THE PAPERS OF
John Peabody Harrington
IN THE
Smithsonian Institution
1907–1957
VOLUME FOUR
A GUIDE TO THE FIELD NOTES:
NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY, LANGUAGE,
AND CULTURE OF THE
SOUTHWEST
EDITED BY
Elaine L. Mills and Ann J. Brickfield
KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
A Division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited
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Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Southwest
Prepared in the
National Anthropological Archives
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
Washington, D.C.

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Introduction

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THIS PUBLICATION

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 This inventory supersedes any other published or unpublished finding aids describing the collection.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

The materials described herein represent the results of John P. Harrington’s study of the native languages and cultures of the South-
west, the area in which he first undertook fieldwork. The field notes were recorded just prior to and during his employment as ethnologist (1915–1954) by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include significant amounts of ethnographic and historical information.

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

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

**HISTORY OF THE PAPERS AND THE MICROFILM EDITION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

An important aspect of this work was the deciphering of Harrington’s numerous personally devised abbreviations and special uses of terms. Some codes were fairly obvious (“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, with extensive use of published dictionaries, grammars, ethnographies, and maps, as well as unpublished vocabularies housed at the National Anthropological Archives and elsewhere. The problems of varying orthographies used by Harrington and the other linguists 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. (Those who worked on this section are listed in “Acknowledgements.”) Their examination of the relevant material during an
average week-long visit allowed them to confirm identifications already made and to supply explanations for any tentatively or totally uncategorized material. Their findings were submitted in reports which gave suggestions for further editorial work.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Special thanks go to Ann Brickfield who served as the assistant editor for the project. Following general guidelines which were established in our work together on the preceding sections, she has undertaken the impressive task of arranging and describing the entire set of field notes comprising Harrington’s study of the history, languages, and cultures of the southwest. Her dedication and thoroughness have been greatly appreciated.

Another key staff member whose efforts have contributed directly to the preparation of this guide is Louise Mills. As section editor for Harrington’s correspondence, she has been able to provide invaluable background data on his fieldwork in the southwest.

In addition, I wish to recognize the invaluable assistance of Vyrtis Thomas of the National Anthropological Archives. She has completed delicate conservation work on many fragile pages in the collection and has greatly facilitated the packing, shipping, and reboxing of the field notes. She was aided on a number of occasions by Catherine Creek and DeDe Adams, also on the N.A.A. staff. Thanks also to Mary Frances Bell, archives’ staff editor, who has provided expert editorial assistance in all phases of preparing this guide.

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

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

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

A number of consultants, researchers, and information specialists deserve thanks for their work on the field notes for “Southwest.” They collectively helped me to identify and better organize the notes here at the archives and carefully reviewed our drafts of series descriptions. The project staff is particularly indebted to Marie Byrne, William Leap, and Mary Jane Young. A special note of thanks is extended to Robert W. Young for clarifying the nature of his collaboration with Harrington in the study of the Apache and Navaho languages.

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

Elaine L. Mills, Editor
The John P. Harrington Papers
National Anthropological Archives

Notes to Researchers

USING THE GUIDE

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

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

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

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

**USING THE MICROFILM**

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

Beginning with the first original item, a digital counter appears at the bottom center of each frame for ease in locating and citing documents. The location of each section of notes for a given tribe/language is provided in the reel contents lists in this guide. A list will direct researchers to the film by two sets of digits, the first designating the correct reel and the second indicating a frame or group of frames. Thus, to locate “Drafts and Notes Relating to Primers” under Navaho (021: 0001–1203) turn to Reel 021, Frames 0001 through 1203.

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

Navaho Field Notes  
John P. Harrington Papers  
National Anthropological Archives,  
Smithsonian Institution  
(Microfilm edition: Reel 021, Frame 0352)

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 (between letters of the alphabet in a dictionary, for example) 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 was then proofread 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” section and on the backs of those pages where data has either been completely obliterated, or crossed out and copied exactly elsewhere.

**NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY**

Occasionally, terms used in this publication for referring to Indian groups may not be those currently utilized by anthropologists, linguists, or tribal members. To avoid confusion in choosing among alternative terms or the various ways to spell them, the editor referred to a standardized master list based on the catalogs of manuscripts and photographs in the National Anthropological Archives.
EXPLANATION OF MAPS

Map 1 shows the tribal groups studied by Harrington during his work in the Southwest.

Map 2 indicates the major sites of Harrington’s fieldwork or other important locations mentioned by him in the field notes.

Both maps were prepared by Theophilus Britt Griswold, Scientific Illustrator, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, from sketches and data provided by the author.
Map 1. Tribal territories in the Southwest, 1908–1945.
Photographs
Scene in Navaho territory, Tzitjin 'i'íivááatjih, mid- to late-1930s. (Photograph by Robert W. Young.) (This and all following photographs from The Papers of John P. Harrington, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.)

Adolph Dodge Bittany, Navaho informant who worked with Gladys Reichard and Robert W. Young, ca. 1936-1939. (Photograph by Robert W. Young.)

Harrington (far right) and unidentified Navaho tribal members, possibly on Navaho Reservation, 1938-1940. (Photograph by John P. Marr.)

Harrington during a stint as assistant to J. Walter Fewkes in excavation of Elden Pueblo site near Flagstaff, Arizona, May-August 1926.
General view of ruins at Elden Pueblo, May-August 1926.

Harrington (far right) with (left to right): J.O. Prescott; Kutqa, chief of the Walpi; Kakapti; Hunyi; and Hunawu, Grand Canyon, May-June 1926. The Hopi speakers recorded songs under the supervision of J. Walter Fewkes of the B.A.E. (Photograph by C.E. Wickemeyer.)

Governor of Taos, near pueblo, 1927. This portrait was published with Harrington's report in Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution for 1928. (Photograph by Fred Clark.)

Blue Lake in the Santa Fe Mountains, one of the most sacred places of the Taos Indians, n.d.

IV/xxvi
Harrington as "Black Mesa of San Ildefonso," ca. 1908-1916.

Apache and Kiowa Apache

Harrington's study of Apache and Kiowa Apache spanned almost a decade. It began with an examination of secondary sources in 1936 and culminated in 1945 with the recording of brief vocabularies from native speakers.

Speakers of several dialects were interviewed. Asa Deklugie and Raymond Loco provided Chiricahua data while Percy Bigmouth and Victor Dolan gave Mescalero terms. White Mountain Apache words were obtained from Philip Cosen and Kiowa Apache items from Howard Soontay. Related Navaho and Yavapai terms were given by Adolph Dodge Bitanny, Howard Gorman, and Mollie Starr.

NOTES AND DRAFTS FOR PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS ON GERONIMO AND APACHE

In collaboration with Robert W. Young, Harrington evidently planned a linguistic treatment of the life of Geronimo, the famous Chiricahua Apache chief, and, even more ambitiously, hoped to translate Geron-
imo’s published autobiography into Apache. He was in Washington, D.C., for all of 1936 and 1937 and, in fact, was hospitalized for six weeks in January and February 1937. He therefore accumulated his initial facts principally from secondary sources, using particularly S. M. Barrett’s *Life of Geronimo*, identified in the field notes as “Autobiography,” and W. Clum, *Apache Agent*. In most cases he gave page references for the material he copied.

Between June 1936 and June 1937, Harrington carried on a lively correspondence with William R. Hill, Engineer-in-Charge at the Mescalero Indian Reservation. Hill’s father worked for the B.A.E. and was Harrington’s friend. Robert Young also collected data for him in the fall of 1936 through interviews with Asa Deklugie and Eugene Chihuahua. In his notes Harrington mentioned several times a questionnaire which he probably sent to both Hill and Young. The numbered typewritten slips filed with his Apache notes may be responses to the questionnaire (which has not been found among Harrington’s papers). Young and Hill reheard the copied entries from the secondary sources, and Harrington attempted to synthesize the historic and ethnological information into a coherent text. He also tried to establish definitive etymologies and orthography for Apache placenames and personal names.

Harrington was in touch with Father Berard Haile, a linguist and Navaho lexicographer at the Franciscan Mission in St. Michaels, Arizona. Haile was in Washington in June 1936, but there is no indication that this was their initial contact. A limited number of letters were exchanged with several other scholars involved in Athapascan studies, such as Harry Hoijer and Leonard Bloomfield.

Asa Deklugie was the principal source of primary data on Apache. The son of Geronimo’s sister, this speaker of Chiricahua had acted as interpreter to Barrett in 1905–1906. Young worked with him at his home on Whitetail Mountain, and Harrington interviewed him in Washington in June 1937 when informants Percy Bigmouth and Victor Dolan were also present.

The notes provide a useful block of placenames and names of persons, with random linguistic, ethnographic, biographical, and historical observations. The notes are arranged according to topic, each probably corresponding to a proposed chapter heading in Harrington’s write-up. Entries from secondary sources and the related information supplied by rehearings in the field and in Washington were clipped together. Wherever possible these groups of notes are now pasted on a single sheet.

Harrington apparently hoped to use the notes for additional monographs under such headings as “The Etymology of Geronimo’s Name,” “The Etymology of the Word Apache,” and a review of Clum’s *Apache Agent*. For the etymology of the word Apache, he interviewed Miss Mollie Starr in Washington in July 1939. John Collier published a review of *Apache Agent* in the *New Republic* in July 1936. There are several incomplete typed or handwritten preliminary drafts, but neither Harrington nor Young published the proposed papers.

**APACHE AND KIOWA APACHE VOCABULARIES**

Harrington did not compile an Apache dictionary, although a random vocabulary emerges from the historical and ethnographic observations he made on the tribe. There is the rough beginning of a dictionary taken from informant Howard Soontay in 1944, and from Philip Cosen and Raymond Loco in 1945.

**PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON AND HIS COLLABORATORS**

**Linguistic Informants**

**APACHE (CHIRICAHUA)**
- Eugene Chihuahua
- Asa Deklugie (Daklugie)
- Raymond Loco

**APACHE (MESCALERO)**
- Percy Bigmouth
- Victor Dolan

**APACHE (WHITE MOUNTAIN)**
- Philip Cosen

**KIOWA APACHE**
- Howard Soontay

**NAVAHO**
- Adolph Dodge

**YAVAPAI**
- Mollie Starr Gould (Mollie Starr, Mollie Star)
Nonlinguistic Informants
Fred Baker
Isabel Meadows
Alma Phelps

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents
Leonard Bloomfield, Department of Linguistics, University of Chicago
Father Berard Haile (Fr. B), Franciscan Mission, St. Michaels, Arizona
Colonel [Robert?] Hazzard, V. A.
William B. Hill, Engineer, Mescalero Indian Reservation
Dr. Harry Hoijer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Wisconsin
W. B. McCown, Superintendent, Kiowa Indian Agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma
Mr. R. H. Ogle, Phoenix Union High School, Phoenix, Arizona
Superintendent, San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona
Superintendent, Ft. Sill Indian Agency, Oklahoma
Richard Fowler Van Valkenburgh, Department of Agriculture, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Arthur Woodward
Robert W. Young

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Bancroft, Hubert Howe

Barrett, Stephen M.
1906 Geronimo’s Story of His Life. . . . New York: Duffield and Co.

Bourke, Captain John G.
1885 “With General Crook in the Sierra Madre.” Outing 6–10.
1887 (Published in serial form, each issue from August 1885 to August 1887.)

Clum, W.

Collier, John

Cremony, John C.

Franciscans

Gifford, Edward S.

Hoijer, Harry

Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed.

Hodges, Harry

Sapir, Edward

Wheeler, C. F. and J. R.

Woodward, Arthur

In addition to the above sources, there are brief mentions of about thirty-four other books, articles, and dictionaries in the field notes.
Navaho

Although Harrington published brief articles on Navaho in 1911 and 1929, his most sustained work in this language spanned the years 1935 to 1946. Correspondence and reports indicate that during this period he was in the field actually working with informants from July to November 1939, and from August to mid-November 1940, at such places as Fort Wingate and Gallup, New Mexico, and Phoenix, Tuba City, and Window Rock, Arizona. His access to excellent informants is due in no small part to his brilliant young collaborator, Robert W. Young, whom he first contacted in August 1936 and with whom he carried on an extensive correspondence into the mid-1940s. In fact, their joint efforts in Navaho were accomplished mainly by mail.

Young, who had just completed his studies at the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research in Albuquerque, remained in the vicinity of the Navaho reservation and agency during most of the time he worked with Harrington. As early as 1937, Young and the Navaho speaker William Morgan produced educational material for Willard W. Beatty, director of the Education Office of the Office of Indian Affairs. Morgan was then employed in the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory near Fort Wingate; Young was also employed there as Laboratory Assistant in the Department of Agriculture. By 1940 Young was working at the Navaho Language School in Santa Fe, as a Navaho Language Specialist in the employ of the Office of Indian Affairs. It was this agency which published Young and Morgan's *The Navaho Language* in 1943.

