

THE PAPERS OF  
*John Peabody Harrington*  
IN THE  
*Smithsonian Institution*  
1907-1957

VOLUME SEVEN

A GUIDE TO THE FIELD NOTES:

*NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY, LANGUAGE,  
AND CULTURE OF  
MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA/  
SOUTH AMERICA*

EDITED BY

*Elaine L. Mills*

KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

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*Prepared in the  
National Anthropological Archives  
Department of Anthropology  
National Museum of Natural History  
Washington, D.C.*

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White Plains, N.Y.

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## Introduction

### SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THIS PUBLICATION

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 This inventory supersedes any other published or unpublished finding aids describing the collection.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

The materials described herein represent the results of John P. Harrington's study of the native languages and cultures of the west-

ern hemisphere outside of the United States and Canada. Most of the work was done either by bringing native speakers to Washington, D.C., or by examining various secondary sources, although Harrington did make several fieldtrips to Mexico, first in 1930 and again in 1950 and 1951. All of the field notes and writings were recorded during his employment as ethnologist by the Bureau of American Ethnology (1915–1954); the earliest date from 1921 and the latest from around 1952. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include some 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 Mexico, Central America, and South America 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 lin-

guist-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 provided information on linguistic services rendered. All such information, along with that gleaned from annual reports and other administrative records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was compiled in a working chronology of Harrington's life and career, a valuable summary which will be published in the cumulated edition of this inventory.

At times it was necessary to identify field notes through comparative work, with extensive use of published dictionaries, grammars, ethnographies, and maps, as well as unpublished vocabularies housed at the National Anthropological Archives and elsewhere. The problems of varying orthographies used by Harrington and other linguists sometimes made it difficult to categorize positively the linguistic data he recorded. For this reason a number of linguistic consultants were brought in to cover each of the major language families represented in the papers. (Those who worked on this section are listed in "Acknowl-

edgments.”) 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, however, large blocks of notes were totally without order, an attempt was made to find a logical method of reorganizing them. For example, a section of vocabulary elicited through the use of a secondary source was arranged to follow the order of the lexical items in that source. Time limitations required that some particularly confusing sections be left in an “unsorted” state.

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my appreciation to the other staff members of the “Harrington Microfilm Project” for their cooperation and support which have been indispensable to the success of the project. Special

thanks go to Louise Mills for her insights into Harrington’s fieldwork in this area. Her detailed analysis and indexing of his correspondence assisted in the compilation of the bibliography, the identification of informants and collaborators, and the dating of many manuscripts. My thanks go to Ann Brickfield for undertaking the preliminary arrangement of Pima and Papago materials and for checking most of the bibliographic references throughout this volume, to Ives Goddard for reviewing drafts of the series descriptions, and to Jim Glenn for acting as liaison between the Smithsonian and the publisher. In addition, I wish to recognize the invaluable assistance of Vyrdis 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.

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

Obviously of vital importance to the project have been the editorial and production staffs at Kraus International Publications and Graphic Microfilm. I especially want to thank Barry Katzen, Camilla Palmer, Kathleen Ryan, and Mickie Stengel 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 benefitted from the technical advice of Alan Bain, William Bright, and Marc Okrand, whose suggestions have improved the quality and usefulness of both the film and the guide.

Special appreciation is due Awona Harrington, Mary R. Haas, and Catherine Callaghan for their early efforts to preserve the papers and to Geoffrey L. Gamble who helped in so many ways to forward the microfilm project in its early stages. Thanks also to the numerous scholars who have written so kindly in support of the present work. The



enthusiastic encouragement of all these people has served as an inspiration in the often overwhelming task of editing such a voluminous set of papers.

A number of consultants, researchers, and information specialists deserve special thanks for their work on the field notes for "Mexico/Central America/South America." 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 James Howe and Terrence S. Kaufman for their comments and corrections on a number of sections.

I would also like to extend thanks to John P. Marr and the Harrington family for their notes of personal encouragement. Two final, special thank yous go to my husband, Bob Kline, for his continuing technical assistance and unfailing moral support; and to my father, James L. Mills, Jr., for the wonderful care he gave his new grandson while I was at work on the project.

ELAINE L. MILLS, *Editor*  
*The John P. Harrington Papers*  
*National Anthropological Archives*

## *Notes to Researchers*

### USING THE GUIDE

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

The field notes for Mexico/ Central America/ South America 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, hand-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 "Mexico/Central America/South America" 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 and sound recordings mentioned in the guide.

