
DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO PLACENAMES IN CALIFORNIA

The extensive records comprising this series reflect a lifelong interest in the placenames of California, Harrington's adopted home state. The notes were compiled and the resulting drafts were written between the mid-1930s and the last years of his life.

A proposed paper titled "Ocean Projecting Rocks and Islands off the Coast of California" was prepared in 1947. Materials relating to it include a preliminary draft, notes, bibliography, illustrations, sketch maps, and a final 145-page typed draft. There are two alternate title pages for the typescript. The first (accompanied by a letter of transmittal) suggests that the paper was to be published as a B.A.E. bulletin. The second title page (as confirmed by an accompanying permission slip) was prepared for intended inclusion in the series Contributions of the Museum of the American Indian, a publication of the Heye Foundation. Correspondence indicates that Harrington continued work on the paper in 1948 and 1949. No additional drafts have been located and none of the versions was ever published. 8

Introductory chapters of the paper discuss historical voyages along the California coast. The body of the article provides data on prominent coastal features beginning at the California-Oregon border and proceeding southward.

For this paper, Harrington excerpted from his own field notes of earlier years relevant linguistic information relating to many placenames. Among the speakers cited were Ben, Jenny, and Johnny, probably Ben White, Jenny Smith, and Johnny Lopez from the Smith River area (1942); Manuel C. Córdova, a Southern Pomo, (1947), the multilingual Cahuilla man Adan Castillo (1940s); José Luis Albañez, Juan Sotelo Calac (Sot.), and Maria Jesusa Omish, Micaela (Mic.), and Willie (Wi.), of Luiseño heritage (1933); and Gabriélino informants Jesús Jauro (1933) and Kewen (José de los Santos Juncos) (1914 – 1918). Most of the linguistic material was derived from Harrington's Cahuilla, Luiseño (R.), and Gabriélino notes.

The second focus in Harrington's study of California was on placenames of the Chumash region. During the last field trips which he made while employed by the B.A.E. (December 1952 to April 1953 and June to August 1953), he worked in the Santa Barbara region, studying the placenames recorded by the Cabrillo, Portolá, and Anza expeditions.

The sizable group of records (former B.A.E. ms. 6017) which he compiled on the etymology of Chumash placenames was probably organized after his retirement in 1954. The notes are largely organized by regions, although there are sizable sections of "miscellaneous" and "unsorted" placenames. The organized files cover places along the coast from Cambria to Carpinteria, the Channel Islands, and the interior regions in Ventura County and around Santa Maria, La Purisima, Santa Ynez, and Santa Barbara.

Names taken from manuscripts and published sources were reheard in 1953 by Barbareño speaker Mary Yee. References were also made in the notes to data given many years previous by her grandmother, Luisa Ignacio, and her mother, Lucrecia Garcia, as well as to data which she had provided on an earlier occasion (labeled "M." or "Mar."). These primary data are supplemented by sketch maps and related excerpts from Harrington's correspondence.

Also from this period is a small set of notes relating to maps from library and manuscript sources. They include commentary on the maps of Merriam, Font, Bancroft, Sanson, and Willie.

Related writings of the period include rough drafts for two monographs. The first, an untitled sketch dealing with Indian placenames of the Santa Barbara region, was prepared for the American Name Society at the request of Smithsonian Secretary Charles G. Abbot. Harrington's notes for the paper include Barbareño words and phrases as well as a six-page text dictated by Mary Yee on how Coyote named Chumash places. The text is supplemented by partial interlinear translation and a three-page summary in English. The exact date of the draft has not been determined; it was apparently never submitted for publication. 9

A paper on the name "Goleta" likewise reached only a preliminary state of organization. Pages of descriptive text are supplemented


9. Harrington was invited to serve as a member of the sponsoring committee of the American Name Society in 1952 (see Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Gudde to Harrington, April 8, 1952), so the paper may have been prepared for the first issue of Names which appeared in March 1953. Harrington's name first appears on the roster of members in the September 1954 issue.
by linguistic data from Barbareño speaker Mary Vee (abbreviated "M."). Related material in an "active file" includes correspondence dated December 1956 through June 1957, sketch maps and copies of published maps, bibliographic references, addresses, and genealogical and historical information on the Foxen family.

A final set of notes relating to Chumash placenames consists of a list of village names recorded during Cabrillo's exploration of the California coast and neighboring islands in 1542. The data were partially reheard, evidently with Mary Vee.

Harrington, who died in 1961, spent most of the last four years of his life in California. During this period his interest was renewed in the study of Gabrieleno placenames.

In the late 1950s he became aware of a series of articles on the Gabrieleno by Bernice Eastman Johnston. They appeared between November 1955 and February 1958 in Masterkey, the scholarly journal of the Southwest Museum. Because of his own work in this field, his long association with the museum, and his enthusiasm for the articles, Harrington was asked to prepare a preface for Johnston's proposed book California's Gabrieleno Indians. Notes and unorganized sections of the rough draft for the preface are among his papers on California placenames.

Perhaps as a result of his involvement with the museum's publication project, Harrington resumed his own studies on Gabrieleno placenames. His files include many notes which he extracted from a number of secondary sources. Those which he used primarily were Johnston's articles (referred to as "Miss J." or "Bernice"), Handbook of the Indians of California (1925) by Alfred L. Kroeber, On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer; The Diary and Itinerary of Francisco Garces . . . (1900) by Elliott Coues, and Hugo Ried's Account of the Indians of Los Angeles Co., California . . . published by W. J. Hoffmann in 1885.

Harrington also began an extensive correspondence during this period in order to gain more primary information about place names in the Los Angeles area. Copies of responses from over sixty correspondents are among the notes. Most are dated between late 1955 and mid-1958. Alfonso J. Bernal, whose father Harrington had known from earlier work in California, supplied much first-hand material.

Harrington cut Bernal's letters into fragments, which he then interfiled with other notes on particular placenames.

His records are roughly organized into files on places, ranchos, and creeks, rivers, and springs. A small section of miscellaneous notes includes a few tribenames, small amounts of data on directions and grammar, and a bibliography. The file on Dead Man's Island contains notes for a short paper.

**DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO THE STATE NAME "MASSACHUSETTS"**

From April to August 1949 Harrington obtained information on the state name "Massachusetts" during fieldwork in Old Town and Eastport, Maine. This new primary linguistic information from Abnaki speakers modified his thinking on the etymology he had published in the monograph "The Origin of Our State Names" in 1944.

During the month of September he worked on a paper on "Massachusetts" which he hoped to have published in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. When Harrington sent M. W. Stirling an etymological study titled "The Name Massachusetts" on October 15, 1949, he had decided to request its publication in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Society subsequently advised Harrington that it published only the works of its members.

It appears that Harrington later considered having this draft and/or a variant draft published by the B.A.E. In June 1952, he listed a paper on Massachusetts as a finished project in his report for the fiscal year. Two years later, Matthew W. Stirling prepared a list of manuscripts "on hand." One of the items mentioned was a 25-page manuscript with the same title which was "virtually ready" for the Smithsonian editor. Neither of these manuscripts was published.

While in Santa Barbara in August 1959, Harrington reexamined and rearranged his files in preparation for writing a new paper titled "New Light on the Name Massachusetts." Later that year he was disappointed to learn that the Smithsonian was not planning to publish the paper.

The material on hand relating to this state name includes a 46-page typescript titled "The Name Massachusetts" (formerly cata-
loged as part of B.A.E. ms. 4521) and a shorthand version which was probably dictated to the public stenographer in Portland, Maine, earlier in 1949. There is also a partial cut-and-pasted draft, some of which was used in the typescript.

Following these drafts are the extensive files of notes on which they were based. The notes cover first the ethnohistoric background of the name, then its occurrence and orthographic variations in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sources, and the application of other names to the Massachusetts geographic area. These include “Great Blue Hills,” “Arrowhead Hill,” “Moswetuset Hummock,” and “Massachusetts Fields.” Among the several early sources are Captain John Smith’s descriptions of his New England journeys, a deposition from Roger Williams, and the Josiah Cotton vocabulary. The informants who contributed primary source information include Delaware speakers Mrs. Beaver and Sally Fallleaf and Abnaki speakers Oliver and Ambrose Obomsawin, William Neptune, and John Watso.

Also included are portions of the pasted draft and excerpts from related correspondence. Sections of notes with such labels as “Notes to be added” and “Rejects and pending” remain as Harrington left them. It is difficult to know where he intended to end each such group. They contain some information which was duplicated, rewritten, or corrected elsewhere.

The draft of “New Light on the Name Massachusetts” is in very rough typed form. Corresponding to this manuscript is a second set of notes. They were written at a time when Harrington suffered from Parkinson’s disease. Due to the progressive nature of muscular deterioration, his handwriting is particularly difficult to read. The notes follow the general order and content of the preceding set and contain specific data on geography, geology, and social organization, as well as scattered information on placenames. An annotated bibliography, cartographic references, and acknowledgements are also included. Several sheets were extracted from the earlier set of notes and refiled here. A subsection labeled “Used or rejected” includes two partial typed drafts of “There Were Two Places Called Massachusyt.”

DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO THE STATE NAME “MISSOURI”

Correspondence and cover sheets for several manuscripts indicate that material relating to the name “Missouri” (most of which was formerly cataloged as B.A.E. ms. 6007) was organized between 1949 and 1951. Some records came from Harrington’s field notes on the Delaware, Shawnee, Hidatsa, Illinois, Peoria, and Abnaki, and from his general file on the etymologies of the state names.

There are nine distinct drafts, a number of partial drafts, and related notes. The manuscripts are arranged into three subgroups and the notes are filed at the end of the series.

Two typescripts are titled “The Name Missouri.” Harrington evidently wrote the first paper of seventeen pages in late 1949 with the intention of submitting it to the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. The second typed draft probably dates from 1950. There are four partial drafts of the same name which were probably prepared between 1950 and 1951.

A second group of drafts is titled “New Materials on the Name Missouri.” The first typescript of fifty pages, designated as “the pre-Mexico version,” was prepared by Harrington at the completion of fieldwork on Hidatsa, Mandan, and Crow. An accompanying permission slip dated November 30, 1950, indicates that the paper was to be submitted to the American Anthropologist. This is followed by a handwritten draft and a related 41-page typescript which Harrington sent to the B.A.E. from Mexico between March and September 1951.

A third group of manuscripts relates to the origin of the name of the Missouri River. A handwritten draft titled “The Five Names of the Missouri River” was written in late 1950 or early 1951. A second rough draft with the same title was prepared during Harrington’s stay in Mexico in 1951. A 24-page typescript of the latter was sent to M. W. Stirling from Mexico on July 1, 1951. Harrington hoped that the paper, which he had renamed “Five American Indian Language Names of the Missouri River,” would be published in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

In another letter to Stirling on October 25, 1955, Harrington again expressed his desire to publish a paper on the name “Missouri.” None of the numerous manuscripts he prepared was ever published.

There are several files of notes which relate to all of the above drafts. Except for the information removed or copied from Harrington.

12. In a letter to W. N. Fenton dated November 30, 1949, Harrington wrote that he planned to “revamp the paper on Missouri and send it to Alan Stone.” This suggests that he had written a paper on the topic sometime earlier. It is possible that he prepared such a paper in 1944 when he corresponded with C. F. Voegelin and Gregor McGregor on the subject, although no draft matching this description has been located.
John Peabody Harrington's linguistic field notes, most of the material comes from secondary sources, many of which are listed in a partially annotated bibliography accompanying the notes. The proposed articles trace the early history and some of the geography of the Missouri region, touch on some ethnographical subjects, and discuss early etymologies of the name "Missouri."