Harrington collaborated or corresponded with others, among whom were Ann Nolan Clark, Oliver La Farge, Francis Elmore, Harry Hoijer, William Hill, and Richard Van Valkenburgh. He also contacted various university professors and graduate students, some of whom taught at such programs as those directed by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Camp Wycliffe) and the University of New Mexico School of American Research.

Harrington consulted a wide array of secondary sources and reheard or compared data from them which he later combined with original notes. These include several hundred terms from then-unpublished manuscripts of Edward Sapir, and two of Harry Hoijer's publications—*Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache Texts* (1938) and "The Southern Athapascan Languages" (1938). He made extensive use of two works published by the Franciscan Fathers, *An Ethnological Dictionary of the Navaho Language* (1910) and *A Vocabulary of the Navaho Language* (1912). He turned to W. L. Jepson and Washington Matthews for botanical terms, and to Adrien G. Morice for Carrier comparisons. In a search for precise grammatical terminology, he consulted a score or more of grammars, dictionaries, and publications on language and linguistics in Latin, Greek, Indo-Germanic, and several Arabic languages. Most prominent are Walter A. Ripman's *Latin Handbook* (1930) and Alan H. Gardiner's publication on Arabic phonetics (1935).1

Informants were numerous; some of them were well educated. Mentioned frequently are Willietto Antonio, Chee Dodge, Howard Gorman, George E. Hood, Hoskie Naswood, Albert Sandoval (also called "Chic"), Charles Keetsie Shirley, and Sam Tilden.

Because of their long-term collaboration, Young's notes are inextricably intermixed with those of Harrington. Although some are labeled "Y," a researcher will soon become familiar with Young's unlabeled contributions, his handwriting and printing, and even with his style. Other hand-copied material is the work of B. A. E. assistant, Arvilla Johnson. Harrington's daughter Awona, of San Diego, California, produced many of the copies in eighteen-point type.

Researchers are advised to remember that Harrington often used the same data for different categories of his records. Kinship terms, for example, may be found among phonetic notes, in a semantic arrangement of notes on nouns, or in a semantically arranged vocabulary in slipfile form.

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1. Gardiner is erroneously spelled "Gardner" throughout the notes.
VOCABULARY
This section contains terms extracted from Young and Morgan's *The Navaho Language*, which were reheard principally to obtain Kiowa and Hano\(^2\) equivalents. Information is occasionally included from Harrington's Apache and Tewa notes. A brief typed vocabulary, semantically arranged, contains scattered grammatical material.

VOCABULARY SLIPFILE
Also arranged semantically is a slipfile of terms based mainly on *An Ethnological Dictionary of the Navaho Language*. It contains annotations and relevant excerpts from the Harrington-Young correspondence. Plant names with Young's annotations are based on W. L. Jepson's *A Manual of Flowering Plants of California* (1925) and Washington Matthews' *The Navajo Names for Plants* (1886). Of the twenty semantic categories, the sections on animals, animal parts, plants, and placenames are particularly substantial. Supplementary notes on botanical terms are filed separately and described below (see "Records Relating to Ethnobotany"). The series "Ethnographic Notes" contains some Chaco Canyon placenames.

DICTIONARY NOTES AND SLIPFILE
Lexical terms from the Bureau of Indian Affairs' "Navajo Phrase Book" were obtained from Willard Beatty and sent by Harrington to Young for rehearsings. One section of the phrase book was not annotated. (See also "Extracts from Secondary Sources.")

Navaho entries with Kiowa equivalences were apparently taken from a manuscript for a dictionary by Young; they were cut out and pasted onto large sheets and further annotated by Young, with the assistance of Adolph Bittany; correspondence indicates that this may have taken place in April and May 1937.

Two miscellaneous groups of entries are in Navaho/English. One in Harrington's hand is a brief "A" to "Z" glossary; the other covers only the letters "P," "S," "T," "W," "X," and "Y" and the terms are typed and mounted on cards.

2. Hano is presently referred to as "Arizona Tewa."
nal,” which covers only articles, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and postpositions.

Miscellaneous notes include excerpts from the Harrington-Young correspondence for the years 1937, 1938, and 1941; a small section of unsorted grammatical data; information from other linguists such as Father Berard Haile, Bernard Bloch, and Edgar H. Sturtevant (abbreviated “Sturt”); lecture notes from Eugene A. Nida dated August 17, 1940, at the Linguistic Institute, Camp Wycliffe, Sulphur Springs, Arkansas; bibliographic notes; and notes on informants.

GRAMMATICAL SLIPFILES

A further substantial body of grammatical material is found on large slips. Harrington hand copied some notes; others were typed and pasted, one item to a page. There are data on verb paradigms (including some for “Little Bear Primer”) and on particles.

Individual items of information from Young’s voluminous correspondence, not otherwise interfiled, were also cut out and pasted or copied on separate slips. Part of this section is a further rehearing by Young of Morice’s The Carrier Language.

Another group of notes records comparisons with several southern Athapascan languages, evidently based on Young’s notes, vocabulary items, correspondence, and other undocumented material. Harrington also used the slipfile format to index questions which he had earlier sent to Young, again with one question on each slip.

REHEARINGS OF LINGUISTIC DATA FROM SAPIR, HOIJER, MORICE, AND REICHARD

The most extensive set of notes in this series consists of rehearings of Edward Sapir’s linguistic terms by Young in 1940 and 1941. How Harrington obtained the notes and who supplied them to him is uncertain. Kenneth L. Pike of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the Wycliffe Bible Translators had access to a set in Ann Arbor but suggested to Harrington in a letter dated August 18, 1940, that Harrington would find them too fragmentary to be of use.

Though the copied materials may be similar in content, they do not appear to be exact duplicates of the Sapir linguistic holdings at the American Philosophical Society, which were edited by Harry Hoijer and donated by Morris Swadesh. Nonetheless, field notes and correspondence show conclusively that Harrington had copies of Sapir’s notes and that Young commented on them at least between October 8, 1940, and March 15, 1941. More than three hundred terms were annotated. Another set of approximately two hundred were typed one to a page but were not annotated; these have not been filmed.

Parenthetically, Harry Hoijer, a student of Sapir’s, remarked in his article, “The Southern Athapascan Languages,” that the “Navaho forms and most of the Hupa and Sarcee quotations are from Dr. Sapir’s unpublished lists of stems and prefixes which he has kindly placed at my disposal” (p. 75). He again used Sapir’s collections for “Navaho Phonology” (1945).

Young also reheard terms from Hoijer’s Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache Texts late in 1940. George E. Hood commented on Hoijer’s “The Southern Athapascan Languages,” possibly at about the same time. There are typed excerpts from Young’s May 1938 letters regarding Morice’s The Carrier Language and miscellaneous linguistic information given by Hood and reheard by Richard Long. Other miscellaneous rehearings are with Alfred Sanchez (abbreviated “Alf.” or “Alfredo”), Willietto Antonio, George Hood, and Robert Young (September 1939); and with Howard Gorman, Albert Sandoval, and John Charles (1939). There is also a rehearing with Henry Tsosie of terms from Gladys A. Reichard and Adolph Dodge Bittrany’s Agentive and Causative Elements in Navaho (1940), including some excerpts from the book. Harrington recorded information from a number of informants, apparently at the home of Richard Van Valkenburgh in 1939. Finally, in February 1941, he reheard the vocabulary of Pedro Bautista Piño with Howard Gorman.

RECORDS RELATING TO ETHNOBOTANY

A package of notes with Navaho names for plants, handwritten by Harrington, was apparently sent to Young at the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, on October 6, 1939. Many were annotated by Young. The sources of the botanical names were not documented but presumably they were culled from several published works, and possibly from original data lent to

3. Harrington referred to this as the “1812 Navaho vocabulary”; Robert W. Young does not believe that the twelve terms comprising this list are Navaho.
Harrington by colleagues or friends. There is a small set of slips in an unidentified hand which was excerpted from Washington Matthews' article, "The Navaho Names for Plants."

Harrington copied Navaho words from a manuscript which had been supplied to Willard Beatty by Father Berard Haile and re-heard them with informant "M" in March 1939. He also checked the Navaho names for plants and minerals given in Stella Young's 1940 article, "... Navajo Native Dyes."

A set of index cards contains Francis H. Elmore's scientific and Navaho names for plants, supplemented by translations and Harrington's annotations which may date from September 1939. Elmore published *Ethnobotany of the Navajo* in 1944 and Harrington reviewed it in the same year.

Many informants were involved in the ethnobotanical study. Those named include Roy Merton, Charles K. Shirley, Sam and Benjamin (Benny) Tilden, Alex (possibly Alexander Anderson), Grace McCrea (also spelled "McCray"), Alfred Sanchez, Mrs. Bia, Mrs. Nona-bah Gorman Bryan, Norman, and Cliff Rose.

**ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES**

This series includes notes, vocabulary, and illustrations on the structure of dwelling places as well as some information on the mythic origins of the Navaho. Many of the illustrations are by Charles Keetsie Shirley. On the same subject is a set of cards in Young's hand which was sent to Harrington at Fort Wingate in August 1939. At Harrington's request, Young also translated what appears to be a lesson on hogans, possibly a section of a proposed text for instructional purposes. A group of Chaco Canyon placenames were given by Ed Henry in June 1939; several others were extracted from various secondary sources.

Other ethnographic subjects briefly covered are the Hoop and Pole game, a social and economic survey questionnaire, White Hat's funeral (1939), the Lord's Prayer as recorded by Berard Haile, and notes on Sandoval's sound recordings. Malcolm Farmer supplied nonlinguistic information and there is a small set of highly miscellaneous ethnographic and historical notes.

Some of the informants involved include George Hood, Willietto Antonio, Howard Gorman, and Sam Tilden. Ray Hánosa provided several Moencopi-Hopi notes.

**TEXTS**

In 1936 Robert W. Young sent to Harrington bilingual texts which he had collected. They were written with interlinear translations and followed by a précis in English. Titles include: "Deer and Coyote," "Where the People Came Out," "A Wedding Ceremonial," and "The Woman Who Changed into a Bear."

A recording session on October 31, 1949, with Dick Left, Richard Long, and Harry (not further identified) provided Navaho songs, ceremonies, and legends. Harrington's notes supply the identity of the discs and peripheral information such as the gestures accompanying the songs. Some linguistic annotations are interspersed. The discs described in the notes have not been located.

**DRAFTS AND NOTES RELATING TO PRIMERS**

Harrington's first interest in primers dated back to December 1920 when, in a report to bureau head J. W. Fewkes, he mentioned his desire to complete a Serrano primer. According to correspondence and field notes, Harrington suggested a primer project to promote bilingual literacy among the Indians of the Southwest in a conversation with John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1923. The subject was mentioned again in a letter of May 1934, in which he suggested that he be named the director of a linguistic education program. Collier preferred to set up an advisory committee to study the matter.

In June 1936, Harrington corresponded with Willard Beatty, head of the education division of the Indian Service, in an attempt to resurrect the project. By June 17 he believed he had devised a simple, practical system for publishing interlinear texts — right down to the type and typewriter to be used. In July he attempted to involve his colleagues Richard Van Valkenburgh and Leonora Curtin in the preparation of a Navaho primer, although they only worked on it a month at most. In September Reginald Fisher, an associate of Edgar L. Hewett, recommended Robert W. Young as a collaborator for the project. On July 17, 1937, Harrington mailed the first of his primer material to Young for further input and correction.

During the course of their work together from 1937 to 1939, Harrington and Young prepared drafts for two primers, "Little Bear Primer" and "Spotted Dog Primer," a pre-primer (probably the so-called "Doda Primer"), and a playbook or cut-out book. Despite an
assurance that at least both of the major works were to be printed, none of these primers was ever published.

Harrington was detailed to Fort Wingate in July 1939 to assist with the Office of Indian Affairs primer program. At this time he and Young served as translators for a set of four primers in the “Little Herder” series. Harrington was also credited with developing the “Harrington – La Farge phonetic system” utilized in the three-volume set entitled Little Man’s Family. His interest remained alive at least until 1942 when the third and fourth volumes of the “Little Herder” series were published.

**Published Primers**

The “Little Herder” series of primers was published by the Education Division of the Office of Indian Affairs and edited by Willard Beatty, director of the division. A teacher in the Indian Service, Ann Nolan Clark, wrote the English versions; Harrington and Young provided the Navaho translations. The “Spring” and “Autumn” volumes (1940a-b) were published in September 1940, and the “Winter” and “Summer” ones (1942c-d) in January and February of 1942.4

For each of the four volumes there are several draft versions and notes in the handwriting of Harrington, Young, and Clark. The principal linguistic informants were George Hood, Willietto Antonio, Charles Shirley, Norman, Mrs. Angell, and “M.”