## USING THE MICROFILM

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

Beginning with the first original item, a digital counter appears at the bottom center of each frame for ease in locating and citing documents. The location of each section of notes for a given tribe/language is provided in the reel contents lists in this guide. A list will direct researchers to the film by two sets of digits, the first designating the correct reel and the second indicating a frame or group of frames. Thus, to locate "Documents from the Files of William Gates" under *Quiche* (008:0096-0504) turn to Reel 008, Frames 0096 through 0504.

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:

Quiche Field Notes  
John P. Harrington Papers  
National Anthropological Archives,  
Smithsonian Institution  
(Microfilm edition: Reel 008, Frame 0100)

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: hand-written 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" note and the backs of those pages where data has either been completely obliterated or crossed out and copied exactly elsewhere.

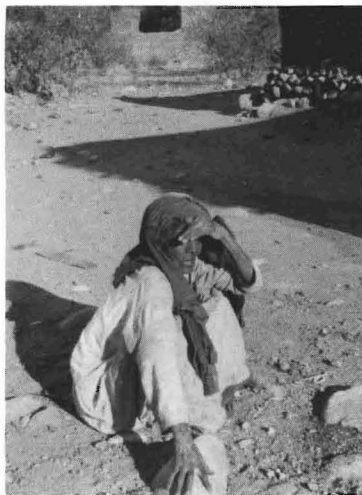
## NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

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.

*Photographs*



Seri woman and man carrying wood. Photograph possibly by Charles Sheldon. (This and all photographs except the last from *The Papers of John P. Harrington, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.*)



Eduarda Macari (spelled Majuri in the notes), one of the Oyata speakers Harrington interviewed on his travels through Opodepi, Sonora, 1930.



Albert del Villar and Lino A. Parra pictured with Harrington at the old bed of Guadalupe Lake, one of the sites visited while retracing the route of the Anza expedition, 1930.



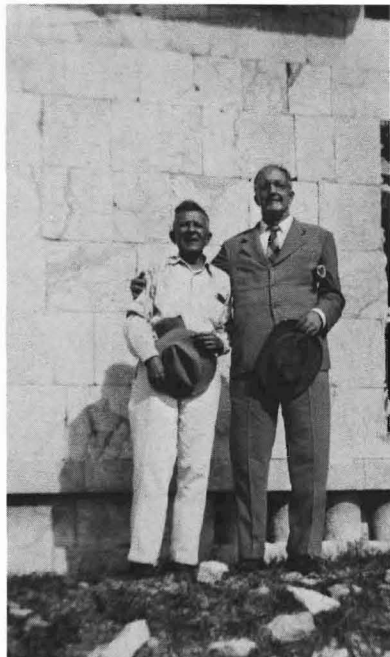
View of Arizonac Creek and Ranch taken during Harrington's study of Pima and Papago placenames, 1939.



Group of Nahuatl speakers, including informant Arcadio Sagahón (left), 1951.



Cipriano Alvaredo and William Gates using the kymograph to record Quiche vocabulary, 1922.



Harrington (right) with unidentified man at Maya ruins he visited during his work on Yucatec, 1950-1951.