Informants mentioned are John Snake, a Shawnee interpreter who also spoke Delaware and Peoria; Alice Blalock (B.) and Maggie Boyd (Mag.), both Shawnee and Peoria speakers; and Carl R. Sylvester, a Hidatsa Indian.

DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO THE NAME “QUEBEC”

Correspondence, interviews, and other dated material indicate that Harrington accumulated and organized most of this section (largely cataloged as former B.A.E. ms. 6027pt.) between 1949 and 1951. Linguistic material in Abnaki, Chippewa, Natick, Delaware, Wyandot, and Micmac was taken from his own field notes and from secondary sources. Photographic, geographic, and historical information was supplied mainly by Father Paul Desjardins, the archivist at St. Mary’s College in Montreal; M. L. Paré, Director of the Quebec Office of Tourism; and by various staff members at the Library of Congress.

Harrington made multiple attempts to produce a final paper on the name “Quebec.” He submitted a paper on the subject — possibly one of those mentioned below — with a letter to M. W. Stirling on July 25, 1951. On December 13, 1951, he requisitioned a photostat of a map of Quebec for use as an illustration. In a report dated Mayor June 1952, however, he indicated that his research on Quebec was incomplete.

On hand are four typescripts, averaging seven to eight pages in length. Their titles are: “The Indian Names of Quebec,” “The Two Ancient Names of Quebec Saved from Oblivion” (two versions), and “Indian Designation of Quebec Won Back from Verge of Oblivion” (former ms. 4521pt.). Two of these manuscripts were submitted to the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences and were evidently edited there, although neither was published. There is also a two-page handwritten draft of a brief statement titled “Indian Names of Quebec Are Identified.”

All of the proposed papers were apparently drawn from the same set of notes. The latter includes sections of rough drafts, excerpts from related correspondence, and a bibliography. One subsection focuses on the city of Quebec. There is an understandable overlapping of information between notes for the province name and those for the city name.

Informants named in the notes are Abnaki speakers Oliver and Ambrose Obomsawin. The most frequently mentioned sources are The Voyages of Jacques Cartier . . . by H. P. Biggar (1924), The Conflict of European and Eastern Algonkian Cultures 1504–1700 by Alfred G. Bailey (1924), Dictionaire de La Langue Huronne . . . compiled by Gabriel Théodat-Sagard (1632), and Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise by Jean-André Cuoq (1882).

DRAFT AND NOTES RELATING TO NAMES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES

In May 1947, Harrington completed two months of work on a 106-page typescript (formerly cataloged as part of B.A.E. ms. 4521) titled “The State and Territory Names of Mexico and the Country and Prominent Island Names South of the United States.” He evidently explored three alternative means of having this typescript published. On May 12 and May 16, he wrote to Assistant Secretary Graf, proposing the paper as a contribution to the Smithsonian Institution’s report for 1947. When Graf replied that the manuscript was too long and detailed for inclusion in that publication, Harrington evidently considered having it printed as a B.A.E. bulletin. He also completed an undated permission slip requesting publication of the paper in the American Anthropologist. Despite additional mentions of the study in his correspondence in 1947 and 1948, Harrington never succeeded in publishing it.

The content of the paper is mainly ethnographic and geographic. The etymological origins of the placenames are more Spanish than Indian. The section dealing with names in Mexico is the most extensive.

The related files of notes closely follow the sequence of the paper. Information on the “Distrito Federal” was evidently also used for the short article “The Word ‘Mexico’ Probably Signifies ‘Wargod Place’” which is also in this section.

Scattered linguistic information which was extracted from his
earlier field notes was attributed to William Ottogary (Shoshoni), Petra Mirabel (Cochimi), Ivan Yachmeneff (Aleut), and Ben and Mr. Chiapas (not identified).

Among the published sources consulted were *Nomenclatura Geográfica de México* by Antonio Peñafiel (1897), *Geografía de las Lenguas y Carta Etnográfica de México* by Manuel Orazco y Berra (1846), and *Indian Languages of Mexico and Central America and Their Geographical Distribution* by Cyrus Thomas and John R. Swanton (1911).

There are three short typescripts on the state names of Mexico (formerly cataloged as part of B.A.E. ms. 4521) which Harrington considered submitting to *El Palacio*. They include “A New Origin Proposed for the Name ‘Yucatan’,” “Origin of the Name ‘Zacatecas’ Can Be Understood Only by Parallelism,” and “The Word ‘Mexico’ Probably Signifies ‘Wargod Place.’” They may all date from the same period as the larger work. The only relevant correspondence is with Robert T. Hatt on March 22, 1948.

**DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO THE NAMES “FORMOSA” AND “TRUK”**

On October 23, 1945, Harrington reported to William N. Fenton that he had just completed a brief article on Formosa. His interest in the subject had begun during examination of a Chinese dictionary. He had continued his research at the request of William Duncan Strong who was seeking linguistic information on Formosa as a “war background study.” By November 6, Harrington had rewritten the article and submitted it to the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*.

Harrington’s notes and copies of both versions of the article are on file. The first, titled simply “Formosa,” is a three-page typescript. The second, also three pages in length, was originally titled “Bay Terrace, China’s Largest Island” and was subsequently renamed “Formosa, Called in Chinese Taiwan, Literally Bay Terrace.” The information is somewhat encyclopedic in nature, as indicated by correspondence in 1945 and 1946. It apparently had a limited appeal during the World War II years but was never published.

Even more brief are five pages devoted to “Pronunciation of Truk Island Place Names.” Notes indicate that this proposed paper was written after 1943.

**MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

This series contains fifteen short papers which are related to Harrington’s study of geographic names. Many were formerly cataloged as part of B.A.E. ms. 4521. The papers are of three types. Some discuss particular placenames, such as the Colorado River or the Llano Estacado. A second group covers linguistic aspects of the study of placenames, from the methodology of collecting data to the correct use of singular and plural forms and articles. A third set consists of commentaries on works of others. This includes reviews of *Delaware’s Buried Past* by C. A. Weslager, “Geographical Elements in the Toponomy of Mexico” by Paul Griffin, and the Federal Writers’ Project publication *Massachusetts, A Guide to Its Places and People*. Of particular interest in this file is a seven-page statement by Chief Turkey Tayac, a Piscataway Indian who had read Weslager’s book.

Many of the papers are undated. It appears that most of them were written during the mid- to late 1940s. See the targets accompanying each paper for details.

Only one paper was published. “Peculiarly Difficult Names in North and South America” appeared in *Acta Americana* in 1945. It addresses questions on the origins of various tribal names, state names, placenames, and names of countries, especially those in Central and South America. There are notes for an unpublished sequel which Harrington wrote in May 1946.

**RECORDS RELATING TO STATE NAMES, PROVINCE NAMES, AND OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

*Reels 012–020*  
**REEL FRAMES**  
012 0114–0135  
**Persons and Published Sources Consulted**  
*Notes on Etymologies of State Names and Province Names* [includes former mss. 6005, 6025pt., and 6025pt.]

13. Another paper, nineteen pages long, titled “New Materials on the Location and Meaning of Hochelega” was also part of this B.A.E. manuscript. Correspondence between Harrington and J. Ewers confirms that this paper was written in 1951, but it has not been located.
The question of the origin of the American Indian was one which fascinated Harrington beginning with his first years of fulltime work in linguistics around 1909 to 1911. He returned to the subject four times during the course of his career: in 1915, in the mid-1920s, from 1936 to 1938, and again in the 1940s. Despite his conviction that linguistic study of the Siberian region—more than archeology—would provide the solution to the problem, he was never able to conduct fieldwork there. His efforts instead consisted of research and the preparation of several preliminary statements.

In August 1909 Harrington corresponded with H. O. Eggen, requesting bibliographic information on the Amur region of Siberia, and with Helena M. Fulton, inquiring if any missionaries were working in that area. Copies of his letters are not in the files, but Fulton’s response suggests that Harrington had hoped to be conducting fieldwork there in the near future.

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The following summer, while teaching at the University of Washington in Seattle, Harrington gave six lectures which were evidently based on his reading during the previous year. Titled “The Siberian Origin of the American Indian,” this series of illustrated talks touched on the language, customs, and mythology of the Ainu, the
John Peabody Harrington

eastern Siberian peoples, the Eskimos, and the various tribes of the Northwest Coast.¹

In February 1911, at the request of Frank Springer, Harrington submitted a plan for the systematic study of East Siberian linguistics. This was to be conducted by the School of American Research in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution. Harrington felt that this was his chosen field and stated in his letter to Springer that he was "willing to spend the best period of [his] life at the work." Despite his enthusiasm he abandoned the proposal in June when he learned that the Smithsonian would not be able to provide funding. B.A.E. chief Hodge explained that his work would duplicate that of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition which had been organized by the American Museum of Natural History.²

In 1915, Harrington prepared an outline labeled "The Antiquity of Man in America and the Probable Origin of the Native American Race." In the summary portion of the outline, he concluded that "linguistics alone [could] solve the problem." It was evidently his hope that as an employee of the B.A.E., having joined the staff in February, a second proposal from him for linguistic study in Siberia would be more favorably received.

In January 1923 he made a statement to the news services, fixing the date of arrival in North America at 20,000 years in the past. There are few notes to indicate how he reached this conclusion. It is possible that discussions with archeologists at the Burton Mound site, which he supervised, renewed his interest in the question. On January 16 Harrington received a letter from B.A.E. chief Fewkes regarding the importance of conducting archeological work in the region of the Bering Strait. There is no further correspondence to indicate that the bureau would fund Harrington in such a venture.

Harrington’s files of correspondence indicate that in April 1924, he sought photographs, maps, and sketches of Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, and vicinity.³ There is no indication that he pursued the topic any further at that time.

The subject became more significant to Harrington over ten years later when he and an associate, Richard F. Van Valkenburgh, were discussing the origin of the Navaho tribe. In a letter of July 29, 1936, Harrington explained to Leonora F. Curtin that Van Valkenburgh had located sixteenth-century Navaho sites north of the San Juan which showed that the tribe had come down across the Great Basin from Alaska and Siberia. "You see, I believe the Siberian Origin implicitly," he stated.

A note in Harrington’s papers suggests that Harrington solicited Van Valkenburgh’s help in preparing a book titled The Siberian Origin of the American Indian, which he began writing in February 1937 while hospitalized for a stomach ulcer.

Harrington approached the topic from several different angles. In one line of research, he sought to determine the means of crossing from Siberia. He corresponded with a number of individuals, including Clark M. Garber, who had lived among the Eskimos of the Bering Strait for eight years, and with Max Gottschalk, who had completed a solitary crossing of the Bering Strait on the frozen ice from East Cape, Siberia, to Shishmaref, Alaska, in March 1913.

Harrington simultaneously began an examination of Siberian languages, especially Chukchee, as a means of solving the question of origin. His primary correspondence was with Ivan A. Lopatin. He also obtained useful notes from his collaborator on Navaho studies, Robert W. Young.