Among the papers relating to the “Little Herder” primers are Harrington’s notes for a lecture launching the primer project and an introductory paper (which included some Navaho history and phonetics) by Harrington, Young, and author and Indian rights activist Oliver La Farge.

Also published in 1940 was Clark’s “Who Wants To Be a Prairie Dog?” (1940d) for which Young, Willietto Antonio, and Harrington again provided the Navaho version. Their original drafts and notes are contained in this section.

Harrington and La Farge were given credit for the simplified Navaho alphabet used in another 1940 Office of Indian Affairs three-volume primer series titled “Little Man’s Family.” This was probably the first of the Navaho primers. Willietto Antonio and Young served as translators on the project. There are no linguistic notes specifically related to this set among Harrington’s papers.

**Unpublished Primers**

Harrington’s “Little Bear Primer” was never published, although he and Young produced a wealth of material for it. Harrington apparently began work on it before July 1937 and was nearing completion of at least two volumes by April 1938. According to Young, the project was subsequently abandoned when it was learned that bears are a taboo subject for the Navaho.

The material begins with preliminary notes and drafts and continues through to instructions on type style and printing costs. Included are draft versions in various stages of completion; notes of collaborating translators Robert Young and Adolph Bittany; rehearsings with Howard Gorman, George Hood, and Cecil (no last name given); and texts to be used in successive primer lessons.

There are mock-ups of the primer which indicate how the text was to be integrated with illustrations, playbooks, and songs. Numerous sketches by Joelle Danner are among the papers. Evelyn C. Danner provided nonlinguistic aid. Other linguistic consultants were Bittany, Chee Dodge, Richard Long, and “M.” One draft is labeled “Telegraph Pole” version and another “Post-telegraph Pole.” The latter was mounted by “Δ” and proofread by “Α,” symbols which have not been positively identified.

Harrington and Young collaborated on two other primers each approaching, but not culminating in, publication. For the “Spotted Dog Primer” there are drafts, notes, lessons, and numerous illustrations. Artwork was contributed by Ann Rosenblooth, a Mr. Wilson, and the Navahos George Hood, G. Sandell, Andrew Tsinajini, and Charles Keetsie Shirley. The few dated notes range from December 1937 to 1940. A small section contains information on silversmithing and weaving.

“Doda Primer” evidently progressed at the same time. Drafts, notes, and water-color illustrations are included. Hood is the only informant named in the notes.

A Harrington manuscript on “Wall Newspaper Titles” and the ensuing notes presumably refer to a bilingual educational method.
describing Navaho daily life. The written material was to be augmented by sketches of the activity described in the titles. Charles Keetsie Shirley and Howard Gorman are named as informants. No dates are included. This type of output, however, may have been part of Harrington's primer work for the B.I.A. beginning in July 1939, or it may have resulted from time spent on the Navaho Reservation between August and mid-November of 1940.

**WRITINGS**

**Published Articles**

In this section are notes for Harrington's "Southern Peripheral Athapaskawan Origins, Divisions, and Migrations" (1940c). The article is based on a variety of secondary sources. There are preliminary drafts and notes for the Navaho portion of “Earliest Navaho and Quechua” (1944a) coauthored by Robert W. Young. The drafts for two book reviews (1945m-n) are also part of this category. They include commentary on Francis H. Elmore’s Ethnobotany of the Navajo and Robert W. Young and William Morgan’s *The ABC of Navaho* (1944).

**Unpublished Papers**

Drafts and notes for “Navaho Mouthmap” (1936) contain information supplied by Berard Haile (abbreviated “Fr. B”), extracts from correspondence with Young, and indication of the initial collaboration with Willard Beatty on a Navaho alphabet.

Drafts, notes, photographs, and sketches for “The Indian Dog Comes into His Own” emerged from John Collier’s interest in breeding back the American Indian dog. The earliest dated correspondence is from 1935; most of the notes were written in 1938 with the aid of Young who was then employed at the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Fort Wingate. Bibliographic information is interspersed.

“What Light Can Navajo Throw on Indogermanic Reconstruction?” is a self-explanatory title. A preliminary typed draft dated October 1940 and the reading notes indicate that the bulk of source material came from Franz Boas, Karl Brugmann, Hermann Hirt, and Edgar H. Sturtevant.

A short article prepared in 1945 on “The Name Navajo” traces the initial appearances of the name in documents on the early Spanish expeditions to the Southwest, with brief references to more recent secondary sources. Some notes are included with the draft.

There are typed drafts for “The Navajos Learn To Write,” written with Oliver La Farge in August 1941; “A Little Grammar of the Navaho Language: A Textbook for Use in Indian Service Schools on America’s Largest Reservation,” coauthored by Young (March 17, 1940); and “Navajo or Navaho” (no date). Also undated is a one-page draft with notes on “Bean, Blanket and Juniper Among the Navajo Indians.”

**EXTRACTS FROM SECONDARY SOURCES**

Extracts from certain secondary sources have been microfilmed because they contain annotations by either Harrington or Robert W. Young or because they are not readily obtainable as published sources. Included in the file are several annotated pages of *Morphology of the Navajo Language* (1938) by Alexander Black, a trader at Fort Defiance, and paste-ups of terms from the Franciscan Fathers’ *A Vocabulary of the Navaho Language*, annotated mainly by Young. Also included are an undated typed manuscript which W. W. Hill sent to Harrington inviting his criticism as well as notes and excerpts from the “Navajo Voice News” (1936) with translations by Berard Haile.

The file contains field data and writings by Morris Swadesh, Mary Haas Swadesh, and Richard F. Van Valkenburgh. The material from the Swadeshes consists of original notes on phonetics, grammar, and comparative terms from various Athapascan languages. Some are handwritten, some typed. From Van Valkenburgh are two typescripts and a list of titles of articles for which he had manuscripts in various stages of completion.

The last identifiable group of notes relates to a Navaho-English phrase book prepared by the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs (1938–1939). The file includes a questionnaire and responses for compilation by the O.I.A. of a Navaho-English dictionary. The questionnaire was sent for input to Navaho Agency personnel to develop a vocabulary of modern terms to deal with such subjects as agriculture, employment, and dentistry. Extensive correspondence with numerous Indian Service employees does not include any letters to or from Harrington. (Letters in this file are not part of Harrington’s correspondence file.)
This series also contains several items from unidentified sources. There are typed extracts on such subjects as hunting, games, and dwelling places as well as a group of brief miscellaneous notes.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Among the subjects covered in this series is a comparison of Navaho with other Indian languages. Informants for this section whose names do not appear elsewhere in the field notes are not listed as “persons contacted by Harrington.” There are brief notes on trips made in 1940, a list of the names of non-Indians, miscellaneous correspondence, and notes which are neither linguistic nor ethnographic.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON
Linguistic Informants

NAVAHO
Alec
Alex (Alexander Anderson?)
Mae S. Angel (Mrs. Angell)
Willietto Antonio
Harry B.
Alfred Begay
Scotty Begay
Mrs. Bia
Adolph Dodge Bittany (spelling in Reichard/Bittany book; Harrington spelling: Bitanny)
Mrs. Nonabah Gorman Bryan
Hoskie Johnson Burnside (Hoskie)
Cecil
John Charles
Cruz
Curley
Danny (“Indian boy who came to visit”)
Chee Dodge
Thomas H. Dodge (son of Chee Dodge)
Roy Dunn (“white boy who talks Navaho”)
Howard Gorman (?)

Informants of Robert W. Young (not contacted by Harrington)
Jimmie Gleason
Monte Lope
William Morgan (also collaborator)
Walter Shirley
APACHE (LIPAN)
Howard Soontay
APACHE (WHITE MOUNTAIN)
Philip Cosen
Raymond Loco
COSTANOAN (RUMSEN)
Isabelle Meadows (Iz.)
HOPI (MOENCHOP)
Ray Hanos
KIOWA
Perry A. Keahtigh
LAGUNA
Francis Paisano
Nonlinguistic Informants

- Norman Adams
- Mr. & Mrs. John Y. Keur
- Malcolm Farmer
- Roberts (on birds, ruins, found by Judd)

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

A.
- Lucy Wilcox Adams
- Willard Beatty
- Bernard Bloch
- Mrs. Bernard Bloch
- Leonard Bloomfield
- Ann Nolan Clark
- John Collier
- J. Milton Cowan
- Evelyn Danner (Ev.)
- Joelle Danner
- Francis H. Elmore
- Reginald G. Fisher
- Allan Harrison Fry, Catholic University
- E. R. Fryer
- Father James A. Geary, Catholic University
- Mary Haas (Mrs. Morris Swadesh)
- Berard Haile
- Arthur E. Harrington (A.E.H.)
- Awona Harrington
- William Hill (Nibbs)
- Charles F. Hockett
- Homer H. Howard
- Arvilla Johnson
- Oliver La Farge, president, American Association on Indian Affairs

Gerhardt Laves
Truman Michelson
Eugene A. Nida
Paul H. Oehser
Kenneth Pike
Ann Rosenbloth
G. Sandell
J. Milton Snow (Jack)
Moses Steinberg
Matthew W. Stirling
Edgar H. Sturtevant (Sturt.)
Morris Swadesh
Mrs. Morris Swadesh (Mary Haas Swadesh)
Tuttle
Ruth M. Underhill
Richard F. Van Valkenburgh
Charles F. Voegelin
Arthur Woodward (Art.)
Robert W. Young (Y.)

FOR PROJECT TO BREED BACK THE INDIAN DOG

Carter
Dr. W. M. Dawson
Mr. Gwynn
Dr. J. T. Jardine
Mr. Krieger [Herbert W. Krieger?]
Gouverneur Morrison
P. S. Peberdy
S. R. Speelman
A [Danner or Dodge?]

NOT IDENTIFIABLE AS TO INFORMANTS OR COLLABORATORS

- Mr. Hadley
- Wright

(Some may have been personnel, both Indian and nonnative, at the Navaho Agency.)

**SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON**

*Black, Alexander*

1938  *Morphology of the Navajo Language.* [Unpublished paper.]
Boas, Franz

Brugmann, Karl, and August Lehien

Clark, Ann Nolan
1943 *Young Hunter of Picuris.* ... Chilocco, Oklahoma: Printing Department, Chilocco Agricultural School.

Elmore, Francis H.
1944 “Ethnobotany of the Navajo.” *The University of New Mexico Bulletin* ... *Monograph Series* 1:7:392 (whole number). [Typed draft by Reginald G. Fisher in N.A.A.]

Franciscans

Gairdner, W. H. T.
1925 *The Phonetics of Arabic.* ... London, New York, etc.: Oxford University Press.

Haile, Berard

Hewett, Edgar L.

Hill, W. W.
Ripman, Walter A.

Sturtevant, Edgar H.

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
1934 “A Navajo Speller-Reader.” [Mimeographed copy, inscribed “To Elizabeth C. Stewart,” in N.A.A.]

Van Valkenburgh, Richard F.
1938ms A Guide Book for a Historical and Geographical Map of the Navajo Country. (Published 1941; see title below.) [Copy in N.A.A.]


Young, Robert W., and William Morgan
1943 The Navaho Language; The Elements of Navaho Grammar with a Dictionary in Two Parts Containing Basic Vocabularies of Navaho and English. Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School.

Young, Stella, comp.

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John P.
1911a “A Key to the Navaho Orthography Employed by the Franciscan Fathers.” American Anthropologist n.s. 13:1:164–166.


Young, Robert W., and John P. Harrington

Clark, Ann Nolan, linguistics by John P. Harrington and Robert W. Young
1940a Little Herder in Autumn. ‘Aak’e’edgo Na’níkaadí Yazhi. Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School.


Clark, Ann Nolan, Robert W. Young, trans. and John P. Harrington, ed.


CROSS REFERENCES

There are related photographs in N.A.A.

NAVAHO

Reels 002–025
REEL FRAMES
002 0001–0461 Vocabulary
Although he published a short article on Hopi in 1945 and a review of *The Hopi Way* (1944) in 1946, his notes on this language are not extensive.

His first contact with speakers of Hopi evidently occurred in 1913, as suggested by his heading “Hopi Language. 1913.” A more precise date and location are not given, but it is possible that Harrington made a side trip to the Third Mesa during February when he was working at a number of other pueblos or that he located a speaker of the Oraibi dialect at one of those locations.

From May through September of 1926, Harrington was called away from fieldwork in northern California to assist J. Walter Fewkes, head of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in archeological excavations at Elden Pueblo near Flagstaff, Arizona. The B.A.E. Annual Report for 1925–1926 (p. 5) provides the following summary of their field activities:

> Before commencing the archeological work the chief, assisted by Mr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, cooperated with Mr. J. O. Prescott, of the Starr Piano Co., Richmond, Ind., in the recording of some Hopi songs. Through the kindness of the Office of Indian Affairs, four of the older Hopi were brought from Walpi to the Grand Canyon, where 11 katchina songs were recorded . . .