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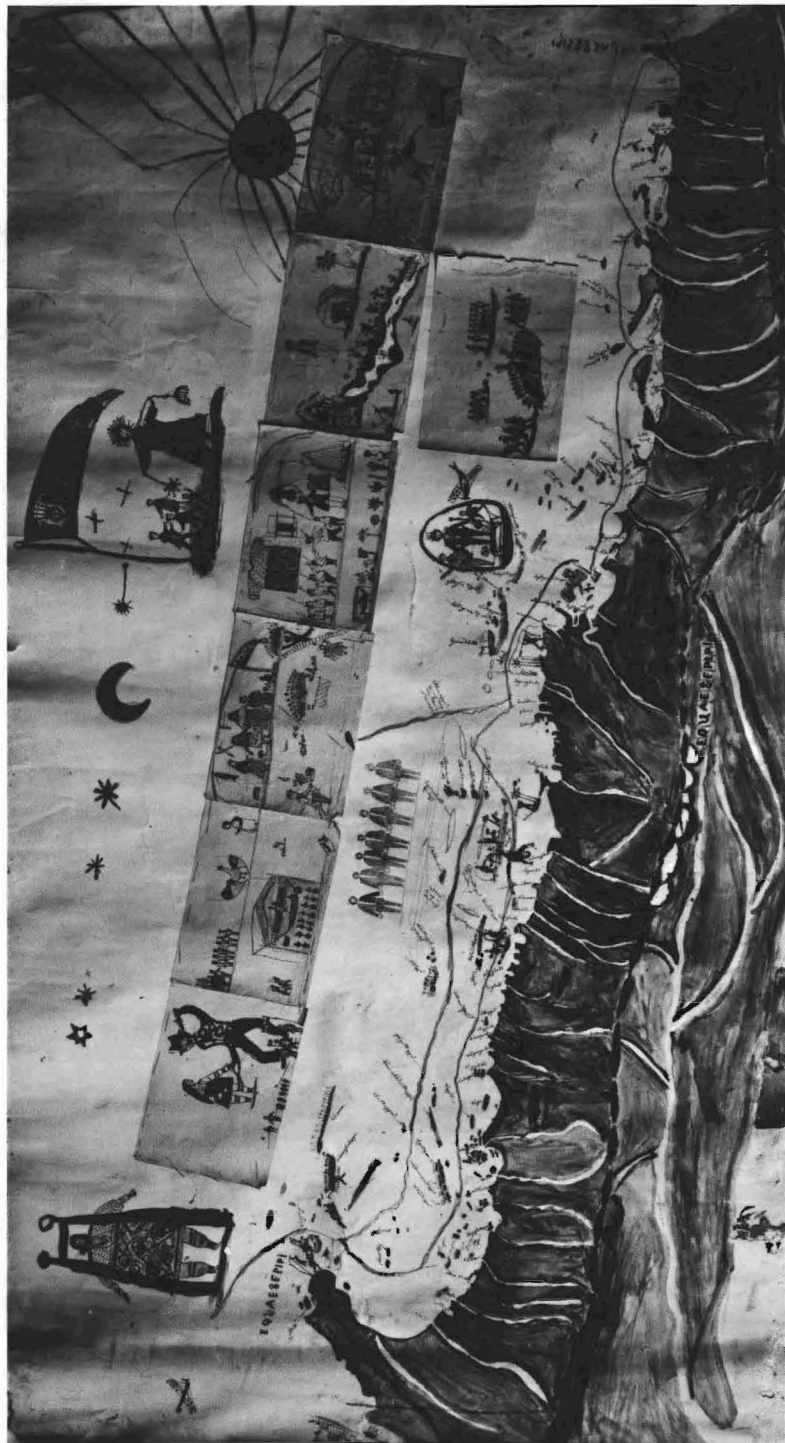


Domingo Cantón Aguilar, one of Harrington's principal informants for Yucatec, photographed while sight-seeing in Washington, D.C., 1951.



Newspaper photograph of Cuna speakers meeting with scientists in Washington, D.C., 1923-1924. Members of the Cuna party are: (1) Phillip Thompson, (2) Igwa Nigdbippi, (3) & (4) James and Alice Perry, (5) Alfred Robinson, (6) Olo Piniginya, (10) Tcippu, and (11) Margarita Campos.

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Map of the Caribbean coastline of Panama showing Cuna placenames and various persons and events. The original (former B.A.E. ms. 4490) was drawn for Harrington by Igwa Nigdibippi, 1923-1924. Negative number 44,252, *National Anthropological Archives*.

## *Series Descriptions and Reel Contents*

### *Pima / Papago / Seri / Opata*

Harrington's interest in the languages of the U.S.-Mexican border began in the early period of his work in the Southwest — around 1908 to 1911 — when he examined the work of Frank Russell and Edward Curtis on the Pima. Early in the first year of his employment with the Bureau of American Ethnology, he expressed a desire to visit the Pima Reservation, but the proposed trip evidently did not materialize.<sup>1</sup>

In 1924 Harrington hoped to participate in a National Geographic Society expedition to Lower California and Sonora for the purpose of securing linguistic and ethnographic data on the Seri. The party, headed by Charles Sheldon, was to include Harrington as linguist and his friend Paul Vogenitz as ethnologist, botanist, and zoologist. The trip did not take place, or Harrington at least did not participate in it. His only notes on the Seri were obtained from secondary sources.

1. Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent (1909-1959), Harrington to Hodge, May 15, 1915.