In addition, Harrington pursued several sidelines of research with the help of Arvilla Johnson, his secretary during the period, and friends Evelyn and Joelle Danner. Johnson copied secondary source information on such figures as Edward Brerewood (who was the first writer to publish the view that American Indians were related to the Tatars) and Christopher Columbus, and interviewed a number of people on the Russian translations of various tribal names. The Danners made contact with staff members at the National Geographic Society and the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in a search for useful contour maps and illustrative materials. Harrington also requested that Joelle assist in the computation of the land areas occupied by various tribes.

¹ See Records of the B.A.E., Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent, 1909–1950, Harrington to Hodge, April 27, 1937, and the series “Records Relating to Lectures.”

² See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Springer, [February 20, 1911], and Harrington to Hodge, June 8, 1911; see also Records of the B.A.E., Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent, 1909–1950, Hodge to Harrington, March 4, 1911, Harrington to Walcott, June 8, 1911, and Hodge to Harrington, June 19, 1911.

Harrington himself corresponded with Waldemar Jochelson regarding Russian terminology and with many other individuals, seeking photographs or sketches of Cape Prince of Wales, the Bering Strait, the two Diomede Islands, and East Cape.

Both incoming and outgoing correspondence from May 1937 through 1938 indicates that Harrington was conducting additional research on Max Gottschalk’s crossing. A letter from Gottschalk himself, dated July 31, 1937, formed the centerpiece of an article he submitted for publication in *Indians at Work*. The article, titled “Across Bering Strait on the Ice: New Documentation on the Siberian Origin of the American Indian,” appeared in print early in 1938 as did statements which Harrington prepared for the *Washington Post* (January 24) and the *New York Times* (February 27).4 No notes or drafts relating to this aspect of the Siberian study have been found.

During the period from 1939 to the mid-1940s Harrington’s focus changed again as he conducted fieldwork on the Athapascan languages of Alaska, Canada, Washington, Oregon, and northern California in the search for “where the Navaho and Apache really came from.” His writings at this time discussed the Siberian Origin but largely as a “background to the Navaho provenience problem.”5

Harrington returned specifically to the topic of the Siberian origin in January and February 1947 when he corresponded with Clark M. Garber regarding photographs and sketches of such geographic features as Seward Peninsula and Cape Prince of Wales which Garber supplied to him.

From September to November he returned to a study of Chukchee, which he considered “vitaly important to the understanding of all the languages of the East Cape region.” To this end, he asked Fredericka Berenberg and Ivan Lopatin for assistance in translating the Chukchee grammar of Waldemar Bogoras.6 This endeavor led to the preparation of several rough outlines for papers, none of which was submitted for publication.

**EARLY NOTES**

Existing notes reflecting Harrington’s long-time interest in theories of the Siberian origin are relatively meager, amounting to only several hundred pages. The file of related material accumulated prior to 1930 is especially brief. It includes handwritten and typed versions of the outline “Antiquity of Man . . .” from 1915 (dated by handwriting as well as by type of pencil and paper); copies of short early vocabularies recorded by La Pérouse (Tchoka) and Father Jette (Ten’a), probably prepared by Harrington around 1922 to 1923; a mimeographed statement by the Science News Service, dated 1923; newspaper clippings on Harrington’s theories from 1924; and two pages of notes which Harrington recorded during a discussion with colleague Truman Michelson in November 1926. There is also an undated typed proposal titled “Investigation of the Origin of the Native American Race.” This three-page document does not appear to have been written by Harrington, but the source is not indicated.

**NOTES FOR MANUSCRIPT**

Materials accumulated during the period 1937 to 1938 are the most numerous. They include notes from interviews; copies of correspondence; records regarding the computation of tribal areas; notes on maps and photographs; and reading notes, extracts, and bibliographic references to secondary sources.

The transcripts of interviews, dated February 1937 through November 1938, include information from Riley Moore, Carl Bishop, John G. Carter, and B.A.E. colleagues Truman Michelson and Matthew W. Stirling. The lengthiest set of notes is from a discussion with Smithsonian archeologist Henry B. Collins, who described fieldwork he had conducted from May to November 1936.

The brief file of correspondence contains letters from Diamond Jenness and H. E. Rollins and a note from John G. Carter.

4. See letters exchanged with Gottschalk himself in Harrington’s files of correspondence: Harrington to Gottschalk, May 23, 1937, and Gottschalk to Harrington, July 31, 1937. See also outgoing letters to Collier [January 8, 1938], to Hall on February 9, 1938, to Sather and Sitton on October 24, 1938, and to Sather on November 8, 1938. Among incoming letters see Mrs. H. C. Smith, February 19, 1938; J. Harris, February 28, 1938; and Sitton, November 4, 1938. See also the Harrington note [January-February 1938] on Henry B. Collins’s criticisms of his assessment of Gottschalk’s accomplishment.

5. Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Stirling, November 1, 1939. See field notes and related writings in Volumes 1 and 2 of this publication.

The file on illustrative materials includes maps and charts showing the computation of land areas occupied by the Chukchee, Aleut, Eskimo, and Athapascan tribes. Supplementing these are notes from meetings with staff members of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in March and April 1937. There are also notes on maps, motion picture films, and photographs, as well as illustrations by Clark M. Garber and Joelle Danner. Garber's line drawing shows Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, as viewed from the Bering Strait. Danner's pencil sketches depict an Eskimo dog and the mountain range from Ear Mountain to Cape Mountain.

The notes from secondary sources include the title page and table of contents for a manuscript by Ivan A. Lopatin titled "The Cult of the Dead Among the Natives of the Amur Valley." Lopatin enclosed this manuscript in a letter to Harrington dated October 20, 1937. The few pages on file for another paper by Lopatin, "Material on the Language of the Natives of the Amur Region," may date from the same period.

There is also a sizable set of notes relating to the translation of various terms — mostly tribal names — into Russian. The file includes a rough draft list by Harrington; a list compiled by assistant Arvilla Johnson during work with Vladiimir Woitinsky of the American Council of Learned Societies and his wife in February 1937; and a set of additional sheets annotated by Woitinsky and a Miss Schorr at the Soviet Embassy in April.

At Woitinsky's suggestion Harrington contacted Dr. Waldemar Jochelson, who had been a member of the Jesup Expedition. A group of pages labeled "Russkaya slova" consists of cut-and-pasted portions of letters which Jochelson sent to Harrington on March 1 and 3, 1937.

The principal secondary sources referred to are: "Little Diomede Island, Bering Strait" by Diamond Jenness, *Fog and Man on the Bering Sea* by Max Miller, and "Report of the Cruise of the U.S. Revenue Steamer Thomas Corwin in Arctic Ocean, 1881" by Captain C. L. Hooper.

**DRAFTS OF MANUSCRIPT**

The notes described above were used for the preparation of a manuscript titled "Siberian Origin of the American Indian" which Harrington began during the spring of 1937. Much of the material is in the hand of Arvilla Johnson who took dictation from Harrington in the hospital and conducted a small amount of research for him at the Library of Congress. The file includes a brief draft introduction, perhaps written at a later date; handwritten and typed drafts of the first two chapters, "Man in America" and "A Chicken Wishbone of American Languages"; a rough draft of chapter 3, "Southern Wishbone Version of Chapters I and II"; and unnumbered drafts of three additional chapters. In addition, there is a typescript of chapter 7 which was apparently rewritten by Richard Van Valkenburgh.

**LATER NOTES AND WRITINGS**

The material compiled after 1937 is highly miscellaneous. Items from the 1940s include a sixteen-page untitled rough draft on the migration of Siberian man; a three-page typed carbon copy of the article "Stepping Stones Between Eurasia and America" which was used in a release by the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, on August 4, 1940; a partial draft of an article on boats; a sectional map of the Bering Strait which was mailed to Harrington by C. M. Garber on January 18, 1947; and notes from interviews with Mr. [Tappan?] Adney on March 28, 1941, with William Heslop and King Mooers later in that year, and with Henry B. Collins on December 8, 1947. An Eskimo vocabulary which Harrington copied from William Thalbitzer has not been filmed as it lacks annotations. There are three pages of miscellaneous notes dating from the late 1950s.

**NOTES ON CHUKCHEE**

A separate file of notes on Chukchee spans the entire period of Harrington's work on Siberia. There are a number of pages on Chukchee, Yukagir, and Eskimo mythology which he extracted from his notes for lectures at the University of Washington in 1910; brief notes from discussions with Truman Michelson, Waldemar Jochelson, and Franz Boas around 1926 to 1928; and copies made on February 23, 1937, of "Chukchee polysynthesis words" which had been compiled in an unspecified article by colleague Robert W. Young. The source of data for the latter was Waldemar Bogoras's paper "Chukchee" in the *Handbook of American Indian Languages* edited by Franz Boas.
Later material includes a copy of a letter from Ivan Lopatin (November 23, 1947) with an enclosure titled “Discovery of the Chukchee and Derivation of the Name”; a copy by Harrington of the enclosure; and the rough beginning of a paper by Harrington titled “Short Sketch of the Grammar of the Chukchee Language,” also evidently written in 1947.

CROSS-REFERENCES
See field notes from “Alaska/Northwest Coast” (especially Aleut and Athapascan), field notes from “Northern and Central California” (especially the Athapascan languages of northern California), and the series “Records Relating to Lectures” below.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE SIBERIAN ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
Reel 021

PREPATORY NOTES FOR COURSES
Preparatory notes for some of Harrington’s classes are contained in a small notebook labeled “Notebook B.” It includes numerous bibliographic references and reading notes from such anthropologists as Waldemar Bogoras, Waldemar Jochelson, and Franz Boas. Harrington used marginal notations to flag any sources of data on the Ainu.

LECTURE NOTES FOR COURSE ON THE INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST
There are only seven pages of notes for the course on the Indians of the Southwest. These include an outline of the course and a list of illustrations which Harrington wished to have made by Kenneth M. Chapman, an artist at the School of American Archaeology.

LECTURE NOTES FOR COURSE ON THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST
The course notes for the Indians of the Northwest consist of a mixture of outlines, verbatim texts of lectures, bibliography, and reading notes.

1. Although Harrington’s correspondence and expense accounts list only one class, student papers with the University of Colorado letterhead suggest that he may have also given general lectures on linguistics.

2. See Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent, 1909-1950, Harrington to Hodge, April 5 and July 1, 1910.

3. See Records of the B.A.E., Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent, 1909-1950, Harrington to Hodge, July 25, 1915, and June 1, 1916.
For the most part this material is not arranged in any obvious sequence; only a few pages are numbered. There are relatively small files on the Chukchee, Siberian Indians, Eskimo, and Aleut, and an especially large section on the Ainu.

NOTES FOR LECTURE SERIES ON THE SIBERIAN ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

The notes for the evening lecture series include the text of Harrington's talks with commentary on forty-nine slides. The subject headings are: (1) Whence?, (2) Ainu, (3) Eastern Siberian Indians, (4) Eskimos, (5) Indians of the Northwest—especially Haida and Kwakiutl, and (6) Washington and Oregon of yesterday. There are also rough notes on the origin of the American Indian and data on comparative mythology.

LECTURE NOTES ON LINGUISTICS

The file of notes for Harrington's class on linguistics appears to have been compiled and used over an extensive period. Most of the notes date from 1910 but there are also interfiled pages in a format which he used from 1912 to 1914. The largely unorganized notes cover the physical aspects of speech, animal communication, gesture and sign language, the language of children, writing, and phonetics. They also touch on field methods. Examples are taken from many world languages, including some of the languages of the American Southwest which Harrington was then studying. There is a large file of bibliographic references and a set of eight charts for illustrative purposes.