There are few field notes relative to this project and the related sound recordings have not been located.

Harrington had a second opportunity to record several short vocabularies in the dialect of First Mesa in 1939 when he and Robert W. Young were beginning joint work on Athapascan in the Fort Defiance area of Arizona. His interest in Hopi was renewed again in March of 1944 when he made a comparative study with other Uto-Aztecan languages of the Takic subfamily.

### ORAIBI LINGUISTIC NOTES

Harrington accumulated a few geographical terms in slipfile format with Bert Fredericks as his informant. He also compiled a short etymology of the village name Awatobi and a small rudimentary file of phonetic sounds. The latter referred primarily to the works of H. R. Voth in the publications of the Field Columbian Museum (later Field Museum
of Natural History). While at Elden Pueblo, Harrington elicited several Oraibi terms from Otto Lomávitu, described as an educated Indian associated with the Moravian missionaries. Kuyáwaima, an elderly Oraibi, provided information on basket-making during another interview in August 1926.

The majority of the early records in the Oraibi dialect consist of numbered pages of Harrington's handwritten notes which emerge as a combination of vocabulary, phrases, and grammar in the early stages of development, followed by a brief text on Coyote with interlinear translation. Pages 38, 39, and 40 contain a selected number of terms in Zuni. There is one brief mention of an individual named Ignacio but it is not clear whether the vocabularies originated with him. The elicitation was based partly on a rehearing of a typed “Oraivi Vocabulary” found accompanying the handwritten notes. Harrington was in California in 1912 and early 1913 and was engaged in various projects, one of which was copying manuscripts at the Bancroft Library, a possible source of this material.

WALPI LINGUISTIC NOTES
Harrington’s Walpi data from the work in 1926 and 1939 are of a much less systematic nature. A pocket-sized notebook which he used while at the Grand Canyon contains notes from a brief survey of possible informants, random vocabulary items from Percy Hilling, and an outline of the sequence of songs performed by kútka, the chief of Walpi, and others. Also recorded during this period are additional lexical items, possibly obtained from a man named Sam, and five pages describing a placename trip which Harrington made from Polacca to Holbrook.

The material from 1939 consists of notes from several brief interviews with Walpi speakers encountered in the Fort Defiance area. On September 27, 1939, Harrington recorded one page of placenames from the son of Tom Polacca, an interpreter at First Mesa in the 1880s and 1890s. Additional placename data were obtained from an unidentified Hopi speaker at the home of Jack Snow. Following each of the vocabularies are copies which Harrington made of the names in 1944 in order to locate them on a map by Van Valkenburgh (1941). Three pages of miscellaneous vocabulary from an unidentified source also date from the 1939 period.

NOTES ON PHONETICS
Probably at the time of his comparative study of Hopi and other Uto-Aztecan languages, Harrington made a number of observations on the phonetics of the language. These were recorded in the form of a “Hopi Mouthmap.” Secondary sources referred to were Parsons (1936), Trubetskoi (1939), Whiting (1939), and Whorf (unspecified works). The mouthmap appeared in Hewett, Dutton, and Harrington’s The Pueblo Indian World (1945).

WRITINGS
This series comprises preparatory notes and drafts in various stages of completion for Harrington’s writings on Hopi. From 1945–1946 are notes, handwritten drafts, and finished typescripts of his review of The Hopi Way by Laura Thompson and Alice Joseph, as well as the article “Note on the Names Moqui and Hopi.” Both of these were published in the American Anthropologist. There is also a typed draft of an unpublished note, intended for release in Indians at Work, titled “Hopi Discov- ered To Be Most Nearly Akin to Northern Paiute.”

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Dating from both the periods around 1922 and 1939 are a number of pages of miscellaneous notations. These contain observations of an ethnographic nature, bibliographies, and brief extracts from secondary sources. One set, consisting of comments on seven “landnames,” was obtained from an informant referred to as “Hopi at Jack Snow’s.” Also included is correspondence dated 1914 requesting information on Hopi rocks and a related photograph (originals in files of correspondence and photographs).

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON
Linguistic Informants
Hopi (Oraibi)
Bert Fredericks
Ignacio (?)
Otto Lomávitu
John Peabody Harrington

Hopi (Walpi)
Percy Hillings
Mr. Polacca
Sam (?)

Nonlinguistic Informants
“Hopi at Jack Snow’s”
W. Templeton Johnson
Kuyáwaima

Sources Consulted by Harrington

Dorsey, George Amos, and H. R. Voth

Fewkes, J. Walter

Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed.

Parsons, Elsie Clews

Thompson, Laura, and Alice Joseph

Trubetskoi, Nikolai Sergieevich

Van Valkenburgh, Richard F.

Voth, H. R.

Publications by Harrington

Harrington, John P.

Cross References

See also “Zuni” and “Southwest General” for additional material related to Hopi. See descriptions of notes on Uto-Aztecan groups in SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA/BASIN for comparative study of Hopi with those languages. There are related photographs in N.A.A. and sound recordings on wax cylinders at the Library of Congress.

Hopi

Reel 026

<table>
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As early as 1919, Harrington claimed a linguistic relationship between Zuni and a putative Tano-Kiowan-Keresan-Shoshonean stock, and the main thrust of his Zuni material lies in the development of that theory. In 1929, at the suggestion of Edgar L. Hewett, he was authorized by the B.A.E. to work with University of New Mexico students at a summer session in Chaco Canyon. Correspondence and reports indicate that he accumulated the bulk of his original Zuni notes at that time, later reorganizing them at various intervals in Washington, D.C., with an eye toward producing a vocabulary and grammar that would clearly demonstrate affinity among these languages. Harrington also recorded several hundred kymograph tracings. Those that remain are too fragile and dark for microfilming but are preserved at N.A.A.

The principal informants in 1929 were Charles and Dick Nachapani (Natcapanih) and Charlie Cly. Harrington called one of the Nachapani brothers “the prince of all Zuni informants;” which one is uncertain.

Harrington’s enthusiasm over the amount of Zuni notes collected in 1929 suggests a wealth of original material. The Zuni collection, while reasonably substantial, does not match Harrington’s description in content or size. It is more a compendium of information excerpted from secondary sources, from his own notes in the languages he believed akin to Zuni, and from his own Zuni notes, all in about equal proportions. Add to this the fact that in February 1953 he sought permission to review Zuni material still stored at Albuquerque with the elderly Nachapani, and a question arises. Was Harrington overstating his 1929 accumulation, or are there more original notes somewhere in Albuquerque?

FIELD NOTES
The earliest field data which Harrington obtained on Zuni was recorded in the form of three brief vocabularies. One, dated February 20, 1915, was elicited from George Piro. Harrington indicated that another list of Zuni terms was “copied for Mr. Judd, 1 summer of 1919.”

1. Neil M. Judd, a colleague at the B.A.E.

Southwest

but does not identify the source. A third gives the Indian names of several informants and ethnologists.

Brief intermixed vocabulary and grammar notes were taken in the field from Nachapani in June and July 1929. A few Navaho comparisons were added.

VOCABULARY
Zuni terms are in Harrington’s semantic arrangement and are most numerous in the animal and animal parts categories. Other categories include age/sex, material culture, phenomena, placenames, plants, rank, relationship terms, religion, time, and tribes names. Most of the original material was obtained in 1929 in New Mexico where Charles or Dick Nachapani was his principal informant. He later reorganized this material in Washington in two stages, one prior to June 1941, and one probably in the early 1950s.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
Harrington followed the same semantic arrangement he used for the vocabulary notes, interlining and comparing Tewa, Kiowa, Hano, Taos, Acoma, and Cahuilla terms. The material stems from his original notes in these languages and contains references to his publications in Tewa ethnography and ethnogeography. Perry A. Keahtigh was cited as the Kiowa informant and Adan Castilla as the source for Cahuilla terms. Juan is the only Tewa speaker mentioned by name in the notes, although other Tewa informants undoubtedly contributed to the original notes used in the many comparisons.

Also interfiled are excerpts from Ruth L. Bunzel’s four papers on Zuni ethnology published in 1932 and from her grammatical sketch published in 1935 as part of Franz Boas’ “Handbook of American Indian Languages.” Other entries come from compilations of Nahuatl from the works of Horatio Carochi and Alonso de Molina. Other terms labeled “Gatschet rev’d by Hodge” may refer to B.A.E. ms. 2870 in which many of Gatschet’s approximately 200 Zuni/English vocabulary slips contain annotations by Frederick W. Hodge. Harrington also tapped Matilda Coxe Stevenson’s “The Zuni Indians” (1904) for further comparisons. Kymograph tracings are mainly a comparison of Zuni and Navaho lexical terms; because this material is extremely fragile, it has not been filmed.
GRAMMAR
Consisting of notes only, Harrington’s Zuni grammatical material was probably assembled in Washington for correlation with his own notes on other languages and with notes from secondary sources to be compiled into a comparative grammar. Most of Harrington’s original Zuni material was derived from his fieldwork with Nachapani in June and July of 1929.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR
Correspondence indicates that Harrington’s first draft of a comparative grammar was written in 1944 and was to be titled “Zuni Discovered To Be Hokan.” Many of the notes which precede it, however, were interfiled later (probably in the early 1950s) and stem from his original field notes in Zuni, Tewa, and Kiowa. Also included are a lesser number of Taos and Aztec expressions. Harrington utilized the same sources as those found in the grammatical notes, relying most heavily on Bunzel’s “Zuni.” Another version of the manuscript has the modified title “Zuni, Tanoan, Kiowa Comparisons: Zuni Discovered To Be Hokan.” It is edited in red pencil and the first page has the annotation “Returned by request of author, C. F. V[oegelin]”.

RECORDS RELATING TO ETHNOBOTANY
Harrington copied the scientific terms from Wooton and Standley’s Flora of New Mexico (1913), one to a page. He then interfiled similar information from Stevenson’s “Ethnobotany of the Zuni Indians” (1915) and added linguistic annotations. An internal note indicates some of the work was done at the Library of Congress on June 4, 1950.

ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES
Harrington’s Zuni files of an ethnographic nature are brief. He paraphrased random information from Matilda Coxe Stevenson’s The Zuni Indians. This work is frequently referred to in the notes as “Zuni Book.”

WRITINGS

Notes for Published Articles
These are notes used in “Name of Zuni Salt Lake in Alarcon’s 1540 Account” (1949) and in “Trail Holder” (1949).
Sources Consulted by Harrington

Bunzel, Ruth L.
"Zuni Katcinas." Ibid. 837–1086.
"Zuni Origin Myths." Ibid. 545–610.
"Zuni Ritual Poetry." Ibid. 611–836.

Carochi, Horacio

Cushing, Frank Hamilton

Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

Michelson, Truman

Molina, Alonso de

Stevenson, Matilda Coxe

Publications by Harrington

Harrington, John P.

Cross References

There are related botanical specimens in N.A.A.

Zuni
Reels 027–030

Field Notes
Vocabulary
Comparative Vocabulary
Grammar
Comparative Grammar
Records Relating to Ethnobotany
Ethnographic Notes
Writings
Acoma / Laguna / Santo Domingo

Although Harrington’s accumulation of material relating to Keresan is not large, his field notes and reports indicate a continuing interest in these languages. He worked with Mrs. L. S. Gallup on a Cochiti census as early as June 1, 1909, and his last Keresan monograph, a treatise on the name of Acoma, was published in 1949. He added linguistic and ethnographic data at various intervals during those forty years.

In 1919, and again in 1929, he sought to establish a relationship among Keresan, Kiowa, and Zuni. He was among those who lectured on Acoma at the Chaco Canyon Field School of the School of American Research in July 1929. Between February 1944 and August 1945, Harrington and Bertha P. Dutton exchanged Laguna information in the course of their collaboration with Edgar L. Hewett on the 1945 publication entitled *The Pueblo Indian World,* for which Harrington wrote the two appendices. Dutton supplied Harrington with the names of several Keresan informants who were in military service in the Washington, D.C. area.

VOCABULARY

Harrington’s field notes include data from an informant identified only as “L. A. Alb,” copies of Acoma slips lent to Harrington by Father Jerome in 1913, and a Keresan vocabulary copied by Carobeth Harrington Laird. No source is named for the last item nor is the material dated, although the assumption would be that it was copied before their 1921 divorce.

Harrington also assembled a small group of miscellaneous lexical items relative to the Keresan migration story from informant Edward Hunt. They were probably recorded at Chaco Canyon in June 1929.