It was not until six years later that Harrington first traveled through the territory of the Pima and Papago tribes. In the spring of 1930, with Henry Cervantes as his assistant and chauffeur and Joe Moore as his auto mechanic, he began a placename trip following the route of the Anza expedition of 1775–1776. Departing from Salinas, California, on March 18, they proceeded by way of Yuma, Tubac, and Nogales, Arizona, to Sonora, Mexico. Harrington later reported that they had covered 872 miles of desert driving.

In the course of this placename trip, Harrington minutely described each day's route and often illustrated it with a roughly-sketched map. Included in the itinerary were stops at Casitas, Querobabi, Chupisonora, Opodepi, Camou, and Imuris. In a letter to Matthew W. Stirling giving a detailed account of his travels, Harrington mentioned interviews with the following individuals: José Santallanez (nicknamed "El Huero"), Lino A. Parra, Angel Coronado, the Reverend Ubarola (elsewhere given as "Eustaquio Ebarola"), Adolfo Islas, María Viuda de Sánchez (possibly Nazaría Sánchez de Urias of the fieldnotes), Professor Cerapio Dávila, and Rafael Curella.<sup>2</sup> Expense accounts and the notes themselves list numerous other informants.

In January 1931, Harrington received authorization to follow Anza's route through Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. His annual reports indicate, however, that he spent most of the year in California.

At a California Exposition on Treasure Island in June 1939, Harrington had occasion to record a Papago vocabulary from Manuel and Molly Williams of the Papago Reservation at Sells, Arizona. Later in the fall he worked in the area of Arizonac Ranch and Arizonac Creek recording additional Papago terms, as well as Pima placenames. His letters to the B.A.E. list Harry Karns, Joe Wise, and his son Knight at Nogales; Lucio Napoleón, a ninety-year-old Papago; Cirildo T. Soto at Sáric; and Captain Luis López, head chief of the Papago of northern Sonora, as informants.<sup>3</sup> He also mentioned making rapid progress under Mr. Jones Narcho, tribal secretary of the Papago. The notes themselves only mention Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

2. Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent (1909–1959), Harrington to Stirling, April 16, 1930.

3. Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent (1909–1959), Harrington to Stirling, November 1 and 8, 1939.

Harrington was again in the Southwest between February and July of 1946, in the Sacaton, Arizona, region. At this time most of his efforts were devoted to rehearings in the Pima and Papago languages.

### NOTES FROM SECONDARY SOURCES

Early in his career Harrington compiled a "Pima Bibliography" and extracted ethnographic information on the Pima tribe from the writings of Edward S. Curtis—a typical citation reads "C 2 118"—and Frank Russell. In addition, he extracted animal and plant names from Russell's *The Pima Indians* (1908). The data are typed with one lexical item to a page; there are very few annotations.

Handwritten notes were also taken from Curtis' description of the Papago. Additional material from an unidentified source includes a 350-page series of typed texts of songs and speeches for various occasions. Categories include invitations to neighboring villages; notes on modern songs and ceremonies; and information on agricultural growth and harvest, deer hunting, salt, curing sugar, puberty, cleansing, superstitions, war and victory, pleasure and profit, and shamanism.

### NOTES ON COURT CASE

In 1920 the court case of the *Pueblo of Santa Rosa v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior*, elicited a statement from J. Walter Fewkes on the ethnological and sociological differences between the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the Pima and Papago Indians of Arizona and Sonora. Harrington's notes on these differences and a copy of the Fewkes report are filed with this body of material. In this section men's and women's names are listed with their English meanings.

### NOTES RELATING TO SERI

Included in this series is an undated proposal for a "Lower California and Sonora Expedition" which was to be headed by Charles Sheldon for the National Geographic Society. The written purpose of the trip was to secure linguistic and ethnographic information on the Seri. There is also an information sheet from the American Consulate dated May 1924.

Harrington did not participate in the expedition but his files contain a five-page Seri vocabulary recorded by Sheldon in December 1922, two pages of notes and sketches on baskets in the "Sheldon Collection," and a few ethnographic notes mentioning Sheldon. In addition, there are six pages of notes from conversations with Mr. [George] Heye regarding Seri artifacts.