STUDENT PAPERS

There is a small file of material which was submitted to Harrington by students in his class on linguistics. It includes a twenty-page paper on the history of handwriting, a seventeen-page paper on the origin of language, and a page of proposed new letters of the alphabet from each of eleven students. One of the papers and one of the homework assignments were written on stationery with the University of Colorado letterhead.
amount of time from 1910 to 1915, from 1922 to 1928, and again intermittently in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

In 1912 Harrington drafted comments on a proposal for an international conference to devise a universal phonetic system, and on a sample questionnaire which was mailed to many linguists by the International Phonetic Association (I.P.A.). It is unclear whether or not he actually submitted them to the I.P.A.

Also in that year he was chosen to serve on a committee of the American Anthropological Association to “prepare a scheme of phonetic representation which [would] have the official sanction” of the organization. Fellow committee members were Franz Boas (chair), Edward Sapir, Alfred L. Kroeber, and Earl Pliny Goddard. A brief note in Harrington’s papers mentions the announcement of the appointments in the report on the proceedings of the A.A.A. annual meeting in Cleveland.¹

Although later notes indicate that he consulted a number of language specialists, it appears that most of Harrington’s efforts at devising a workable alphabet were undertaken alone or with only the cooperation of his friend Paul Vogenitz.

Some of the notes from the mid-1930s may have been compiled for a seminar on “General Phonetics” which he was invited to teach at the University of Southern California. While correspondence with Dr. Frank C. Touton, vice president of the university, suggests that Harrington contemplated offering the course at various times between the spring of 1935 and the summer of 1936, this plan was abandoned because of more pressing interests.² He did touch on phonetics during his course on language at the University of Washington during the summer of 1910. See related lecture notes in the series “Records Relating to Lectures,” described above in this volume.

At various points in his career Harrington wrote preliminary descriptions of the phonetic system he favored at that time. None of the early drafts appeared in print and as late as the 1940s, while writing the treatise “Linguistics,” Harrington was undecided whether to publish his system or “die keeping it hidden.”

¹. See American Anthropologist n.s. 15:93, January–March, 1913.

². See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Touton to Harrington, December 27, 1934, and September 21, 1935 (telegram), and Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Touton, January 30, 1936, and Harrington to von Koerber, January 30, 1936, among others.

NOTES

There are four main groupings of notes relating to phonetics. A large set of uncategorized notes has been arranged in chronological order from 1910 through the 1950s. Most of the material dates from the period 1910 to 1915 and from 1921 to 1928; there are smaller amounts of data for the following three decades. The notes present alternate phonetic systems—sometimes referred to as “sonoscript”—in chart form with accompanying explanations of the rationale behind each proposed alphabet. There are also sample words and sentences written out phonetically.

The notes from 1910 include a draft of a letter from Harrington to his mother and those from 1912 contain three large poster-sized charts. See also the series “Major Writings on Linguistics” in which there are additional references to “phonoscript” dated 1940 through 1944 interspersed with the notes and text for Harrington’s magnum opus, “Linguistics.”

A second set of notes is arranged alphabetically by topic. It includes subsections on alphabetic order, length, letters practical in handwriting, and pitch accent. A relatively large file labeled “phon[etic] letter forms” consists of various handwritten and typed letters as well as cut-and-pasted examples of letters from printed sources. There is also a clipping dated 1922 regarding an advocate of Esperanto with Harrington’s own proposals for word forms in that language.

A file in the subject grouping designated as “unsorted” includes a copy of the I.P.A. questionnaire described above and Harrington’s comments on it as well as a newspaper article from the New York Times (January 16, 1927) titled “Simplified Spelling Seen as Economic Aid.”

A third section of material consists of the notes which Harrington made during or immediately following interviews with about twenty linguists and anthropologists, among them Leonard Bloomfield, Alfred L. Kroeber, Robert H. Lowie, Edward Sapir, Morris Swadesh (misspelled “Schwadesh”), Ruth Underhill, Carl F. Voegelin, T. T. Waterman, and B.A.E. colleagues Hewitt, Michelson, and Swanton. Not all of the notes are dated; those which are clearly labeled cover discussions from the 1920s to the 1940s.

The last grouping, compiled around 1923 to 1926, contains brief notes on various alphabets. The alphabetically arranged files
cover the proposed systems of Arden, Forchhammer, Jespersen, Murray, Olbrechts, Pierce, Powell, and Rouse.

DRAFTS OF PAPERS

This series contains drafts for four papers found with Harrington's notes on phonetics. The first, a 119-page untitled handwritten draft, presents a system which Harrington developed for tabulating the component sounds of each language. It emphasizes the importance of a phonetic alphabet which would be "practical and legible in rapid writing." Part of this paper appears to date from 1910, the remainder from the period 1912 to 1914.

The second draft, titled "Notes on Alphabetics," is dated January 4, 1913. It consists of a nine-page discussion of methods for indicating vowel length. Harrington considered the development of such a system a prerequisite to "construct[ing] a practical alphabet."

The third proposed paper consists of a six-page handwritten outline titled "A Survey of the Phonetics of American Indian Languages." In a letter dated June 11, 1921, to Clark Wissler of the National Research Council, Harrington indicated that he was enclosing a short article with that title for publication in Science. A more complete manuscript has not been located and it appears that the paper was never published.

The fourth paper is titled "The Problem of Superior and Inferior Vocalic Diacriticals in a World Alphabet." This five-page typescript discusses the topics of length, loudness, and pitch nuances. See additional writings on phonetics in the series below, "Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics."

COURSE ANNOUNCEMENT

There is a brief one-page draft description of a "Seminar in General Phonetics" which Harrington was planning to offer at the University of Southern California in 1935 or 1936. In the announcement he is referred to as a professor of comparative linguistics.

CROSS-REFERENCES

See "Records Relating to Lectures" (lecture notes for course on linguistics) and below, "Major Writings on Linguistics" and "Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics" (especially the papers "[The First Modern Use of the Word 'Phoneme']," "A Key to the English Language," "Leonard Bloomfield and the I.P.A. Alphabet," "Revised Smithsonian Alphabet," "[Serial and Accentual Phonemes]," and "Smithsonian Alphabet for Army and Navy."

RECORDS RELATING TO PHONETICS

Reel 023
REEL FRAMES
023 0001-0520 Notes
0521-0601 Drafts of Papers
0602-0603 Course Announcement

Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics

This series represents Harrington's miscellaneous writings on a variety of linguistic topics. While these records are by-products of his interest in American Indian languages in general, they do not relate directly to the field notes published in the preceding seven volumes.

The series is divided into three subsections. The first and largest contains a mixture of preliminary notes, rough drafts, and final drafts for approximately 120 proposed announcements, articles, and papers. The second section contains contributions to the works of others in the form of rough drafts, introductions, and translations, while the third consists of reviews of a number of books and papers, mostly written by friends and colleagues.

Within each section papers have been arranged alphabetically. On the microfilm, targets provide specific details about each paper such as suggested dates, whether or not the paper was published, and whether the paper was formerly cataloged as part of a B.A.E. manuscript. One of the papers was previously part of ms. 6013; many others were filed as part of ms. 4521. Targets also provide cross ref-

1. Note that several of the papers listed as part of ms. 4521 have not been located.
ences to related correspondence in Harrington’s papers and to similar papers with different titles.

Some files in the first section are extremely scanty; others include extensive notes, multiple drafts, requests for permission to publish, notes of conversations, and copies of related correspondence.

Harrington authored all but two of the papers — “New Russian Alphabet Praised by Ethnologist” and “[Translation of the Lord’s Prayer].” These items are filed here because they are either based largely on notes from Harrington or contain many quotes from him. A number of the papers were coauthored by associates.

The papers range in date from around 1911 to 1959, although most were prepared in the mid- to late 1940s, a period when Harrington was able to conduct very little work in the field. During this period he expressed the wish that knowledge of the American Indian be diffused through the publishing of a series of short authoritative articles by the Bureau of American Ethnology.²

Despite this stated aim, he appeared more interested in writing articles based largely on research in secondary sources than in organizing and publishing the vast amount of original material he had accumulated during thirty years of fieldwork. He evidently thought that this type of paper would be of greater interest to the layman.

The papers cover a broad spectrum of anthropological topics. Some, such as those on binomial nomenclature, captioning, and various inventions, reflect Harrington’s interest in scientific method and the technical aspects of the linguistic field. Others deal with the history of linguistic study and, in particular, the contributions of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

One common theme throughout many of the articles is the genetic relationship of the American Indian languages. These papers illustrate Harrington’s belief that “language sheds more light on the early history of the American Indian than archeology.” Another focus in many of the writings is the importance and uniqueness of the American Indian, especially from the point of view of sign language.

Articles on non-American languages and on the etymologies of certain words reveal his constant sense of curiosity and the numerous sidelines he pursued, as do a set of papers on such historical figures as

². See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to M. W. Stirling, May 19, 1947.

CROSS-REFERENCES
See related materials in a series above, “Records Relating to Non-American Languages” (notes on Celtic, Georgian, Latin, Russian, and Slavic languages, among others) and “Records Relating to Phonetics,” above.

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS ON VARIOUS LINGUISTIC TOPICS
Reels 024–028
REEL FRAMES
024 0001–0264 “All the Indian Languages of California Discov­ered to Be Lutuamianoid”
0265–0275 “The American Indian as a National Asset”
0276–0284 “The American Indian Languages”
0285–0677 “The American Indian Sign Language”
0678–0836 “American Indian Words in Early Spanish South­west Exploration Documents and Vernacu­lars”
0837–0841 “American Linguistics Thirty Years Ago”
0842–0937 “The Americoid Superstock”
0938–0941 ‘Ans’ Should be Spelled with ‘S’

Special Linguistic Studies

Chaucer, Columbus, Churchill, and Ghandi. Still other papers (“Counting,” for example) were written as part of the “war effort.”

Many of the writings were submitted by Harrington to a number of journals — most notably El Palacio and the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Some of these proposed papers underwent considerable revision before they appeared in print and others were never accepted for publication.

Harrington’s papers were rejected for a number of reasons. Most frequently the editorial boards which reviewed them felt that the papers were not well written. In other cases, outside readers recommended against publication either because the papers contained errors or because they contained little or no new information, being merely summaries of encyclopedia articles or the works of others.
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<td>0942-0965</td>
<td>“The Arabic of a Mediterranean Island”</td>
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<td>0966-0979</td>
<td>“Beach Goose, Not Ice Goose”</td>
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<td>0980-0985</td>
<td>“[Binomial Nomenclature]”</td>
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<td>“Cuban Spanish ‘Japa’ Suggested as Possible Point of Departure for Adanson’s Forming the Genus Name ‘Saba’”</td>
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<td>“Discovery of a New Method of Transliterating Russian”</td>
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<td>“Emperor Goose Called ‘Emperor’ by Mistranslation”</td>
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<td>“[The First Modern Use of the Word ‘Phoneme’]”</td>
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<td>“Iroquois Nomenclature Antedates Dr. Harvey’s Discovery”</td>
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“What Light Can Navajo Throw on the Parent Language of Europe?”
“Winston Churchill Is of American Descent and in Part American Indian”
“Winston Churchill Part American Indian”
“The Word”
Major Writings on Linguistics

At three different phases in his career Harrington undertook the preparation of a major work on linguistics. The results of his efforts were four separate manuscripts. Only two were closely related, and none was ever published.