NOTES AND DRAFTS

In 1944 Harrington used some of Hunt’s information as a questionnaire in his work with Johnson. There are also notes without linguistic
annotations which relate to Boas’ Keresan publications. Included among the papers is an early draft of Harrington’s published work on the origin of the name “Acoma.” The sixteenth-century sources mentioned in the draft notes are taken directly from Hodge’s “Handbook.” Johnson, Solimon, and the Navaho speaker Sam Acquilla provided further linguistic information.

A typed draft on Acoma phonetics and the meaning of the name “Queres” was evidently prepared in 1947. Another manuscript with accompanying notes and bibliography was titled “Quirix Equals Kastica.” It is undated. Neither paper was published.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Some of the correspondence, phonetic notes, and word lists that Bertha P. Dutton sent Harrington are included. There are also handwritten condensations by Harrington (not annotated) of George H. Pradt (1902) and excerpts of miscellaneous ethnographic information from Matilda Coxe Stevenson (1894).

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON
Linguistic Informants
ACOMA
L. A. Alb.
Edward Hunt
James Johnson
Calvin Solimon

COCHITI
John Dixon (Juan de Jesús Pancho)

LAGUNA
Edward Hunt
James Johnson
Francis Paisano
Calvin Solimon

KIOWA
Perry A. Keahtigh (Keah., Kigh)

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON
Anonymous
n.d. Laguna Hymnal and Prayer Book. [Copy in N.A.A., probably given to Harrington by Father Jerome.]

Boas, Franz

Buechel, Eugene
1939 A Grammar of Lakota, the Language of the Teton Sioux Indians. St. Louis, Chicago, etc.: Planographed by John S. Swift Co., Inc.

Bunzel, Ruth Leah
IV /42

John Peabody Harrington

Franciscans


Gatschet, Albert S.


Harrington, John P., and Robert W. Young


Hewett, Edgar L., and Bertha P. Dutton, eds.

1945 The Pueblo Indian World; Studies on the Natural History of the Rio Grande Valley in Relation to Pueblo Culture . . . with Appendices: The Southwest Indian Languages and The Sounds and Structure of the Aztec Language, by John P. Harrington. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico and the School of American Research.

Hodge, Frederick W.


Parsons, Elsie Clews


Pradt, George H.


Sapir, Edward


Stevenson, Matilda Coxe


PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John P.

1949 "Haa'k'o, Original Form of the Name of Acoma." El Palacio 56:5:141–144.

Southwest

ACOMA/LAGUNA/SANTO DOMINGO

Reel 031

REEL FRAMES

031 0001–0348 Vocabulary

0549–0402 Notes and Drafts

0403–0419 Miscellaneous Notes

Cochiti

Harrington's notes on Cochiti are scanty. They appear to have been collected during the latter half of 1909 when he was working out of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on a fellowship for the School of American Archaeology.

VOCABULARY

This material consists of a short general vocabulary in slip form taken from John Dixon in September 1909, and a vocabulary of primarily geographic terms, also provided by Dixon (Juan de Jesús Pancho). The numbers one to ten are given in the Santo Domingo dialect.

ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

In 1909, Harrington recorded a sizable amount of ethnographic material with a number of nonlinguistic informants, principally Mrs. L. S. Gallup and Marcial Quintana. Mrs. Gallup and Harrington compiled a Cochiti census from an unidentified source dated July 1, 1909. She also had worked earlier with Matilda Coxe Stevenson.

NOTES AND DRAFTS

These notes were apparently intended for future publication. "The Stone Idols of Cochiti" is in both manuscript and typescript forms and was written at the request of Edgar L. Hewett. A second brief manuscript touches on Cochiti history and language.
SKETCHES
The few sketches, two in water color and two consisting of rough pencil outlines, include masks and regalia. The artists are not identified.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

**Linguistic Informants**

*Cochiti*

John Dixon (Juan de Jesús Pancho)

**Nonlinguistic Informants**

Mrs. L. S. Gallup

Marcial Quintana

CENSUS RECORDS

Harrington copied census records for the Jemez Pueblo from an unidentified source. Some are copied into a notebook, but the most substantive material is found on annotated pages with detailed ethnographic and linguistic information. Harrington added the individuals' Indian names with translations into English, and tied together family relationships. Field notes indicate that he accumulated this information prior to March 9, 1910.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

**Linguistic Informants**

*Jemez*

Juan Pedro Coloque

E (if applicable to Jemez)

S (if applicable to Jemez)

José M. Toledo
**Isleta / Isleta del Sur / Piro**

When Harrington was based in Santa Fe, New Mexico, especially during the years 1909 and 1910, he collected information on a broad range of Southwest Indian languages. Some field notes relative to the Isleta, Isleta del Sur, and Piro languages are in the form of a comparative vocabulary and remain filed together to maintain integrity. Although some terms are loosely connected to two of Harrington's publications (1909a and 1910c) on the Piro and Taos languages, the greatest number are in Isleta.

Harrington's wife, Carobeth Tucker Harrington, collected a substantial set of Isleta notes in June 1918. The following month she brought them to Taos, where Harrington was then working, and they form part of this series.

**VOCABULARY**

Harrington utilized a typed copy of John Russell Bartlett's Piro vocabulary (B.A.E. ms. 485b) as a basis for eliciting data during his fieldwork. His handwritten annotations to the manuscript include a column of Isleta terms from Mary Chontal (obtained in Albuquerque in 1909) and a column of Isleta del Sur words from Ponciano Juin. Vittoriano Pedraza, a Piro, evidently also reheard the material. Harrington made use of the same word list in his article “Notes on the Piro Language.”

A separate vocabulary was recorded from the Isleta del Sur speaker Mariano Colmenero. The notes also give the names of other Piro speakers, Santo Domingo and Santa Clara informants, and some of Bartlett's informants.

**NOTES AND DRAFTS**

Brief notes on names collected about 1909 and 1910 are mainly Isleta but relate loosely to “Notes on the Piro Language” and to “An Introductory Paper on the Tiwa Language, Dialect of Taos, New Mexico.”

From July 1946 to July 1947 Harrington was in Washington and among other endeavors, he prepared an article titled “Tihuex is Isleta, Quirix is San Felipe.” He consulted a wide assortment of sources on early Spanish expeditions in the Southwest translations of old Span-
ish manuscripts, and critical works. Related bibliographic data form a cohesive part of this section. While there is some linguistic content, the origins and early spellings of Tiwa names and the location of early habitations are the main themes of the unpublished monograph. James Johnson, an Acoma Indian, reheard some of the Tiwa terms.

Another undated proposed article is titled “Tihuex Equals Puaray,” for which Harrington consulted many of the same sources.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Correspondence with professor Louis C. Karpinski, Marjorie F. Tichy, and Gordon Vivian relates to Harrington’s paper “Tihuex is Isleta.” Copies of random material from an unidentified Gatschet notebook, a few slips in the Sandia dialect, and brief notes in the Santo Domingo dialect (probably written at a much later date) complete the miscellaneous section.

LINGUISTIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC SLIPFILE OF CAROBETH TUCKER HARRINGTON

An internal note within Carobeth Harrington’s Isleta slipfile indicates that the slips were probably culled from her field notes of 1918 and were arranged during the time that she was at Taos. Her informants were Luis Abetta, Maria Chihuihui, and Felicitas Jiron. It was not Tucker Harrington’s habit to assign code names to her informants, which causes some difficulty in identifying the initials marked on some slips and on each page of drafts described in the series below. “Fa,” “Fb,” and “Lb” could, however, be reminders of who provided the information, or from which source she sought rehearings. “Mc” could refer to Matilda Coxe Stevenson’s notes on the Southwest which were in John Harrington’s possession.

The material contains linguistic, grammatical, and ethnographic information. Jesús Chihuihui was interviewed for kachina names; José Pali (Chihuihui?) was also mentioned as an informant. Both names also appear in John Harrington’s Isleta notes. The color plates referred to in the notes appeared in J. Walter Fewkes’ “Hopi Katsinas...” (1904).

WRITINGS OF CAROBETH TUCKER HARRINGTON

The series contains proposed monographs, dated 1920, and one undated article (probably 1919) by Carobeth Tucker Harrington, which were prepared from field notes she accumulated in June 1918. Her handwritten notes form a part of the collection.

The first part of her monograph “Isleta Language; Texts and Analytic Vocabulary,” (former B.A.E. ms. 2299a) is divided into eight texts in Isleta with Spanish or English translations. One-half of the vocabulary section is semantically arranged; the balance is analyzed according to grammatical forms.

Another monograph with a linguistic focus was “The Isleta Pronoun” (former B.A.E. ms. 2299b). It consists of extensive tabulations and meticulous examples of pronoun usage.

The typed, undated manuscript titled “Southern Tiwa Katsinas” provides ethnographic lore surrounding the kachina cult. Included are crayon illustrations in color sketched by native artists. No informants are named, perhaps due to the secret nature of the ceremonies and dances. Some annotations by John Harrington appear on the drawings. He reported receipt of this manuscript in February 1919. The draft and notes relative to it were formerly cataloged as B.A.E. ms. 2306 and part of ms. 2308.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY JOHN AND CAROBETH HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

ISLETA

Luis Abetta
Jesús Chihuihui (José Pali?)
Maria Chihuihui
Mary Chontal (María)
Felicitas Jiron
L. (not further identified)
L. E. (not further identified)
José Pali (Chihuihui?)

ISLETA DEL SUR

Mariano Colmenero (Colminero)
Ponciano Juin (Ponciano Olgini?)
Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

Lansing B. Bloom
Francis Elmore
Frederick W. Hodge
Louis C. Karpinski
H. J. Spinden
Marjorie F. Tichy
Gordon Vivian

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Bartlett, John Russell

Fewkes, Jesse Walter

Gatschet, A. S.


Gibbs, George

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John P.


CROSS REFERENCES

See also “General and Miscellaneous Materials” for additional Isleta linguistic data.
Picuris

In 1928 the Bureau of American Ethnology published Harrington’s “Picuris Children’s Stories with Texts and Songs.” Helen H. Roberts transcribed the music and wrote a detailed analysis of the songs. Harrington had proposed an interlinear translation as the most efficacious format, but the article appeared with Picuris and English on facing pages. Rosendo Vargas dictated the linguistic information and rendered the songs. Virtually all of the Picuris material on file is related to the publication and most of it constituted former B.A.E. mss. 2298, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, and 2572.

DRAFTS AND NOTES FOR PUBLISHED TEXT

Contained here is Harrington’s handwritten manuscript with interlinear English translation for “Picuris Children’s Stories...” Also on file are typed copies in the Picuris language and separate typed English renditions. The scope of the material extends to nonmythological textlets and a subseries on Picuris customs.

Most of the notes reflect the various stages of development of the final publication. They are both written and typed on large sheets and on slips and they encompass a brief glossary of Picuris terms (not published) and some grammatical and ethnographic elaborations.

Field notes indicate that Harrington worked with Vargas in the summer of 1921, having possibly laid the groundwork for these sessions late in 1920. Preparation and translation of the notes for publication began upon his return to Washington in April 1922 and they were ready by late 1924. Proofs were in hand in 1926, at which time Harrington also translated Roberts’ songs. There are notes, music, and galleys for the songs, but no notes for Roberts’ forty-eight page analysis among the papers. According to the field notes, a Mrs. Mullen drew the Giant and Elf illustrations facing page 326. Many of the titles were reworded in the final publication.

The series includes galley proofs of the manuscript. In addition, there are handwritten notes for the glossary, comments on phonetics, and notes to the printer.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Notes include some Taos comparisons, mainly based on Harry S. Budd’s Taos vocabulary (B.A.E. ms. 1028). Vargas, apparently fluent in Picuris and Taos, provided the Taos terms. Translations of the Lord’s Prayer and of the hymn “Nearer My God to Thee” are on file, but only the former appeared in the publication. Also included are Harrington’s comments on the notes of H. J. Spinden.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

PICURIS

Rosendo Vargas

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

Helen H. Roberts, ethnomusicologist, Yale University

H. J. Spinden

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Budd, Harry S.


PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John P., and Helen H. Roberts

CROSS REFERENCES
See also “General and Miscellaneous Materials” for additional Picuris linguistic data. There are related sound recordings on wax cylinders at the Library of Congress.

PICURIS
Reel 037
Drafts and Notes for Published Text [includes former B.A.E. mss. 2298, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, and 2572]
Miscellaneous Notes

Taos

The first indication of Harrington’s work among the Taos Indians comes from his financial records of September 20, 1909, to January 15, 1910, when he was based in Santa Fe and doing fieldwork in various languages of the Southwest. Peak periods of in-depth work on Taos, sometimes in the field and sometimes in Washington, D.C., appear to be 1909–1911, 1918–1922, 1926–1930, and 1944–1945. Joe Lujan (abbreviated “L.”) and Manuel Mondragon (“M.”) were the principal informants, with Mondragon helping from 1910 to 1927. There are references to a trip which Harrington made with Margaret Tschirgi and F. E. Betts to the ruins east of Taos on September 30, 1928, but there are no further explanatory notes.