### RECORDS OF PLACENAME TRIPS

From March 18 to April 15, 1930, Harrington conducted a linked series of placename trips through southern California and Arizona into Sonora, Mexico, following the route of the famed Anza expedition of the 1700s. There are excerpts from Fray Pedro Font's diary of those travels for the period October 3 to 6, 1775, as well as references to the historical studies of Bolton.

In the course of his investigation, Harrington kept five notebooks which contain not only a sizable vocabulary of placenames but also a potpourri of peripheral information including data on geographical areas defined by the various Pima and Papago dialects. The diary of the trip—written in a mixture of English and Spanish—includes odometer readings, descriptions of the terrain, mentions of photographs taken, and sketch maps of the relative position of various sites. There are also notes of historical interest, as well as detailed floor plans and views of various churches which he visited. In addition to acquiring geographic and ethnographic material, Harrington also obtained a fairly extensive general vocabulary from Eduarda Majuri<sup>4</sup> and Lola Bermudes. The terms elicited from them—evidently in the Opata language ("Op.")—are found in notebook number four.

The notes are written mostly in pencil on fragile paper and are sometimes difficult to read. A number of pages have been retouched with blue ink. Some of the notes are in hands other than Harrington's, probably those of people he interviewed.

Over thirty native informants are mentioned in the notes and in Harrington's expense accounts of the period; some served as guides and others provided linguistic or ethnographic data. The native languages which they spoke are not always clearly identified. Among those individuals named most frequently are: Alfredo I. Campos of Hermo-

4. In a photographic caption Harrington uses the spelling "Mácarí."

sillo; Francisco C. Navarro, Comisario de Policía at Carbó; Lamberto Camou and José María Suárez of Querobabi; Lino A. Parra at Camou; Jesús Ribera; Albert del Villar; Angel Coronado, an historian at Chupisnora; Father Eustaquio Ebarola, whose notes are labeled "Durango interview"; Juan Sánchez and Guzmán Gonzales at Imuris; Rafael Salazar at Santa Ana; and Señor Carrenza of Noria; Lucio Napoleón; Adolfo Islas of Horcasitas; and Reyes Contrera, an "old Pima informant at El Wawi [Huahui]." José M. Cesma of the Bacaloea Ranch, Francisco García of Carbó, Agustín Rodríguez Guter from Batobabi, and [Leonardo] G. Aguirre and Professor José Elías Navarro of Los Pocitos were noted as being particularly helpful. See the notes themselves for listings of secondary informants.

### PIMA AND PAPAGO LINGUISTIC NOTES

On June 12 and 13, 1939, Harrington conducted two days of interviews with the Papago speakers Molly and Manuel Williams of Sells Agency, Arizona. He recorded sixteen pages of random vocabulary and notes on phonetics. In addition, they responded to queries regarding placenames. This file also contains references to and excerpts from correspondence which Harrington had with "Jones" (possibly Mr. Jones Nacho, Tribal Secretary of the Papago), Father Bonaventure Oblasser (May 16, 1939), and a Mr. McFarland. The letters contain linguistic elaborations and etymologies of a brief list of placenames.

Later in the summer of 1939 Harrington traveled to the Sacaton Agency in Arizona to continue fieldwork on the Pima and Papago languages. According to correspondence, Harrington's two-fold purpose encompassed a search for the origin and etymology of the word "Arizonac," and for those Pima/Papago placenames in Sonora which found their way into the Spanish language, beginning with early missionary times.

His first interview was conducted with Ernest McCray, superintendent at the San Carlos Indian Reservation. Mr. Rudolph Johnson, a Pima interpreter and warehouse keeper at Sacaton Reservation, was also present. Papago data were obtained from Roswell Manuel, described as an Indian policeman at Sells Agency and a deputy on the Papago Indian Reservation. In a separate session with Mr. Johnson, Harrington continued a discussion of placenames and tribenames and reheard data obtained from Luis López. (The two men had further



contact through correspondence in September 1948.) Additional information on the location of certain tribes was secured from a Pima speaker identified as Mr. King, who was an employee at Casa Grande Monument, some sixteen miles from Sacaton Agency.