The beginning of this chapter presents a chronological summary of the activities associated with each stage of the writing process. The manuscripts and related materials which he created are discussed in detail in the series descriptions which follow.

Harrington referred to the several incarnations of his work on linguistics by various terms — book, article, paper — and by numerous titles, lending confusion to any attempt to trace his efforts. It appears that his plan throughout the three decades of work on the project was to produce a major book-length treatise, although the length and completeness of his manuscripts do not always reflect this intent. He used the terms “article” and “paper” to refer to his current work in progress at a time when he contemplated publishing it as a volume in a Smithsonian series. For clarity in the discussion below, the four manuscripts he compiled are referred to as (1) untitled manuscript, (2) “Linguistics,” (3) revision of “Linguistics,” and (4) “Language.”

In the mid-1930s, after thirty years of fieldwork on the Indian languages of North America, John P. Harrington began work on an untitled manuscript on linguistics. Thoughts of preparing a “textbook” or “reference book” based on his experience apparently had occurred to him while gathering technical information for a grammar of the Navaho language which he was then actively studying. Notes among his papers and a letter addressed to Riley D. Moore indicate that he actually drafted several chapters of a general nature in February and March of 1937, taking advantage of an interim of illness when he was unable to return to the field.

During October to December of that year Harrington began to gather data more systematically for incorporation in the book. He was particularly concerned with developing an appropriate new terminology for expressing the components of grammar and phonetics. As part of the preliminary groundwork he did library research, corresponded with professors at Columbia University and Wellesley College, and conducted interviews with colleagues. Among those with whom he conferred were Nathaniel J. Reich, who had done some research for him on Semitic languages in 1927; Percy W. Long of the Modern Language Association of America; and Edwin H. Tuttle, a phonetician and expert on the etymology of Romance languages. He also spoke with B.A.E. ethnologist Truman Micelson, whom he described as a “specialist in Algonquian and Sanskrit,” and William Gates of the Maya Society, with whom he had conducted work on Quiche some fifteen years earlier. The identity of the “Dr. Stewart” mentioned in the notes is not clear; perhaps he meant Julian H. Steward who had joined the

1. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Moore, February 24, 1937.
staff of the B.A.E. just two years before. “Mrs. Apb” (not further identified) and Arvilla Johnson served as his clerical assistants during this period.

By early 1938 work on this first manuscript was curtailed as Harrington’s focus switched to the investigation of the Siberian origin of the American Indian and an in-depth study of Navaho, although in a letter to Atlantis dated August 2 of that year he indicated his continuing intention to prepare a treatise on language. During the next two years he intermittently collected data on linguistics which he would not synthesize until some time later.

In March 1938 and again in 1939 Harrington interviewed John Tass on various aspects of noise and song. He continued to correspond with Robert W. Young (Y.), his collaborator on Navaho studies, regarding points of grammar and made extracts from at least one of Young’s linguistic articles. He also prepared the paper “Key to the English Language,” which presented his “invented system of writing English without a single diacritical.”

In the spring of 1940 Harrington broke with his usual practice of conducting fieldwork alone or with one or two junior colleagues, and began an extensive series of consultations with specialists who were well established in the profession. These encounters were perhaps the catalyst which renewed his interest in producing a linguistic textbook.

In April he conducted joint fieldwork on Delaware in Oklahoma with Carl F. Voegelin who was then teaching at De Pauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, and who repeatedly encouraged him to attend the upcoming meeting of the Linguistic Institute at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Harrington arrived in Ann Arbor on Monday, August 12, for the final week of the conference. Among the lectures he attended was the last in a series given by an instructor at the University of Iowa, J. Milton Cowan, in a course “Linguistics, Mechanical Apparatus, and Instrumental Techniques.” He also participated in a number of infor-

3. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Voegelin [August 16, 1940]; Harrington to James O. Boyd, August 18, 1940; and Harrington to Willard Beatty, August 28, 1940. The brochure announcing the 1941 sessions of “Camp Wycliffe” describes Harrington’s activities there somewhat differently. It states that in the previous year “Dr. J. P. Harrington gave two lectures on etnological problems and their relationship to linguistics.”
source of data and were to form the core of reference materials for his next manuscript.4

While in the Southwest Harrington evidently spoke with his old friend and mentor Edgar L. Hewett, who encouraged him to return to his writing project. In a letter to Richard Van Valkenburgh, dated November 25, 1940, Harrington stated he was “going to the Library of Congress to begin writing Chapter One” of a language book to be printed by Hewett. During the fall of 1940 he also began active correspondence with colleagues on such topics as phonetics, accent, Greek and Latin terms, and anatomy.

At this early stage the working title of Harrington’s book appears to have been “Language.” Later he considered “They Spoke: A Textbook of Linguistics” before finally deciding on “Linguistics.”

Harrington’s work on this new manuscript intensified in January 1941. By this time he had determined the scope of his task. Notes dating from this period indicate that he intended to present the physical and anatomical aspects of language and to discuss the study of linguistics from historical, psychological, and sociological points of view. He also decided to examine data from many world languages in order to provide examples of the widest possible interest. While he had initially stated in a draft introduction that the work was to be based largely on his personal experience, this broader approach necessitated the undertaking of extensive library research and the enlisting of aid from numerous colleagues through correspondence and conversations.

On January 2 Harrington obtained a permit for the calendar year allowing him access to the stacks at the Library of Congress in the subject areas of “philology, religion, and languages.”5 During the next five months he took copious notes from numerous technical books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and grammars. He also referred to many issues of such serial publications as *Le Maitre phonétique* (abbreviated MF, Mf).

From January through April he had numerous periodic contacts with Renée Dosé (sometimes spelled Dozé), a Russian translator working for the B.A.E. and later the Army Map Service; Ruth Underhill, an anthropologist in the Education Division at the Office of Indian Affairs who was conducting fieldwork in the American Southwest; and Allan Harrison Fry and Father James A. Geary of Catholic University, where Fry was head of the Department of Comparative Philology. Although Geary was in the Department of Celtic, he had a particular interest in American Indian languages and was conducting a long-term research project on Fox. The three men evidently met as a group on March 8 when Navaho speaker Howard Gorman was in the city to make recordings of pitch.

Throughout the spring Harrington corresponded with Alexander Grigolia of the Department of Anthropology at Wheaton College regarding languages of Eastern Europe, and with Joseph White, a student from Harvard University.6 White did some research for Harrington and made plans to join him for fieldwork in Alaska at the beginning of the fiscal year in August.

During this period Harrington also took advantage of opportunities to converse with visitors from out of town: Robert Hofsinde, an artist interested in sign language; Luis Valcárcel (abbreviated Val.), Director of the Museum of Peru; Edward Kennard (K. or Ken.), an Office of Education linguist working on Hopi whom he had met while working on Navaho in Tuba City, Arizona; and Eugene Nida of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. He also had discussions with B.A.E. colleagues William N. Fenton (sometimes referred to as Bill) and John R. Swanton.7

Professor Henry C. McComas, formerly professor of psychology at Princeton and director of the psychology laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, was a major contributor to the chapter titled “Linguistics: Its Thought Side and Its Communication Side.” He and his wife Edith, the sister of William Gates, had initially met with Harrington in order to catalog books in the Gates Library.

6. Harrington was introduced to White by Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Zimmerman on March 15, 1941, when the young man was looking for work. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, White to Harrington, June 16 and July 1, 1941 (among others).

7. Harrington acknowledged numerous other scholars, technical experts, and personal friends in the introduction to the manuscript “Linguistics.” While many of these individuals had an important general influence on his career and thoughts, it does not appear that they contributed directly to the book.
Carol Long, an opera singer from Baltimore, furnished many technical details about the human voice and song. Francis Elmore, a young ethnobotanist introduced to Harrington in 1938, provided substantial assistance during an approximately month-long stay in Washington, D.C., drafting a treatment of the classes of vowels and preparing rough sketches of numerous illustrations.  

Most of the finished illustrations for the manuscript were drawn by Joelle Danner who had worked with Harrington on pictures for a series of Navaho primers. One of the illustrations which artist Edwin G. Cassedy had prepared for the booklet “Key to the English Language” was revised for incorporation into the larger work as well. 

In February and March, Harrington began airmailing introductory sections of the rough draft of “Linguistics” to his daughter Awona for typing in final form. Later that spring he approached Smithsonian Secretary Charles G. Abbot regarding the possibility of having his treatise considered for publication by the museum. He continued to rewrite certain chapters in July before submitting a final draft of his manuscript to Abbot with a letter dated August 5. Although he left for fieldwork in mid-August with the expectation that the paper would be published as a volume of the Smithsonian Institution Miscellaneous Collections series that year, it never appeared in print. 

In early to mid-September 1941, Harrington was sailing aboard The Penguin between Seattle and St. Paul Island, Alaska, in the company of Joseph White. While en route he made copious notes of their continuing discussions on linguistic terminology and the writings of various other linguists. After reaching their destination, he obtained some additional linguistic data from Father Makary A. Baranoff (Fr. B.) and Fredericka Martin Berenberg (Mrs. Ber.), who assisted him in his study of Aleut. 

Upon his return to the mainland in early 1942, Harrington remained in the field recording a number of languages of Washington, Oregon, and northern California until he was recalled to Washington, D.C., in February 1943 for the war effort. In correspondence with his daughter Awona in July and September 1942 and with B.A.E. chief Matthew W. Stirling in November he indicated that during this time he had been “writing revisions and additions to the book on Linguistics” and had many to incorporate. The process of incorporation resulted in the third large manuscript on the subject. 

Shortly after his return to Washington, D.C., in 1943 Harrington began seeking a way to have the revised manuscript of “Linguistics” published. In March he approached the publisher Augustin in New York—he considered the $1,000 subsidy they required too large—and in July contacted the University Press in New Mexico, offering a $300 subsidy. He even considered translating the manuscript into Spanish in order to have it printed in South America. 

When these attempts met with no success he returned to the task of revising the book. 

At this time Harrington particularly felt the need to amplify his discussion on the psychology of language and to this end he appealed to his friend H. C. McComas, even offering to pay him and to take dictation of a chapter directly from him. Notes among his papers indicate that McComas provided him with several drafts of a chapter which he had already written on the subject, allowing Harrington to make free use of it. Harrington later considered McComas’s contribution signifi-

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8. Harrington and Elmore were introduced by Reginald Fisher through correspondence because of their mutual interest in Navaho. Harrington later reviewed Elmore’s Navaho Ethnobotany. See Correspondence, Incoming Letters, Elmore to Harrington, May 21 and June 27, 1941.

9. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Awona Harrington, February 19 and March 23, 1941; Harrington to Ruth Underhill, July 7, 1941; Harrington to Abbot, April 9, 1941, and August 5, 1941; as well as Incoming Letters, Abbot to Harrington, April 18, 1941. No replies from Abbot dated August 1941 nor any interoffice memoranda between the Secretary’s office and the editorial office discussing the paper have been located. A comment which Harrington made in a letter to his daughter Awona suggests that national concerns of the time were a major factor in the initial delay in bringing the manuscript to publication. “I am sorry that the book did not get launched BEFORE the conflict started, but we did not start it soon enough . . . .” See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Awona Harrington, July 27, 1942.

10. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Awona Harrington, July 27, 1942; and Harrington to Stirling, November 18, 1942. See also Incoming Letters, Awona Harrington to Harrington, September 7, 1942.

11. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Hans Nordewin von Koerber, March 26, 1943; Harrington to Salvador Canals Frau, March 29, 1943; Harrington to Fred E. Harvey, July 15, 1943; and Harrington to Francis Elmore, September 10, 1943.
Harrington decided to elicit further assistance on several other topics in which he lacked expertise. In June 1944 he sent rough drafts of chapters on the manufacture of paper and on tonal languages to Professor McClure of Ling Han University in Canton, China, for his approval. In early July he approached Ruth Underhill of the Division of Education at the Office of Indian Affairs about ghost writing a chapter titled “Language and Education” and asked Frank T. Siebert, Jr., a physician who was studying the Penobscot dialect of Southern Abnaki, to write a chapter on phonemics which Harrington considered the most important section of the book. Underhill suggested that he contact Willard Beatty, Director of Education at the O.I.A., for assistance. While Siebert did not have the time to write a chapter, he offered to provide corrections and suggestions on any draft which Harrington himself wrote. Harrington also sent carbon copies of many chapters to Franklin Roudybush as a courtesy throughout their association at the Bureau of Censorship.

Harrington decided concurrently to amplify the data on North American Indian languages. He extracted data from fieldnotes on the languages of the Northwest Coast which he had recorded from 1941 to 1943. He also planned to incorporate information on tone which he was acquiring in his ongoing study of Kiowa with speaker Perry A. Keahtigh.

Harrington vacillated a great deal over the title of his work. He considered such phrases as “Adventures in Linguistics,” “Loom of Language,” and “Linguistics, Limelight on Lalus” before choosing “Linguistics, Masterkey to Man” for a jacket cover design in 1944. Later he returned to the original title, “Linguistics.”

Harrington continued to work intermittently on the project throughout most of the 1940s. There are records of additional library research and discussions with Allan Harrison Fry, Julian Steward, and Frank T. Siebert, Jr., in 1943; George M. Lamsa, his collaborator in research on Aramaic, and Paul Vogenitz, a long-time friend and Chief Translator at the U.S. Post Office Department, in 1944; Benjamin T. Kurtz, an artist, and Francis Elmore in 1947; and the McComases throughout this phase of the work. His notes also contain brief references to (among others) Paul Oehser, Editorial Division, S.I.; Jay C. Fonda of Fonda Sound Corporation; and a number of Smithsonian scientists in the U.S. National Museum’s Divisions of Plants and Birds. The last dated items among his notes and drafts for the revised book are from 1948.

Correspondence of the period clearly indicates that much time, thought, and effort were put into creating additional illustrative material for the revised “Linguistics.” Joelle Danner was engaged to rework some of the figures she had done for the earlier manuscript and E. G. Cassedy was approached about designing the cover. Benjamin Kurtz worked for several years modeling sculptures which were to appear in photographs at the head of each chapter. Evidently he was still at work on them in 1948 when the project was finally abandoned.

While Harrington was based in Hardin, Montana, from July to December 1950 conducting a study of the Hidatsa language, his thoughts turned again to writing a major work on linguistics. The result of these fresh efforts was an outline for a fourth manuscript largely unrelated to the various drafts described above. The manuscript titled “Language” remains in a rough, incomplete form, and there is no evidence that Harrington continued work on it after returning to Washington, D.C.

During this time period Harrington became very involved in the preparation of a number of short articles for the layman. Some of these were closely related to the larger work but treated topics which he had not been able to cover in detail. Among the specialized articles he wrote were papers on hieroglyphics and sound recording equipment.

12. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to McComas, September 16, 21, and 26, 1943; as well as Harrington to The Macmillan Company and Harrington to To Whom It May Concern, February 18, 1944. Harrington may not have actually sent the last two letters as the file copies are originals. These letters are revealing, however, in that they provide more detailed descriptions of the proposed book, including lists of chapters.

13. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to McClure, June 14, 1944; (among others) Harrington to Roudybush, June 15, 1944; Harrington to Underhill, July 4, 1944; and Harrington to Siebert, July 6, 10, 19, and 27, 1944. See also Incoming Letters, Underhill to Harrington, July 26, 1944; and Siebert to Harrington, July 7 and 23, 1944. Siebert's last letter is especially important, as it contains a copy of the draft chapter on phonemics with his annotations and suggestions.

14. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Franklin Roudybush, September 12, 1944.
NOTES AND DRAFTS FOR UNTITLED MANUSCRIPT ON LINGUISTICS

Dating from February and March 1937 are handwritten notes and fragmentary rough drafts—one is labeled “chapter IV”—for an untitled work on language. Some of the pages were typed over by “Mrs. Apb.” There are extracts from a number of published sources which include linguistic data for Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Chinese, Turkish, Korean, and English as well as a number of American Indian languages.

Also included here is material relating to grammatical terminology which was amassed from September through December of 1937. There are extracts from a variety of dictionaries, copies of incoming and outgoing letters, and records of interviews.

NOTES FOR MANUSCRIPT “LINGUISTICS”

This series consists of an extensive set of notes Harrington compiled for the manuscript he eventually titled “Linguistics.” Most were recorded during the period from autumn 1940 to July 1941, although a few pages written in 1938 and 1939 are also filed here. The majority of the notes are handwritten; those from the 1940 linguistic institutes were copied over using an 18-pt. typewriter. In certain sections of the file each handwritten page is accompanied by a corresponding typed copy. Harrington made editorial marks in red wax pencil on pages throughout this section to assist his daughter Awona in retyping them; some of these annotations have faded.

The file contains a mixture of reading notes, records of interviews, summaries of letters, and newspaper clippings. (See introductory notes above for an enumeration of Harrington’s principal informants, collaborators, and correspondents.) The extracts Harrington made from published sources include examples from the Indo-Germanic (Indo-European), Welsh, Tlingit, Chastacosta, Osage, and Munsee languages, among others.

In addition, the notes contain references to a number of brief discussions which Harrington had at the two linguistic conferences he attended in 1940. In Ann Arbor he learned about the work of Della Brunsteter on Cherokee and made records of a conversation with C. F. Voegelin and his Ojibwa informant, Gregor McGregor. In Sulphur Springs he obtained details on Tule phonetics from a San Blas informant and spoke with Eunice Pike (the sister of Kenneth Pike) and Florence Hansen who were preparing a primer of the Mazatec language. There is also Navaho linguistic information from speaker Howard Gorman, some obtained directly from him and the remainder enclosed in correspondence from Robert W. Young.

Also interfiled here are random ideas which Harrington jotted down, references to his own published articles (“Key to the English Language” and “What Light Can Navaho Throw on Indo-Germanic Reconstruction?”), and sections of several pages or more of polished writing to be inserted into his rough draft.

The material in this series has been subdivided into two parts. Whenever possible the editor has arranged clusters of notes to follow the sequence of chapters in the rough and final drafts of the manuscript “Linguistics.” Groups of notes which did not appear to match this organizational scheme or which were not clearly labeled were placed in an uncategorized section. This second subset includes Harrington’s lists of details to check and reminders of further research to undertake. There is also a discrete file of notes which Harrington compiled from and about Kenneth L. Pike.

The information regarding Pike and the Summer Institute of Linguistics was obtained from Julia Bloch, the wife of Bernard Bloch, at the meetings in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and from W. Cameron Townsend, director of “Camp Wycliffe,” at Sulphur Springs. The bulk of the file represents the records of conversations which Harrington had with Pike in Santa Ana, California. The dates September 27, October 13, and October 23 are specifically mentioned. Their discussions focused on terminology and phonetics and included references to the work of other linguists, especially that of Harry Hoijer (abbreviated H.) on Navaho. There are a few pages in Pike’s hand.

ROUGH DRAFT FOR MANUSCRIPT “LINGUISTICS”

Harrington’s rough draft for the manuscript “Linguistics” consists of a mixture of handwritten and typed text. Many pages have been annotated with editorial comments for his daughter Awona who was acting as his typist. The editor has arranged sections of the rough draft to correspond as much as possible to the order of the final draft, although this was not always feasible, particularly when Harrington’s system for numbering pages became overly complex.

No rough draft is present for the chapter “Linguistics and
Anthropology” and there is very little material on the topic “Inventions Affecting Linguistics.” Harrington may have removed these sections in order to use the material for a number of shorter related articles.

Following the main body of the rough draft is a separate category which Harrington termed “Used, Dup[licate]s & Rejects.” This section represents material which he separated out from the draft of “Linguistics” during summer 1941. It includes variant versions of chapters as well as fairly polished versions of several chapters which never appeared in the final manuscript; these were evidently removed because of length. There are two versions of a chapter on the frequency of words in English, borrowed largely from the last part of the booklet “Key to the English Language.” There is also a 26-page list of terms which was excised from the chapter on terminology.

Interspersed with the text for each chapter are notes dating from 1940 to 1941 which reflect Harrington’s attempts to devise a personal phonetic system. Similar notes can be found in the series “Notes and Drafts for Revised Manuscript” (see below) as well as the separate section of this volume on “Records Relating to Phonetics.”

**FINAL DRAFT OF MANUSCRIPT “LINGUISTICS”**

The final draft of “Linguistics” consists of an 868-page typed manuscript comprising an introduction, twenty-six chapters, and a bibliography. Some of the chapters are quite extensive; others have only a few pages. Heading sheets have been inserted by the editor to mark the beginning of each new chapter. Some portions of the manuscript have been renumbered to correct Harrington’s errors in the original numbering process. The table of contents has been annotated with the correct numbers for each chapter. Most of the manuscript was typed on an 18-pt. typewriter by Harrington’s daughter Awona in San Diego from the handwritten rough draft (see preceding series). Some pages in smaller type have no match in the rough draft. They were apparently typed locally as the result of last minute additions and revisions.

**ILLUSTRATIONS FOR MANUSCRIPT “LINGUISTICS”**

This series contains the thirty-six finished illustrations which were to appear as figures in the final book “Linguistics.” They consist of pen and ink drawings representing human anatomy or depicting certain linguistic concepts. There are also a variety of phonetic charts in the form of “vowel shuttles,” consonant tabulations, and “mouth maps.” Each illustration is accompanied by a typed caption and related preliminary sketches. Many of the latter were prepared by Francis Elmore after examination of plates in published sources. The finished drawings were executed by Joelle Danner; some notes to her are included. One piece, illustration 27, is similar to the illustration on page 26 of “Key to the English Language.” There are also small files of finished illustrations which were not used and of unfinished drawings. Also filed here are notes on ideas for the cover design of the book and information needed to obtain permission to publish copies of a number of plates from printed sources.

**DRAFT OF REVIEW OF “LINGUISTICS”**

This file consists of a one-page typed carbon copy of a review which Harrington himself drafted of “Linguistics.” In it the book is described as a reference text prepared for the use of “fieldworkers in American anthropology.” The publication date given (1941) suggests that he may have written it just after completing the paper and before leaving for fieldwork in Alaska. He evidently wished this draft to serve as a model for a review which would appear under the signature of a colleague.