Mutual professional respect had arisen between Harrington and Matilda Coxe Stevenson of the Bureau of American Ethnology, at whose ranch he spent six weeks in the autumn of 1908. He was in possession of a large body of her original notes on southwestern Indians at the time of her death in 1915 and planned to arrange, annotate, and publish them. Her material on Taos appears in an unpublished historical and ethnographic manuscript titled “The Taos Indians.”

Carobeth Tucker, Harrington’s wife from 1916 until their divorce in 1921, contributed an extensive analytical Taos grammar.

FIELD NOTES
Harrington prepared slips for semantic arrangement. Many of the terms were used in the draft of an unpublished grammar, with some orthographic variations. The use of “q” for “kw” suggests an early date, possibly 1909–1910 (former B.A.E. mss. 2209 and 2290pt.). An early vocabulary is comprised of Harrington’s comparative Taos terms used in his article “Notes on the Piro Language” (1909a).

From former B.A.E. manuscripts 2290pt., 2292pt., and 2296 come several categories of miscellaneous field notes. Included are a vocabulary elicited in 1910, typed and annotated notes which collate much of the information written on slips, and miscellaneous slips—some dated 1920, some probably earlier— which contain brief Picuris comparisons. Data encompass placenames, tribenames, ethnographic terms, and some grammatical elaborations.

There is a group of field notes which appears to be Taos with Isleta comparisons. This is a tentative identification still subject to the scrutiny of linguists, who are not presently in complete agreement. The physical condition and type of paper used indicate that these notes may have been recorded during the period 1909 to 1911.

GRAMMATICAL AND SEMANTIC SLIPFILE
A set of slips, formerly cataloged as B.A.E. mss. 2318 and 2295pt., fills four boxes. Field notes and reports suggest that this comprehensive body of material may have been accumulated, annotated, and rearranged over a period of time ranging from 1909 to 1928.

One group of slips is dated 1916. In 1918, Harrington drafted a report which mentioned abundant Taos grammatical material and a thoroughly explored vocabulary. As late as 1927 he still planned a publication which would include both grammar and vocabulary.

The largest section of the file was arranged by Harrington according to grammatical categories and is especially substantial on verb and pronoun usage. Another group of slips is semantically arranged; some phonetic, ethnographic, and historical material is interjected.
Many slips are labeled “Ta.9,” a possible reference to Harrington’s fieldwork on Taos in 1909. No explanation has been discovered for the numerical designations in the upper left-hand corners. Harrington distinguished between prefix variations by underlining them in different colors, a system which is obviously lost in microfilming. Researchers are advised, therefore, to refer to the original material if clarification is required.

GRAMMAR
This section includes tabulations in English of pronoun prefix material which give an excellent indication of Harrington’s methodology for accumulating slipfiles. Taos slips deal with pronoun usage, verb paradigms, and sentence structure. These are early notes, probably dating from 1909 to 1911. Manuel Mondragon was the principal informant.

Of three drafts of manuscripts on Taos grammar, only one was published. “Ambiguity in the Taos Personal Pronoun” (1916a) (former B.A.E. mss. 2293pt. and 4682pt.) was condensed from another draft of an unpublished, more comprehensive grammar (former ms. 4682pt.). A draft of a paper on numerals is filed with some of the original field notes from which it evolved (ms. 4681). Informants and dates for these writings are not well documented, although a report of the Bureau indicates that Harrington had prepared a manuscript on the Tiwa languages in July 1918.

Other miscellaneous notes on phonetics and morphology were evidently made in 1944 or later.

Another major subsection of this series consists of a draft of over 500 typed pages of a comprehensive grammar by Carobeth Tucker Harrington. The manuscript (former B.A.E. mss. 2307 and 4680), titled “Grammatical Analysis of the Taos Language,” is dated 1920. The fieldwork for the paper was done in Taos during July and August of 1918 with informants Lujan and Mondragon. A partial and preliminary draft and notes reveal some annotations by John Harrington, who also was in Taos at the same time working with the same informants.

DICTIONARY
Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology show that Harrington was working on a Taos dictionary in July 1928 and again in June and July 1929. As late as 1944 he referred to a Taos dictionary of 100 printed pages, so presumably he amassed the basic material over a period of time.

Some entries in the dictionary are followed by the notes from which they evolved. Slips with data were clipped by Harrington to long sheets. For microfilming purposes, clips had to be removed and, where necessary, the editor has added lexical terms in brackets to the slips to indicate to which larger pages they were originally clipped.

The Taos-English section is in alphabetical order according to the first sound of the base. Although the English-Taos section gives the English word first, it follows the alphabetical order of the Taos term according to Harrington’s list of initial symbols. The English-Taos pages are numbered from 1 to 1829.

A file of Taos bird names, apparently intended for incorporation into the dictionary, involves slips in Harrington’s writing pasted to sheets that repeat the information, sometimes with varying orthographies, in the hand of copyist Hilda Kurze. She also copied a small group of plant names. Correspondence with Mrs. Kurze indicates that she made some dictionary copies in August and September of 1928. These also are in Taos-English and English-Taos. Filed with this material is a list of the scientific names for Taos birds; annotations were supplied by Florence Merriam Bailey and Vernon Bailey. (See “Studying the Mission Indians of California and the Taos of New Mexico” [1929c].)

A separate list of postpositions and a small set of miscellaneous dictionary entries follow the main sections.

LINGUISTIC NOTES
A substantial body of linguistic notes (former B.A.E. mss. 2292pt. and 2295pt.) including grammar, vocabulary, and textual material was apparently accumulated in July and August of 1918 with Lujan and Mondragon as informants. Harrington reported a collection of 750 pages of linguistic material in his annual report to the Bureau in 1919 and could well have been referring to these notes. At least a portion of the material was collected with the assistance of his wife Carobeth, and a number of pages are in her hand. The pagination evidently underwent several reorganizations and is therefore somewhat chaotic.

Other material resulted from comments on George L. Trager’s “The Kinship and Status Terms of the Tiwa Languages”
(1943) and on Elsie Clews Parsons’ Taos Pueblo (1936). Relationship
terms, age and sex nouns, personal names, rank nouns, and tribenames
are mentioned.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL NOTES
Harrington’s unfinished manuscript on “The Taos Indians” (former
B.A.E. ms. 3073) reflects in part his possession of a substantial amount
of the field notes of Matilda Coxe Stevenson. Correspondence and
reports indicate that he probably began arranging her Taos material in
1918 and, by 1922, had typed copies ready for publication. Any Ste­
venson material that does not contain original annotations by Harring­
ton has not been microfilmed but is available in N.A.A.

Preparation of a manuscript which also included Harrington’s
1908, 1909, 1911, 1918, and 1919 notes probably began in early 1927.
An internal note in the draft typed by Hilda Kurze suggests that prog­
ress was still underway in 1930. The Stevenson contribution is mainly
ethnographic while a few pages are the work of her husband, James.
Informant Tony Romero is the source for the clan names.

For historical data, Harrington relied on published sources,
especially early Spanish documents for which he supplied original
translations and throughout which some Picuris history is interwoven.
The bibliographic information for the historical sources is interspersed
throughout the notes.

Harrington’s working notes follow as closely as possible the
order of the manuscript’s table of contents. Included are Mrs. Kurze’s
copies of the Spanish histories, some typed and some handwritten.

Excerpts from Blanche C. Grant’s Taos Indians (1925) with
Harrington’s annotations and comments relate to history and customs.
Notes for a review of another Grant publication undoubtedly
were taken from her manuscript. The title given Grant’s book in Harring­
ton’s typescript is Taos, An Outpost on Old Trails. In 1934 Grant
published When Old Trails Were New, the Story of Taos. Despite discrepancias
in the title and in chapter numbers, Harrington’s notes and Grant’s
book follow parallel order, they are alike in content, and, in addition,
Harrington was acknowledged in the foreword.

There are miscellaneous notes on dances (former ms.
2292pt.). A few random ethnographic notes on slips are written in
English.

TEXTS
Contained in a series of texts are stories of Wolf and Deer and two
versions of the Lord’s Prayer with grammatical notes. Also included is
the Tanoan linguistic diagram (former B.A.E. ms. 2292 pt.) used in
Harrington’s “An Introductory Paper on the Tiwa Language, Dialect
of Taos, New Mexico” (1910c). José Lopez and Santiago Mirabel pro­
vided the Taos terms used in this publication.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON
Linguistic Informants

Taos
José López
Joe Luján (L.)
Santiago Mirabel
Manuel Mondragón
Tony Romero
R[osendo?] Vargas [informant for Picuris]

Tewa
David Dozier

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents
Florence Merriam Bailey
Vernon Bailey
F. E. Betts
Carobeth Tucker Harrington
Fred Harvey
Edward P. Hunt
Hilda Kurze
L. Pascual Martinez
James Stevenson
Matilda Coxe Stevenson
Margaret Tschirgi

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Bancroft, Hubert Howe
lishers.
Bandelier, Adolph F.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Students of

Curtis, Edward S.

Espinosa, Aurelio M.

Grant, Blanche C.
1925 Taos Indians. Taos: Santa Fe New Mexican Publishing Corporation.

Hackett, Charles W.
1911 “The Revolt of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico in 1680.” The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association 20:2: 93–147.

Healey, Ettie M.

Martin, Horace

Parsons, Elsie Clews

Thomas, Alfred B.

Trager, George L.

Twitchell, Ralph E.

Williston, Samuel W. and H. T. Martin
1897–1900 Some Pueblo Ruins in Scott County, Kansas. Transactions of the Kentucky State Historical Society (Kentucky Historical Collections)6:124–130. [Superseded by Kentucky Historical Quarterly.]

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON
Harrington, John P.

CROSS REFERENCES
See also “General and Miscellaneous Materials” for additional Taos linguistic data. There are related photographs in N.A.A.

TAOS
Reels 038–049
REEL FRAMES 038 0001–0819 039 0001–0204
Field Notes [includes former B.A.E. mss. 2290pt., 2292pt., 2296, and 2309]
Tewa

Harrington's study of the Tewa languages began in July 1908 under the auspices of the School of American Archaeology (S.A.A.) in Santa Fe, and his interest in the Tewa Indians continued into the late 1940s. Accumulation and organization of notes fall generally into three time frames. The early period can be dated between 1908 and 1916 when Harrington worked first for the Museum of New Mexico as assistant curator, then for Edgar Lee Hewett of the S.A.A., and, from December 1914, as ethnologist for the B.A.E. Six of his publications are based on the notes from this period. In October 1910 he spent several weeks on a tour of Tewa country securing placenames from large numbers of informants. The principal informants for the entire early period are Ignacio Aguilar and Santiago Naranjo (also called “Jim”). Adolph F. Bandelier’s Final Report . . . (1890–1892) is the most frequently used secondary source (also identified in the notes as “Br.” and “Afb.”).

Dating from a middle period in 1927 is a substantial body of material recorded during sessions in Washington with Eduardo Cata. The informant was described by Harrington as an educated San Juan Tewa Indian. Many of the notes are actually rehearings of information from the earlier period and from his own published works, with emphasis on orthographic revisions.

With the exception of one short period (from February to July 1946), Harrington was in Washington from early 1942 until April 1949. During this third period he published “Three Tewa Texts” (1947) based on stories from Cata. The texts may have been received from Cata during the middle period, but the notes represent a rehearing in the 1940s with David Dozier and an informant identified only as “O.” Harrington knew David Dozier’s father and in May 1944, he wrote self-introductory letters to the son, a fluent speaker of the Santa Clara dialect, who was then in the Indian Service. Harrington also reworked and reorganized much of his grammatical information during these years in Washington. Notes indicate that he may have planned to publish a Tewa grammar.

The Tewa section includes a vocabulary, a brief dictionary, grammatical and linguistic notes, texts, and drafts and notes for published and proposed papers. Ethnographic notes relate mainly to his three ethnoscientific publications: “Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians” (1914a) with Junius Henderson; “Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians” (1916b) with W. W. Robbins and Barbara Freire-Marreco; and “The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians” (1916c). A number of linguistic and ethnographic notes were contributed by Barbara Freire-Marreco. Some of her original field notes are placed in the category of “General and Miscellaneous Materials” for the Southwest. David Dozier was both informant and collaborator although manuscripts found among the notes bearing his name apparently did not reach the publication stage.