During the same time period, Harrington made ethnobotanical notes on an unpublished paper on the botany of Arizona by Robert H. Peebles (also spelled "Peoples"). He also made reading notes on "Southwestern Beans and Teparies" (1912) by G. F. Freeman, of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1946 Harrington utilized a list of Pima rancherías from Hodge's "Handbook" (1910) and a map from Herbert Eugene Bolton's *Rim of Christendom* (1936) as a basis for rehearing Pima placenames with informants Simon Jackson (abbreviated "Jackson") and Henry Shurz (abbreviated "Henry"). Jackson, a full-blooded Pima, was the primary informant. Related notes include rehearsings of data from Ohue, an early informant for Chemehuevi; miscellaneous biographical references; reading notes; and a map of Arizona.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE

Harrington's file of miscellany contains correspondence from 1947 and 1948, mostly regarding tribenames. Included are copies of letters exchanged with Louis Karpinsky of the University of Michigan; J. Alden Mason; Paul Lewis, an interpreter at the Pima Agency at Sacaton; and Rudolph Johnson, whom he had interviewed some ten years before. There are also brief notes dated 1947 on maps of the Southwest. These relate to photostatic copies of maps showing routes of the early Spanish explorers. There are two pages of notes on phonetics taken from the works of Juan Dolores.

### PERSONS CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

##### PAPAGO

Luis López  
 Roswell Manuel  
 Lucio Napoleón (mentioned in letter)  
 Jones Narcho, Tribal Secretary (mentioned in letter)  
 Cirildo T. Soto (mentioned in letter)

Thompson (son of Luke Thompson)  
 Manuel Williams  
 Molly Williams

##### PIMA

Simon Jackson (Jackson)  
 Rudolph Johnson  
 Ernest McCray, Superintendent, San Carlos Indian Reservation  
 Henry Schultz (Henry)  
 Thompson

#### *Nonlinguistic Informants*

Harry Karns (mentioned in letter)  
 Mr. King, employee at Casa Grande Monument  
 Robert H. Peebles (Peoples)  
 Joe Wise (mentioned in letter)  
 Knight Wise (mentioned in letter)

#### *Informants on Sonora Trip*

[Leonardo] G. Aguirre  
 Lola Bermudes  
 Lamberto Camou  
 Alfredo I. Campos (Campos)  
 Mr. Carrenza  
 José M. Cesma  
 Reyes Contrera  
 Angel Coronado  
 Professor Cerapio Dávila  
 Reverend Eustaquio Ebarola (Father Ubarola)  
 Francisco García  
 Guzmán Gonzales  
 Adolfo Íslas  
 Eduarda Majuri (Mácarí)  
 Lucio Napoleón (Luc.)  
 Francisco C. Navarro (Navarro)  
 Professor José Elías Navarro  
 Lino A. Parra  
 Jesus Ribera  
 Augustín Rodríguez Guter  
 Rafael Salazar

Juan Sánchez  
 José Santellanes (Santallanez, El Huero)  
 José María Suárez  
 Albert del Villar (Vill.)  
 María Viuda de Sánchez (Nazaría Sánchez de Urias)

*Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents*

Henry Cervantes, assistant and chauffeur for Sonora trip  
 J. Walter Fewkes  
 George Heye  
 Rudolph Johnson  
 Dr. Louis C. Karpinsky  
 Thomas H. Kearney  
 Paul Lewis, Interpreter, Pima Agency, Sacaton, AZ  
 J. Alden Mason  
 Joe Moore, assistant and auto mechanic for Sonora trip  
 McFarland  
 Jones Narcho  
 Father Bonaventure Oblasser  
 Robert H. Peebles (Peoples)  
 Charles Sheldon

**SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON**

*Bolton, Herbert Eugene*

1936 *Rim of Christendom: A Biography of Eusebio Francisco Kino, Pacific Coast Pioneer*. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*Coues, Elliott*

1900 *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer: The Diary and Itinerary of Francisco Garcés . . . in His Travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California, 1775-1776 . . .* New York: F. P. Harper.

*Curtis, Edward S.*

1908 *The North American Indian . . .* Vol. 2. Seattle: Published by Edward S. Curtis.

*Dolores, Juan*

1913 "Papago Verb Stems." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 10:5:241-263.

1923 "Papago Nominal Stems." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20:19-31 (Phoebe Apperson Hearst Memorial Volume).

*Freeman, G. F.*

1912 "Southwestern Beans and Teparies." *University of Arizona College of Agriculture. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 68:entire issue. (Revised and reprinted January 15, 1918.)

*Hodge, Frederick W., ed.*

1907- "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico." *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 30:entire issue.

*Hrdlička, Aleš*

1904 "Notes on the Indians of Sonora, Mexico." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 6:1:51-89.