It is possible that Harrington wished Francis Elmore to write the final review. A letter from Elmore to Harrington shortly after he provided assistance on the manuscript during the summer of 1941 indicates Elmore’s enthusiasm for the book and willingness to express his views in print. Another letter from Elmore, written some four years later, suggests that Harrington mailed a copy of this early draft to him at a time when he needed a review of the revised version of the book. Copies of Harrington’s letters to Elmore are not in the files, and it is not possible to confirm this assumption.18

**NOTES AND ROUGH DRAFT FOR REVISED MANUSCRIPT “LINGUISTICS”**

This series represents the material which Harrington accumulated for his magnum opus after submitting the original manuscript of “Linguistics” to Secretary Abbot in August 1941. The first section consists of notes recorded from Joseph White aboard the Penguin in September

1941—September 6 and 14 are specifically mentioned—and later at St. Paul Island, Alaska, in December.

This is followed by an extensive set of records which spans the period from 1942 to the beginning of 1948, during which Harrington was revising his book. The earliest specific date given is December 10, 1942, the latest, March 6, 1948. One note from Truman Michelson dated 1936 is interfiled here as are a few portions of the 1941 draft of "Linguistics."

This section has been arranged somewhat chronologically where possible, but material from many years is intermixed. Toward the front of the file notes are interspersed with segments of a largely uncategorized draft, some sections of which are up to eight pages in length. The notes contain a mix of bibliographic references, reading notes, excerpts from published sources, records of conversations, and random thoughts. The pages are handwritten for the most part. Some portions of the typed sections were deemed "ready for the printer."

Data from many languages are represented, although there is slightly more emphasis on the North American Indian languages than in the previous manuscript; extracts from Harrington's own field notes are included.

Three types of material are of note. There are several bibliographies, probably dating from 1943, 1944, and 1947. The latter was evidently compiled with the assistance of Francis Elmore. There are also scattered notes reflecting Harrington's attempt to develop a personal system of phonetics. These include charts of phonetic assignments which he prepared on December 10 and 15, 1942; February 24, 1943; and July 2, 1944. (See similar material in the series "Rough Draft for Manuscript 'Linguistics' "). Finally, there are two almost identical versions of a chapter titled "Psychology of Language." These were presented to Harrington by Henry C. McComas of Baltimore on September 26, 1943, for his use in the revised manuscript.

Toward the end of the file, probably dating from 1947, is a sketchy double spaced typed outline, which Harrington evidently considered the working copy of his revised draft of "Linguistics." It is in no way as organized or complete as the final draft of 1941 described above. Using the headings provided, the editor has arranged this "draft" to follow the order of the chapters listed in the table of contents for the original manuscript "Linguistics." Not all of the original chapters are present and there is some completely new material.

A number of related articles found in this file were removed to the series "Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics." The titles of these two papers are "Electromagnetic Waves and Spoken Language" and "Phonomatocycle."

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR REVISED MANUSCRIPT

Illustrative material for the revised version of the manuscript of "Linguistics" is not as extensive as that filed in the earlier series of illustrations. Although Harrington spoke of completely redoing certain drawings from the draft he had submitted in 1941, there is no evidence that this work was actually begun. New material includes a photostat of a cover design with one of the variant titles, "Masterkey to Man"; photographs of clay sculptures which were modeled by Benjamin Kurtz; and rough sketches showing a howler monkey and "bouto" (dolphin). The cover design was apparently drawn by E. G. Cassedy in 1944; the models date from the period 1946 to 1948; the artist for the last piece is unknown.20

ROUGH DRAFT FOR MANUSCRIPT "LANGUAGE"

The draft for the manuscript "Language" which was written in 1950 is 300 to 400 pages, mostly handwritten. None are numbered and the exact order of pages is unclear. It is basically a sequence of random ideas grouped loosely in outline fashion under the major headings "Phonetics," "Morphology," and "Writing." Almost every page deals with a new topic.

Several related articles were found with the manuscript: "The Syllable Is the Unit of Language," and "[Serial and Accentual Phonemes]." While both papers were filed here, the second actually dates

20. See Correspondence, Outgoing Letters, Harrington to Joelle Danner, June 24 and July 11, 1943 (regarding revisions); Harrington to Ruth Underhill, July 4, 1944, and Harrington to the Reverend R. B. Horsefield, April 2, 1945 (on "Masterkey" cover design); Harrington to Kurtz, November 21, 1946, January 7, 1947, and January 27, 1948 (among many others on models); and Harrington to Franklin Roudybush, September 22, 1944, Harrington to McComas, October 16, 1945, Harrington to Kurtz, November 21, 1946, and May 14, 1947 (on "howler and bouto" picture).
from a later period. These have been moved to the file “Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics.”

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO WRITINGS ON LINGUISTICS

The final file in this series contains copies of correspondence which were interfiled with Harrington’s notes and writings on linguistics. The letters, which span the dates 1936 to 1951, have been arranged chronologically; three undated items have been placed at the end. Both incoming and outgoing letters are included. The most noteworthy item is a letter from Frank T. Siebert, Jr., dated July 23, 1944. It contains numerous suggestions for improving a chapter which Harrington wrote on phonology.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents
- Dr. Charles G. Abbot
- Mrs. Apb
- Atlantis
- Father Makary A. Baranoff (B., Fr. B.)
- Fredericka Martin Berenberg (Mrs. Ber.)
- Bernard Bloch
- Julia Bloch (Mrs. Bernard Bloch)
- Burrows
- Edwin G. Cassedy
- Louise Catou
- Herschel B. Chappell
- Mr. Clarkson
- Henry B. Collins
- J. Milton Cowan
- Evelyn C. Danner
- Joelle Danner
- Renée Dosé (Dozé)
- Serge Elisseieff
- Francis H. Elmore
- William N. Fenton (Bill)
- Henry L. Flemer
- Jay C. Fonda
- Dr. H. Friedmann
- Charles C. Fries
- Allan Harrison Fry
- William Gates
- Father James A. Geary
- George M. Grasty
- Louis H. Gray
- Alexander Grigolia (Grig.)
- Mr. G. Gudmundsen
- William M. Hanna
- Florence Hansen
- Raymond D. Harriman
- Awona Harrington
- Fred E. Harvey
- Edgar L. Harvey
- Gilbert A. Hight
- Robert Hofsinde
- Arvilla C. Johnson
- Edward A. Kennard
- Clinton W. Keyes
- Ellsworth P. Killup
- Reverend G. Edward Knight
- Benjamin T. Kurtz
- Louise Kurtz
- George M. Lamsa
- Mr. Leonard
- Carol Long
- Percy W. Long
- Mr. E. J. Lorntz
- J. Alden Mason
- Dr. Maxon
- Edith R. McComas
- Henry C. McComas
- Professor McClure
- The MacMillan Co.
- Truman Michelson
- Betty Miller
- Riley D. Moore
Informants

Mark Gray Collson
Mrs. Donogan
Frank Drew (Coos, Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua)
Sally Fallleaf (Delaware)
Howard Gorman (HG, Hg) (Navaho)
Lucy Perez (Coast Yuki)
Spencer Scott (Coos, Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua)

Eugene A. Nida
Paul Oehser
C. B. Philibert
Eunice Pike
Kenneth L. Pike (P.)
Ralph K. Potter
Franklin Roudybush
Thomas A. Sebeok
Alfred D. Sheffield
Frank T. Siebert, Jr. (Franz)
"Dr. Stewart" [Julian H. Steward?]
Matthew W. Stirling
Leon H. Strong
Edgar H. Sturtevant (Sturt.)
John R. Swanton
John Tass
William Cameron Townsend
George L. Trager
Edwin H. Tuttle
Ruth Underhill
Luis Valcarcel (Val.)
Richard F. Van Valkenburgh
Carl F. Voegelin (Voeg.)
Erminie W. Voegelin
Paul Vogenitz (Vog.)
Hans Nordewin von Koerber
Gene Weltfish
Joshua Whatmough
Joseph J. White (Wh.)
Ching-chi Young
Robert W. Young (Y., Sitshui)

Harry Shale (Quileute)
Carl R. Sylvester (Hidatsa)

CROSS-REFERENCES

See a number of related articles in the series "Miscellaneous Writings on Various Linguistic Topics." There are additional notes on Harrington's attempts to devise a new phonetic system in "Records Relating to Phonetics." Fieldnotes recorded from the informants listed above are described in detail in Volumes One through Six of this publication.