FIELD NOTES

During the early period Harrington kept a wide assortment of linguistic and ethnographic field notes in seven books identified as notebooks X, Y, Z, M, MM, and V. He later transferred the material to individual slips and pasted certain groups of slips onto large sheets. The letters and symbols, when found on slips or notes, merely indicate the notebook from which material was excerpted. The mounted notes and the slips deal primarily with grammar and vocabulary and show a multitude of orthographic changes in one word, one phrase, or one sentence. Included in the books are notes on grammar, vocabulary, placenames,
names of persons, relationship terms, and material culture; texts con­cerning Qwiqumat, other myths, and ethnohistory of early Southwest tribes, pueblos, clans, and religion; copies of the San Ildefonso census; and other miscellaneous ethnographic information. Informants identified are Santiago Naranjo, Joe Horner, Desiderio Naranjo, Alfredo Montoya, and Ignacio Aguilar. (At various times Harrington identified Joe Horner as either a speaker or student of Picuris, as a “Yuma Dreamer,” or as a “Yuma shaman.”)

A small group of slips (former B.A.E. ms. 4678pt.) include material copied from various B.A.E. manuscripts all identified by Harrington as to “ms.” number. Some contain information excerpted from a 1909 letter from Matilda Coxe Stevenson. Other miscellaneous material includes a random vocabulary and a few grammatical paradigms, possibly intended for comparison with Taos.

VOCABULARY
In this section is a group of slips identified as Rio Grande vocabulary with some Santa Clara terms specified as such. Other handwritten slips are mounted one to a page and are of almost the same linguistic content. One group of large sheets and slips covering a wide variety of terms follows Harrington’s numerical order, with many slips bearing duplicate identifying numbers. Harrington marked animal and plant vocabularies “A” and “P” respectively (former B.A.E. ms. 4678pt.) with some linguistic insertions. The information was collected during the early period.

Harrington copied a small file of Spanish loanwords in Tewa from Eduardo Cata’s material. Cata had apparently taken the terms from a Lansing Bloom list which has not been identified. A few terms are annotated.

LINGUISTIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES
ARRANGED SEMANTICALLY
From many informants, Harrington recorded a few pages each of over twenty topics such as dances, estufas (kivas), pottery, societies, religion, superstitions, Tewa trails, and Tewa origins (former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.). Barbara Freire-Marreco collaborated in the accumulation of some of the material, most of which came from the many informants who contributed to the early notes. Some linguistic material is interspersed. There is a handwritten copy of the Nambe census of 1911, a description and rough sketches of the Black Mesa of San Ildefonso, and several references to Jemez, Spanish Cochiti, Spanish Hopi, Taos, Zuni, and Sia.

A collection of linguistic and ethnographic terms remains in slipfile form (former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.). Some are in various Tewa dialects such as Nambe, San Ildefonso, San Juan, and Santa Clara. A few Taos comparisons are included. The largest group is related to animal parts and animal activities. Ethnographic information includes such topics as snakes, estufas, officers and government, plants, pottery, shrines, and societies. A small group is credited to Barbara Freire-Marreco. Informants were Ignacio Aguilar, Bert Fredericks, and Santiago Naranjo. Other informants include Manuel Vigil and Bernardo Sanchez. Some information from David Dozier was interfiled at a later date.

DICTIONARY
The dictionary (former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.) is brief. It was arranged by Cata in June 1927 from his field notes taken during the early period. Part is in alphabetic order, part is devoted to adjectives with Julian Martinez as informant, and part covers adverbs with Santiago Naranjo as informant.

A second group is also arranged in alphabetic order but no particular informant is mentioned. Some related nonlexical and bibliographical material is interspersed.

RECORDS OF REHEARINGS
Harrington reheard a small selection of numbered miscellaneous terms primarily with Santiago Naranjo and probably in 1911.

The most extensive rehearsings took place in Washington with Eduardo Cata between February 19 and March 22, 1927. They are an elaboration of Harrington’s typed notes from the earlier period. Harrington and Cata developed a linguistic treatment of notes based on an unpublished dissertation on New Mexico Spanish by Aurelio H. Espinosa. Together they reworked geographic terms from Harrington’s “The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians.” The terms had been cut out of the published volume and mounted one to a page. Other miscellaneous rehearsings with Cata were more grammatically oriented.

Substantial material on San Juan/Hano comparisons, which
was reheard with David Dozier and “O,” includes placenames, tribes, names of persons, and grammatical terms. Although the rehearings probably took place about 1948 – 1949, some of the notes may have been accumulated during a February 1946 visit to Albuquerque, where Harrington interviewed Mr. Shupla, a Hano speaker. This meeting may have resulted also in his proposed article “Hano . . . Same Word as Tano.”

**TEXTS**

Three myths given by Juan Gonzales on September 1, 2, and 3, 1908 at the camp near the Stone Lions are rendered in Tewa and English with some linguistic notes. Also in both languages is an Ignacio Aguilar story recorded on September 23, 1909. Some stories probably obtained between 1908 and 1909 are in English only. Not all are complete and the continuity of some is broken due to repetitive material and interspersed corrections. There are two short Nambe myths. Eduardo Cata supplied thirteen texts in addition to the three published in 1947. These are in Tewa, most with either interlinear or parallel English translations. Harrington used pencils of different colors to insert orthographic corrections and later annotations. Whether the texts were obtained in 1927 when Cata was in Washington or during the 1940s is uncertain.

**WRITINGS**

There are substantial notes accumulated for “A Brief Description of the Tewa Language” (1910) (former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.). Harrington’s notes contain more extensive phonetic and morphological information than the final publication. Ignacio Aguilar and Julian Martinez were the main informants. Some citations proved to be incorrect and others are too cryptic to be properly identified. There is additional phonetic material as a result of fieldwork in orthography between November 1911 and June 1912, and brief notes on pronouns which may have been arranged between October 1912 and February 1913, when Harrington was working with Barbara Freire-Marreco.

There are scant notes for “The Indian Game of Canute,” published in 1912, and two sets of notes for the phonetic key which was used in general for each of the three publications in the “Ethno-” series (former B.A.E. ms. 3451).

Notes probably recorded in 1910 for “Ethnogeography” and “Ethnobotany” are intermixed and largely disorganized, although substantial in number (former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.). Additional information and some relevant correspondence for “Ethnogeography” is included (former B.A.E. ms. 3801 and 4704pt.), as well as some notes Harrington excerpted in 1946 from this publication. Harrington worked on the “Ethno-” publications under the joint auspices of the B.A.E. and the School of American Archaeology. There is a handwritten draft of the age-sex terms used in his “Tewa Relationship Terms” (1912). Further material apparently intended for publication covers such categories as sense verbs, colors, and adjectives.

Contained in this section are a handwritten draft and the galleys for “Meanings of Old Tewa Indian Placenames Around Santa Fe,” published in 1919, and a draft with notes for “Old Indian Geographical Names Around Santa Fe” (1920). Drafts and notes for “Three Tewa Texts” include insertions of additional information provided by David Dozier and “O.”

There are five sets of drafts for proposed articles. “Ablaut in the Tewa Language of New Mexico” (1912) is an elaboration of the phonetic material used in “A Brief Description of the Tewa Language.” “Some Aspects of Tewa Indian Placenames” was written in 1920. Undated are “Hano, Indian Pueblo of Arizona, the Same Word as Tano” (former B.A.E. ms. 4521pt.), “Santa Fe at Northern Edge of Tano Country,” and “The Tewa Pueblos.”

Eduardo Cata submitted or sold an essay to the B.A.E. (former ms. 4704pt.). It is titled “Phonetics of the Tewa Language” and dated January 5, 1927. The title page, bill of sale, and notes in Harrington’s handwriting, and some possibly in Cata’s are on file. Informants Mr. and Mrs. “O” also contributed information.

Harrington and David Dozier co-authored two unpublished articles on Tewa tones — “Tewa Tones” and “The 3 Tone Accents and the 1 Non-tone Accent of Tewa.” There is overlapping material in each paper. Library requests and correspondence suggest that they organized this material in 1948. Each draft is followed by related notes. “Tewa Tones” includes Dozier’s list of Tewa speakers. Two other proposed papers deal further with tones, one an argument for the existence of Kiowa tones in the Tewa language.

At this same time, Harrington apparently was engaged in a further reorganization of his Tewa notes into a grammar for possible
public. An outline reveals, however, that not all contemplated
sections were developed. The notes are most complete for phonetics
and nouns. With informant “O” he recorded grammatical information
from “Three Tewa Texts” (1947) and also rechecked material from “A
Brief Description of the Tewa Language.”

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
These notes are mainly from the early period. Some of the information
came from Ignacio Aguilar. There is a small selection of Jemez, Ute,
and Taos equivalences. Also included are a diagram of Tewa color
symbolism (former B.A.E. ms. 1790), a reproduction of a San Juan
Pueblo religious painting, and a very short bibliography.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

TEWA

Ignacio Aguilar
Andres
Boneficio (Tesuque)
Juan Cana
Eduardo Cata (San Juan)
Mrs. Crowe
C. Dieguito
David Dozier
Juan Gonzales
Crescencio Martin (Cr.)
Julian Martinez
Pascual Martinez
Alfredo Montoya (San Ildefonso)
Mario Montoya
Rafael Montoya
Tomas Montoya (San Juan)
Vivian Montoya
Desiderio Naranjo
José Manuel Naranjo (may have been informant of Barbara
Freire-Marreco)

Southwest

Santiago Naranjo (Jim) (Santa Clara)
Mr. and Mrs. O.
Agapito Peña (San Ildefonso)
Lorenzo Portrillo (Santa Clara)
Diego Roybal (San Ildefonso)
Bernardo Sanchez
Tsire Senko (Nambe)
Manuel Vigil (Nambe)
Virgil (Tesuque)
Hopi (Oraibi)
   Bert Fredericks
Picuris
   Joe Horner (also identified as “Yuma Dreamer” and “Yuma
   Shaman”)
Taos
   Mrs. A. G. Divine

Nonlinguistic Informants

John Dixon (Juan de Jesús Pancho)

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

Judge A. J. Abbott
Eduardo Cata
Kenneth M. Chapman
Dr. Y. R. Chao
Jacqueline Danner
Frances Densmore
Nathan Dowell
David Dozier
Adele Fields
Barbara Freire-Marreco
Phine Earle Goddard
Junius Henderson
Edgar Lee Hewett
Mr. Jeancon
Mr. J. C. Nusbaum
Wilfred W. Robbins
Mr. H. J. Spindlen
Matilda Coxe Stevenson
Mrs. Swasco
SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Bandelier, Adolph F.
1890–
1892
The Delight Makers. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company.

Espinosa, Aurelio M.
1909

Hodge, Frederick W., ed.
1910

Powell, John Wesley
1891

Stevenson, Mathilda Coxe
1894

Westermann, Diedrich
1912
The Shilluk People, Their Language and Folklore. Philadelphia: The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John P.
1910a

1912c

1912d

1916c

1908:29–636. Also published in Papers of the School of American Archaeology 40.

1919a

1919b
"Studies of the Kiowa, Tewa, and California Indians." Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Explorations and Fieldwork in 1918:70:2:118–120.

1920b

1947d

1949c

Harrington, John Peabody and Junius Henderson
1914a

Robbins, W. W., John Peabody Harrington, and Barbara Freire-Marreco
1916b

CROSS REFERENCES

See also "General and Miscellaneous Materials" for additional Tewa linguistic data. There are related photographs in N.A.A. and sound recordings on wax cylinders at the Library of Congress.

TEWA

Reels 050–057

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Field Notes [includes former B.A.E. ms. 4678pt.]

Vocabulary [includes former B.A.E. ms. 4678pt.]

Linguistic and Ethnographic Notes Arranged Semantically [includes former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.]

Dictionary [includes former B.A.E. ms. 4704pt.]

Records of Rehearings
General and Miscellaneous Materials

Certain notes in this series encompass the Southwest as an entity; others constitute small files of miscellany which do not relate directly to the preceding sets of field notes. Few precise dates are assigned to this section of material as it is based on information accumulated over an indefinite period of time.

ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTES RELATING TO ELDEN PUEBLO

In 1926 Harrington was called to assist J. W. Fewkes at the excavation of ruins at Elden Pueblo near Flagstaff, Arizona. This series comprises the journal entries which Harrington made on an almost daily basis between May 27 and August 27, 1926. There are two sets of notes—the original handwritten ones and a typed copy which was submitted to Fewkes on November 10, 1926 (former B.A.E. ms. 6010). The journal contains brief notes, sketches of pits and artifacts, references to photographs, and names of associates; there are no significant linguistic or ethnographic data.