1906 "Notes on the Pima of Arizona." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 8:1:39-46.

*Kroeber, Henrietta Rothschild*

1908 "Pima Tales." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 10:2:231-235.

*Lumholtz, Carl*

1912 *New Trails in Mexico: An Account of One Year's Exploration in North-western Sonora, Mexico, and South-western Arizona, 1909-1910*. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

*Russell, Frank*

1903 "Pima Annals." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 5:1:76-80.

1908 "The Pima Indians." *Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1904-1905*: 3-389.

*Spier, Leslie*

1933 *Yuman Tales of the Gila River*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

*Whiting, Alfred F.*

1939 "Ethnobotany of the Hopi." *Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin* 15:1-120.

**PIMA/PAPAGO/SERI/OPATA**

Reel 001

REEL	FRAMES	
001	0001-0341	<i>Notes from Secondary Sources</i>
	0342-0353	<i>Notes on Court Case</i>
	0354-0368	<i>Notes Relating to Seri</i>
	0369-0754	<i>Records of Placename Trips</i>
	0755-0880	<i>Pima and Papago Linguistic Notes</i>
	0881-0898	<i>Miscellaneous Notes and Correspondence</i>

## Nahuatl

Harrington conducted fieldwork on Nahuatl—also referred to as Aztec—during a six-month period in 1951. In March he left Washington, D.C., arriving at the Hotel Fornos in Mexico City on March 25. He remained there until early September. Most of his informants were found locally, although he did make a number of side trips into the surrounding regions.

During the course of his study he worked with speakers of a number of dialects. He distinguished between the various forms he recorded by the use of abbreviations: “Az.” or “Cl. Az.” referred to Classical Aztec and “Naw.” to Nahuatl. “Fed. Dist.” was used for Federal District, “Xoch.” for Xochimilco, “MA” for Milpa Alta, “V.C.” for Vera Cruz, and “Mat(l).” for Matlapa. Terms from the Valley of Mexico were noted variously by the markers “Valle de Mex.,” “V de M.,” or “V of M.” Some comparisons were occasionally made with Cahuilla (Cah.) words.

Harrington made use of a number of secondary sources throughout his study. The primary works which he consulted included the *Dictionnaire de la langue nahuatl ou mexicaine* by Rémi Siméon, *Arte de la lengua mexicana* by Horacio Carochi<sup>1</sup>, and a source referred to as “Gar.”—possibly by Angel María Garibay Kintana or José I. Dávila Garibi. He evidently had plans to prepare an annotated version of Siméon’s Nahuatl-French dictionary. An assistant aided him in photostatting and pasting each entry on a separate card. Preliminary steps were taken to provide English glosses but no new Nahuatl data were appended to them.

The first informant whom Harrington contacted was Miguel Romero. They worked together on March 26 and 27 and April 1. He spoke with Salomé Pérez on March 27 and interviewed Tomás Pérez Escobar on an almost daily basis from March 28 through April 28. The latter, referred to variously as “Professor Pérez,” “Pérez,” and “Tomás,” was from the Valley of Mexico. Sessions were conducted intermittently with Frederico Hernández Mota and Professor José Farías Galindo in April and May. Farías (Far.) was a Nahuatl speaker teaching elementary school in Mexico City and Xochimilco. Harrington

1. Harrington used the 1892 edition rather than the 1645 edition. B.A.E. library records indicate that he checked out volume 1 as early as March 24, 1924.

ton also noted that he was the translator of the Mexican national anthem into Nahuatl and that he published poetry. In several sessions he was accompanied by Santos Acevedo López, a captain in the Mexican army, who also typed a number of sheets for Harrington.

Harrington’s financial records for May 22 mention receipts for payment signed by Tiburcio Jáimez and Arcadio Sagahón, indicating that he probably worked with them at least during the latter part of May. Jáimez, usually referred to by the abbreviation “Tib.,” was born and raised in the pueblo of San Francisco Calixtlahuacán. He was forty-two at the time of his work with Harrington.

Sagahón, referred to by Harrington as “Arc.,” was born February 1928 in Matlapa. He had taught primary school for several years at Tamazunchale but described himself as a farmer. Harrington learned of him through a paper published by Croft in the January 1952 issue of the *International Journal of American Linguistics*. In that article Sagahón was described as “a bilingual in Nahuatl and Spanish, of Matlapa, San Luis Potosí, Mexico,” who had worked with Croft “in the latter part of 1949 and the first part of 1950.”