MAJOR WRITINGS ON LINGUISTICS

Reels 029–035

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SPECIAL USES OF TERMS

A. Antoniano (Salinan)
acc. according (as in "acc. to...") or accusative
acct / accts. account / accounts
Sp. adivina guesses (as opposed to "kw."—knows)
adj. / adjvl. adjective / adjectival
adv. adverb
Aeh. Arthur E. Harrington (nephew, worked as field assistant, chauffeur, and copyist)
A(g)s. Anglo-Saxon
ag(tv). agentive
Alex. Alexandrov [possibly a Russian dictionary]
Alk. or A. L. K. Alfred L. Kroeber
See Also: K(r).
alph. alphabet
Am. or Amn. "American" (English as opposed to an Indian language) or modern, nonnative (as in "Am. dress")
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<td>American Anthropologist</td>
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<td>Amh.</td>
<td>Amharic</td>
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<td>Amod</td>
<td>Americoid</td>
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<td>an.</td>
<td>animate (as in “an.” or “inan.”)</td>
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<td>an(at).</td>
<td>anatomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>an(s).</td>
<td>animal(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ans.</td>
<td>answer (frequently used with kinship terms)</td>
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<tr>
<td>app(l).</td>
<td>apparently</td>
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<td>Ar(ab).</td>
<td>Arabic or Arabia (as in “Class. Ar., Mor. Ar., Syr. Ar.” — Classical Arabic, Moroccan Arabic, Syrian Arabic)</td>
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<td>Aramaic</td>
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<td>aspiration / aspirated</td>
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<td>Athapascan</td>
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<td>Av.</td>
<td>[?]</td>
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<td>B.</td>
<td>Barbareño (Chumash) or Bay (when given by name)</td>
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<td>B.A.E.</td>
<td>Bureau of American Ethnology</td>
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<td>bec.</td>
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<td>Leonard Bloomfield</td>
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<td>Cal. Sp(an).</td>
<td>California Spanish</td>
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<td>c.c.</td>
<td>carefully caught</td>
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<td>cd.</td>
<td>could</td>
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<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare (L. confer)</td>
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<td>ch.</td>
<td>clearly heard (as in “ch. forever” and “chpu.” — clearly heard, perfectly understood)</td>
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<td>Chip.</td>
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<td>Chum / Chumnn</td>
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<td>Cl(g).</td>
<td>Classical (as in “Cl. Gk.” — Classical Greek and “Class. Ar.” — Classical Arabic)</td>
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<td>Roland B. Dixon</td>
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<td>dpl.</td>
<td>dual plural (as in “dpl. you”) or reduplication</td>
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<td>dq(s).</td>
<td>direct question(s) (as in “At least dqs. can elicit nothing further.”)</td>
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<td>g.</td>
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<td>gest.</td>
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<td>gew.</td>
<td>Ger. gewissen, known</td>
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<td>ungew.</td>
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<td>graysquirrel</td>
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<td>H.</td>
<td>Haida or Harry Hoijer</td>
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<td>hbk. or Hbk.</td>
<td>handbook (particularly refers to F. W. Hodge’s <em>Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico</em> or A. L. Kroeber’s <em>Handbook of the Indians of California</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hd.</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>hdkf.</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
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<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
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<td>Hidatsa</td>
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<td>hummingbird</td>
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<td>husband</td>
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<td>handwriting</td>
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<td>hw(y).</td>
<td>highway</td>
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<td>Ineseño (Chumash)</td>
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<td>Icel.</td>
<td>Icelandic</td>
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<td>Idg. or idg. / idgist.</td>
<td>Indo-Germanic / Indo-Germanist</td>
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<td>id(s).</td>
<td>island(s)</td>
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<td>ie. / ied.</td>
<td>copy / copied (as in &quot;ie. of Gatschet Chumeto Voc.&quot;)</td>
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<td>imm.</td>
<td>immediately or imperative</td>
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<td>imp(era).</td>
<td>imperative (as in &quot;imp. of verb&quot;)</td>
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<td>impersl.</td>
<td>impersonal</td>
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<td>important</td>
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<td>inan.</td>
<td>inanimate (as in &quot;an.&quot; or &quot;inan.&quot;)</td>
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<td>inchoative</td>
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<td>ind.</td>
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<td>indirv.</td>
<td>indirective</td>
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<td>infn.</td>
<td>information (sometimes mistakenly used for &quot;inft.&quot;)</td>
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<td>inf(t).</td>
<td>informant(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instrl.</td>
<td>instrumental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int(erj).</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int(erp).</td>
<td>interpreter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter.</td>
<td>interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrvl.</td>
<td>interrogatival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intr.</td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.P.A.</td>
<td>International Phonetic Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iroq.</td>
<td>Iroquoian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ital.</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jph.</td>
<td>John Peabody Harrington (referring to himself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jrabbit</td>
<td>jackrabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan</td>
<td>Harrington's reference to himself in correspondence with Robert W. Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kar.</td>
<td>Karok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke.</td>
<td>knows equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kech.</td>
<td>Quechua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(en).</td>
<td>Edward Allen Kennard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(io).</td>
<td>Kiowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(tr).</td>
<td>Alfred L. Kroeber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k(w).</td>
<td>knows (as in &quot;Ja. kw. Fiddler John&quot; and &quot;kw. equiv.&quot;—knows equivalence); may also mean knows word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lag.</td>
<td>lagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamsa</td>
<td>George M. Lamsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang.</td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldns.</td>
<td>&quot;landnames&quot; (geographical terms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lett.</td>
<td>Lettish (Latvian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ling.</td>
<td>linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>literally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lith.</td>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lg.</td>
<td>language (as in &quot;Old Hyampon lg.&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>locally called (as in &quot;hopper mortar loc. pounding basket&quot;) or locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locnl.</td>
<td>locational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L of C</td>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower RR Ath.</td>
<td>Lower Rogue River Athapascan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lw(s).</td>
<td>loanword(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>mile(s) or month or mouth of river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.a.</td>
<td>mentioned after (as in &quot;[placename] m.a. [name] and before [name]&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manz.</td>
<td>Sp. manzanita (botanical species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat.</td>
<td>maternal (as in “mat. grf.” — maternal grandfather)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat.</td>
<td>Mattole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat. cult.</td>
<td>material culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med.</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesc.</td>
<td>Mescalero (Apache)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mex(s).</td>
<td>Mexican(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF or Mf</td>
<td><em>Le Maître phonétique</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg. / mgful / mgless</td>
<td>meaning / meaningful / meaningless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M(ig).</td>
<td>Migueleño (Salinan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistrs. / mistrd.</td>
<td>mistranslates / mistranslated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miw.</td>
<td>Miwok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mjh.</td>
<td>Marta J. Herrera (granddaughter of Mutsun informant, Ascencio Solórzano, hired as copyist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod.</td>
<td>Modern (as in “Mod. Germ.” — Modern German)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modl.</td>
<td>modal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moh.</td>
<td>Mohave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>momy.</td>
<td>momentarily (as in “momy. forgets”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor.</td>
<td>Morocco or Moroccan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motl.</td>
<td>motional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms. / msws.</td>
<td>man speaking / man speaking, woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multv.</td>
<td>multiplicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. or N.</td>
<td>does not know (L. nescit) (as in “Infts. n.” — informant does not know)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>north or noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. A.</td>
<td>North American Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Museum</td>
<td>United States National Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nav.</td>
<td>Navaho</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.M. Sp.</td>
<td>New Mexican Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-possl.</td>
<td>non-possessinal</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numd.</td>
<td>numeroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>obscene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Bulg.</td>
<td>Old Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Ice.</td>
<td>Old Icelandic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohg.</td>
<td>Ojibwa (Chippewa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojib.</td>
<td>Ojibwa (Chippewa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opp.</td>
<td>opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ord.</td>
<td>ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orig.</td>
<td>originally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxy.</td>
<td>oxytone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.</td>
<td>paces (as in “23 p.” on map) or page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Peoria or Kenneth L. Pike or Purisimeño (Chumash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pac.</td>
<td>Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pai.</td>
<td>Paiute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan.</td>
<td>panorama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para.</td>
<td>paragraph or paraphernalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parm.</td>
<td>Parmenter (book on birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts.</td>
<td>particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passv.</td>
<td>passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pat.</td>
<td>paternal (as in “pat. grm.” — paternal grandmother)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pc.</td>
<td>personic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd.</td>
<td>proofread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdl.</td>
<td>paradigmatical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penin.</td>
<td>peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers.</td>
<td>personic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pesp.</td>
<td><em>Sp. pespibata</em> (tobacco)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.</td>
<td>Phoenician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phen.</td>
<td>phenomena (natural events)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phon.</td>
<td>phonetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phoned</td>
<td>recorded on phonographic cylinders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plcn(s)</td>
<td>placename(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plns.</td>
<td>plantnames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plup.</td>
<td>pluperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>possessive (as in “poss. pronoun”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postn.</td>
<td>positional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post. / postpsn.</td>
<td>postposition / postpositional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp.</td>
<td>perfect passive participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres.</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priv.</td>
<td>privative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob.</td>
<td>probably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron(cn). / proncs. / proncd.</td>
<td>pronunciation / pronounces / pronounced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron. / pronl.</td>
<td>pronoun / pronominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prtv.</td>
<td>privative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt(s).</td>
<td>part(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptc.</td>
<td>participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu. or Pu.</td>
<td>perfectly understood (as in “chpu.”—clearly heard, perfectly understood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pubd.</td>
<td>published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pub. pts.</td>
<td>“pubic parts” (genitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P:1</td>
<td>Paul Vogenitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also: Vog.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quest.</td>
<td>questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quil.</td>
<td>Quileute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Reyano (Luiseno) or river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra.</td>
<td>ranchería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recd.</td>
<td>received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recip.</td>
<td>reciprocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recog.</td>
<td>recognize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refl.</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r(eg).</td>
<td>region or regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reh.</td>
<td>rehearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also: rhd. / r(h)g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel. / relvl.</td>
<td>relative / relatival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relshp.</td>
<td>relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem.</td>
<td>remotive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem. / rems. / remd.</td>
<td>remember / remembers / remembered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reqd.</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>res. or Res.</td>
<td>reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhd. / r(h)g.</td>
<td>reheard / rehearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also: reh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhet.</td>
<td>rhetorical (as in “rhet. length”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsn.</td>
<td>rattlesnake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rus.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.</td>
<td>singular (as in “s. you”) or south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal.</td>
<td>Salinan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also: A. and M(ig).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sap.</td>
<td>Edward Sapir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch.</td>
<td>surely clearly heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem.</td>
<td>Semitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sent.</td>
<td>sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sep.</td>
<td>separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh.</td>
<td>Shawnee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shd</td>
<td>should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shos.</td>
<td>Shoshoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.I.</td>
<td>Smithsonian Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitshui</td>
<td>Robert W. Young (Harrington’s means of addressing him in correspondence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skr. or Skt.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slav.</td>
<td>Slavic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slpt</td>
<td>“slipped,” made file slips of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sm.</td>
<td>Smithsonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp(an) / Sp.</td>
<td>Spanish / California Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>See Also: Cal. Sp(an). and cs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp. / spp.</td>
<td>species / species (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. P(ai).</td>
<td>Southern Paiute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spg.</td>
<td>spring (source of water or season)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIlli 132

John Peabody Harrington

Special Linguistic Studies

V.

Ventureño (Chumash)

v. / vl.

verb / verbal

v. / vs. / vd.

volunteer / volunteers / volunteered

val.

valley

vil.

village

voc.

vocabulary or vocal (as in "voc. cords"—vocal cords)

Voeg.

C. F. Voegelin

Vog.

Paul Vogenitz

See Also: P5:1

vow.

vowel

vv.

vice versa

W.

Welsh

w.

west

W.

Benjamin L. Whorf

wd

would

Webst. Dict.

Webster's Dictionary

whm.

whiteman or English (as opposed to any Indian language)

Wik.

Wikchamni (Yokuts)

Wn.

Washington, D.C.

Wn. Times Herald

woodpecker

wpkr.

woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)

ws.

See Also: ms. / msws.

y.

yellow (as in "y. pine") or younger (as in "y. bro."—younger brother)

Y.

Robert W. Young

Yaw.

Yawlemani (Yokuts)

yer

second person plural

yest.

yesterday

ym.

young man

Yok.

Yokuts

See Also: Chow., Choy., Gash., Wik. and Yaw.

Zap.

Zapotec

spn(s)

specimen(s)

stip.

stipulative

stns.

statenames

Sturt.

Edgar H. Sturtevant

subord.

subordination

subv.

subjective

swh.

sweathouse

syl. / syld.

syllable / syllabified (as in "náha', syld. ná-ha’")

syn.

synonymous

synchr.

synchronic

Sy.

Syrian

temp.

temporal

term.

terminology

textb.

textbook

tho.

though

th(ot).

thought

Tl.

Tlingit

tob.

tobacco

touched up

proofread, diacritical marks added

tpl.

triplural (more than two)

tr.

translation (especially marks words which are not
cognates or true native terms but are approxima-
tions)

trbn(s).

tribename(s)

trib.

tributary

trn. / trng. / trs.

translation / translating / translates

Tub.

Tubatulabal

Uld.

Hans Jørgen Uldall

ult.

ultimate (as in "ult. syl."—ultimate syllable)

ungew.

not known (from Ger. ungewissen)

See Also: gew.

ungld.

unglottalized

univ.

university

upc.

upcreek

ups.

upstream

U.S.N.M.

United States National Museum

See Also: Nat. Mus.
SPECIAL
d
gone over with informant(s) named (as in "Ascd. and Izd." — reheard with Ascención Solórsano and Isabelle Meadows)

\n
\n
cross-reference symbol

secondary cross-reference symbol or contrasting form

ungrammatical, form not accurate or authentic (as in "But □ p'un K'ehtfahat, one died. Have to say p'un K'eha.")

similar form

guess, form not verified (as in "Iz. Oct. 1934 adivina * ri·sim.")

(See adivina above.)

sharp or flat intonation contours
The Papers of John Peabody Harrington
in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–1957

A collection of more than 750,000 pages of documents representing a half century of research in Native American history, anthropology and language.

The complete microform program consists of the following parts:

Alaska / Northwest Coast
Northern and Central California
Southern California / Basin
Southwest
Plains
Northeast / Southeast
Mexico / Central America / South America
Notes and Writings on Special Linguistic Studies
Correspondence and Financial Records
Photographs

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