LINGUISTIC NOTES

Linguistic notes relating to the Southwest consist of a comparative list of Taos, Picuris, Isleta, Tewa (San Juan), and Tanoan numerals. The vocabulary is based mainly on Harry S. Budd’s B.A.E. ms. 1028.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL NOTES

While at Elden Pueblo in August 1926, Harrington interviewed several of his associates on the subject of pueblo basket-making. Dr. and Mrs.
Mexico. The content is mainly grammatical, with vocabulary items and ethnographic material interspersed. The language has not been identified.

A second set of notes consists of cards and a typed list, evidently compiled by Junius Henderson. The data include animal terms in Hopi (Moki), Pima, and Walapai.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

Acoma and Laguna
Edward Hunt
James Johnson
Hopi
Tom Polacca’s son

Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

Dr. and Mrs. Colton
Bertha P. Dutton
Barbara Freire-Marreco
Mr. Gladwin
Junius Henderson

Names of persons with whom Harrington worked on the Elden Pueblo excavation are listed in his daily journal.

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Budd, Harry S.
1886ms National Anthropological Archives.
Bunzel, Ruth Leah
Coolidge, Mary Roberts
Harrington, John P.
Hodge, Frederick W., ed.
Parsons, Elsie Clews

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

1942b “The Indians of the Southwest.” Leaflets of the School of American Research, Museum of New Mexico Santa Fe.

CROSS REFERENCES

See also “Isleta,” “Picuris,” “Taos,” and “Tewa” for additional linguistic information on these languages.
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Reel 058

Archeological Field Notes Relating to Elden Pueblo [includes former B.A.E. ms. 6010]
Linguistic Notes
Ethnographic and Historical Notes [includes former B.A.E. ms. 2291]
Miscellaneous Notes
Writings
Field Notes of Others

ABBREVIATIONS AND SPECIAL USES OF TERMS

A. unidentified associate (as in “proofread by A.”)
Ac. Acoma
acc. according (as in “acc. to . . . ”) or accusative
accts. 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)
Afb. Adolph F. Bandelier
See Also: Br.
ag (tv). agentive
Alk. or A.L.K. Alfred L. Kroeber
See Also: K(r).
Am. “American” (English as opposed to an Indian language) or modern, nonnative (as in “Am. dress”)
an. animate (as in “an. or inan.”)
an(s). animal(s)
ans. answer (frequently used with kinship terms)
app(l). apparently
art. article
asp. / aspd. aspiration / aspirated
Ath. Athapascan
aug. augmentative
Az. Aztec
B. Bay (when given by name)
B.A.E. Bureau of American Ethnology
bec. because
betw. between
bot. botanical or bought
bpl. biplural
Br. Adolph F. Bandelier
See Also: Afb.
C. Elliott Coues or Edward S. Curtis
ca. about
calld. called
c.c. carefully caught
cd. could
cf. compare (L. confer)
ch. clearly heard (as in "ch. forever" and "chpu."—
clearly heard, perfectly understood)
ck. creek
clickt clicked
coll. pl. collective plural
conc. concessive
conj. conjunction
cons. consonant
cp. / cps. / cpd. compare / compares / compared
CS. California Spanish See also: Sp(an)/Sp. Cal.
cattail cattail
cwd. coastward
cyl. wax cylinder sound recording

Southwest
d. dual (as in "d. you")
D(aw). Dawson (book on birds)
decl. declension
def. definite
def. demonstrative
dem. derivational
dervl. diameter
dict. dictionary
dif. diminutive or diminutivism
dim. diphthong(s)
dipl. directive
Dix. Roland B. Dixon
do. ditto
Dom. Santo Domingo
dpl. dual plural (as in "dpl. you" or reduplication)
dq(s). direct question(s) (as in "At least dqs. can elicit nothing further.")
dr. downriver
dsl. downslope
dstr. downstream
dup. duplicate
e. east
Eng. English
entv. entitative
equiv(e). equivalence
equiv. equative
esp. especially
eth. d. ethnobotanical dictionary
eth. dict. Franciscans An Ethnological Dictionary
etym. etymology
ev. evidently
Ev. Evelyn Danner (assistant)
See Also: Δ and ∧
extc. excerpted from
extnl. extensional
fam. family
### John Peabody Harrington

<table>
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<tr>
<td>grf.</td>
<td>grandfather (as in &quot;mat. grf.&quot; or &quot;pat. grf.&quot;—maternal, paternal grandfather)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grm.</td>
<td>grandmother (as in &quot;mat. grm.&quot; or &quot;pat. grm.&quot;—maternal, paternal grandmother)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grpl.</td>
<td>groupal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hd.</td>
<td>heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hdkf.</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen.</td>
<td>H. W. Henshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmbgbird</td>
<td>hummingbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hort.</td>
<td>hortatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrd.</td>
<td>Aleš Hrdlička</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hspg.</td>
<td>hotspring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husb.</td>
<td>husband</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Southwest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hwriting</td>
<td>handwriting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hw(y).</td>
<td>highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. / I. del S.</td>
<td>Isleta / Isleta del Sur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id(s).</td>
<td>island(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie. / ied.</td>
<td>copy / copied (as in “ie. of Gatschet Chumeto Voc.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also: n ied.</td>
<td>immediately or immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imm.</td>
<td>imperative (as in “imp. of verb”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp(era).</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impersl.</td>
<td>impersonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impt.</td>
<td>important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inan.</td>
<td>inanimate (as in “in. or inan.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inch.</td>
<td>inchoative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind.</td>
<td>indicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind(s).</td>
<td>Indian(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indirv.</td>
<td>indirective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infln.</td>
<td>information (sometimes mistakenly used for “inft.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inft(s).</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>interrvl.</td>
<td>interrogatival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter.</td>
<td>interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intr.</td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ital.</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jem.</td>
<td>Jemez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jph.</td>
<td>John Peabody Harrington (referring to himself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jrabbit</td>
<td>jackrabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>Kiowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke.</td>
<td>knows equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ker.</td>
<td>Keresan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(r).</td>
<td>Alfred L. Kroeber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also: Alk. or A. L. K.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k(w).</td>
<td>knows (as in “Ja. kw. Fiddler John” and “kw. equiv.”—knows equivalence); may also mean knows word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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John Peabody Harrington

lag. lagoon
Lag. Laguna
L. B. / L. B. P. "Little Bear Primer" (Navaho)
ldns. "landnames" (geographical terms)
lit. literally
lg. language (as in "Old Hyampom lg.")
loc. locally called (as in "hopper mortar loc. pounding basket") or locative
locnl. locational
Iw(s). loanword(s)

m. mile(s) or month or mouth of river
m.a. mentioned after (as in [placename] m.a. [name] and before [name])
manz. Sp. manzanita (botanical species)
mat. maternal (as in "mat. grf." — maternal grandfather)
mat. cult. material culture
med. medicine
Mex(s). Mexican(s)
mg. / mgless meaning / meaningless
mistrs. / mistrd. mistranslates / mistranslated
Mjh. Marta J. Herrera (granddaughter of Mutsun informant, Ascensión Solórsano, hired as copyist)
modl. modal
momy. momentarily (as in "momy. forgets")
motl. motional
ms. / msws. man speaking / man speaking, woman speaking
(usually follows kinship terms)
multv. multiplicative

n. or N. does not know (L. nescit) (as in "Inft. n." — informant does not know)
See Also: nesc. and nt. or Nt.
n. north or noun
Nat. Museum United States National Museum
See Also: U.S.N.M.
Nav. Navaho
neg. negative

Southwest

nesc. does not know (L. nescit)
See Also: n. or N.
ied. not copied
See Also: ic. / ied.
non-possl. non-possessional
nt. or Nt. do not know (L. neciunt) (as in "Infts. nt." — informants do not know)
See Also: n. or N.
num. numeral
numd. numeraloid
o's "okays" (as in "Inft. knows this word and o's it.")
o. older (as in "o. bro." — older brother)
obs. observation(s) made (as in "Obs. on bus River's End to Marshfield")
obsct. obscene
opp. opposite
orig. originally
ord. ordinal
oxy. oxytone
p. paces (as in "23 p." on map) or page
P. Piro
pan. panorama
para. paragraph or paraphernalia
Parm. Parmenter (book on birds)
parts. particles
passv. passive
pat. paternal (as in "pat. grm." — paternal grandmother)
pc. personic
pd. proofread
pdl. paradigmatical
penin. peninsula
pesp. Sp. pespibata (tobacco)
phen. phenomena (natural events)
phoned recorded on phonographic cylinders
Pic. Picuris
pl. plural
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short</th>
<th>Long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plcn(s)</td>
<td>placename(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plns.</td>
<td>plantnames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postnl.</td>
<td>positional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos. / postpsn.</td>
<td>possessive (as in “poss. pronoun”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postp.</td>
<td>perfect passive participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres.</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prim.</td>
<td>primer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priv.</td>
<td>privative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prtv.</td>
<td>prioritive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob.</td>
<td>probably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proncn. / proncs. / proncd.</td>
<td>pronunciation / pronounces / pronounced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron. / pronl.</td>
<td>pronoun / pronominal</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>pub. pts.</td>
<td>“pubic parts” (genitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quest.</td>
<td>questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra.</td>
<td>rancheria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recd.</td>
<td>received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recip.</td>
<td>reciprocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refl.</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r(eg).</td>
<td>region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reh.</td>
<td>rehearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel. / relvl.</td>
<td>relative / relational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem.</td>
<td>remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem. / rems. / remd.</td>
<td>remember / remembers / remembered</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>rhet.</td>
<td>rhetorical (as in “rhet. length”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.</td>
<td>singular (as in “s. you”) or south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sap.</td>
<td>Edward Sapir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch.</td>
<td>surely clearly heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sep.</td>
<td>separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sho.</td>
<td>Shoshonean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. I.</td>
<td>Smithsonian Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slpt</td>
<td>“slipped,” made file slips of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp(an) / Sp. Cal.</td>
<td>Spanish / California Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp. / spp.</td>
<td>species / species (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spg.</td>
<td>spring (source of water or season)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spn(s)</td>
<td>specimen(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stip.</td>
<td>stipulative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stns.</td>
<td>statenames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subord.</td>
<td>subordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subv.</td>
<td>subjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swh.</td>
<td>sweathouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syl. / syld.</td>
<td>syllable / syllabified (as in “náha’, syld. náh-ha’”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn.</td>
<td>synonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta.</td>
<td>Taos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temp.</td>
<td>temporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tho.</td>
<td>though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tob.</td>
<td>tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touched up</td>
<td>proofread, diacritical marks added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tpl.</td>
<td>triplural (more than two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr.</td>
<td>translation (especially marks words which are not cognates or true native terms but are approximations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trbn(s).</td>
<td>tribename(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trib.</td>
<td>tributary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trn. / trng. / trs.</td>
<td>translation / translating / translates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upc.</td>
<td>upcreek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ups.</td>
<td>upstream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ult.</td>
<td>ultimate (as in “ult. syl.” — ultimate syllable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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John Peabody Harrington

ungew. not known (from Ger. ungewissen)
See Also: gew.

ungld. unglottalized

univ. university

U.S.N.M. United States National Museum
See Also: Nat. Mus.

v. / vl. verb / verbal

v. / vs. / vd. volunteer / volunteers / volunteered

val. valley

Van. Richard F. Van Valkenburgh (at Los Angeles Mu-

sem)

vil. village

voc. vocabulary

Voeg. C. F. Voegelin

vow. vowel

vv. vice versa

w. west

W. Benjamin L. Whorf

wd. would

whm. whiteman or English (as opposed to any Indian lan-

guage)

Wn. Washington, D.C.

wpkr. woodpecker

ws. woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)
See Also: ms. / msws.

y. yellow (as in "y. pine")

y. younger (as in "y. bro." — younger brother)

Y. / Y. and M. Robert W. Young / Young and William Morgan

yer second person plural

yest. yesterday

yj. yellowjacket

ym. young man

Z. Zuni

Southwest

SPECIAL
gone over with informant(s) named (as in "Ascd. and

Izd." — reheard with Ascencio Solórsano and

Isabelle Meadows)

♀ cross-reference symbol

+ secondary cross-reference symbol or contrasting

form

□ ungrammatical, form not accurate or authentic (as

in "But □ p’un K’ehtfaht, one died. Have to say

p’un K’ehta.")

◊ similar form

* guess, form not verified (as in "Iz. Oct. 1934 adivina

* ri·sim.")

(See adivina above.)

# or b sharp or flat intonation contours

Δ unidentified associate, possibly Evelyn Danner (as in

"mounted by Δ")

See Also: Ev.

Δπ "Spotted Dog Primer" (Navaho primer)

λB, λBπ "Little Bear Primer" (Navaho primer)

See Also: L. B. / L.B.P.

ππu.M unidentified Navaho primer, possibly "Little Man’s

Family"

∧ “Doda primer”? (Navaho primer) Danner? Dodge?
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.

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