The field notes indicate that Harrington worked with another major informant, Professor Alfonso Hernández Catarina,<sup>2</sup> beginning in July. Born at Coxcatlán, “Alf.” had been living for some nine years at Ciudad Santos, San Luis Potosí. Through correspondence with Professor Manuel E. Malpica, Federal Inspector of Education, in June 1951, Harrington received permission to work with Hernández for two months during which he would normally have had teaching obligations.

Harrington credited Carlos Morales A. (alternately spelled “Morelos”) with much of his success “in discovering informants and professors in the region of Toluca.” He also valued Morales’ “long and intimate knowledge of the archeology and linguistics of Toluca and the Mexico City region.”<sup>3</sup>

Among secondary informants with whom Harrington consulted were Professor Gregorio Cruz (Cruz, Ruz), of the Colegio Administrativo at Toluca, who was teaching school in Tenango; José Fortino, a resident of Teskitóte Ranch; and Professor Camarena of Toluca.

2. At times it is unclear whether the abbreviation “Hernández” refers to him or to Mr. F. Hernández mentioned above.

3. See Correspondence, Letters Sent, Harrington to “To Whom It May Concern,” May 15, 1951.

Others mentioned were Francisco Pinera Martínez (middle name alternately spelled Pireda), E[frain] Sánchez, Pablo Yadicis, and Juan Balaria.

### LINGUISTIC NOTES

The first set of records in the series of linguistic notes consists of a semantically arranged vocabulary, referred to by Harrington as the "Alf. Sem. Lists." The bulk of the data were elicited from Alfonso Hernández Catarina; a little commentary from "Arc." and several other informants was added. The dates July 10, July 28, and August 6 are mentioned. The notes are written on several types of paper, one word to a page. The glosses are in a mixture of English and Spanish. Notations in brackets indicate whether the entry was extracted from elsewhere in Harrington's notes (for example, [exc. water]) or whether he planned to use the data within a certain section of his grammar ([used for postpos.]). The categories of lexical items include phenomena, directions, seasons, astronomy, time, plant parts, plants, animal parts, animals, age-sex, rank, relationship, material culture, religion, tribenames, and placenames. A "Flood Story" in English is also included.

An extensive set of notes labeled "Alf. unsorted" is actually a continuation of the vocabulary described above in that the format is the same. Many of the terms relate to animals, plants, and body parts. In addition, there are some phrases, information on phonetics and grammar, and a little ethnographic data. There are references to secondary sources such as Siméon, Carochi ("Car."), and "Gar."

Hernández was also the principal informant for a section of notes labeled "On Gar." This consists of commentary on an unidentified source—possibly Garibi or Garibay. Again, a little information from Sagahón is included.

Arcadio Sagahón was the primary contributor to four sections of records. The first consists of notes from early interviews in Arcadio's home in Mexico City. Eighteen pages of basic vocabulary were recorded during a Monday morning; Hernández was present during the afternoon session during which an additional five pages were recorded.

A section labeled "Arc. unsorted" contains randomly arranged vocabulary based on an examination of rock and plant specimens, with occasional references to "Arc's book" (not further identified). Some equivalent terms were provided by Tiburcio Jáimez. It also includes rehearings of terms extracted principally from the source

identified as "Gar." and a little grammatical data. Another section which is also marked "unsorted" contains verb forms as well as phrases and sentences. This material was evidently recorded from July 1 until early August of 1951.

One related folder of papers is labeled "Bunch in Arc's handwriting." It contains highly miscellaneous and unorganized pages some of which were flagged by Harrington "to be rejected." The dates June 5 and August 22 are mentioned. A few pages in Harrington's hand are interspersed through the section.

Harrington conducted a number of linguistic sessions with Tiburcio Jáimez, including one on "Sat. eve. May 19" and another on Saturday, August 18. They resulted in the compilation of several sets of word lists on numbered pages. These include commentary on a book by Cárdenas (abbreviated "Card.") which is not further identified. Harrington also elicited Jáimez's aid in rehearing the source referred to as "Gar." They developed fairly extensive annotations to pages 40 to 51 of that work, and the section on verbs. In addition, Jáimez provided commentary on the book *Raíces etimológicas del idioma náhuatl* by Pedro Barra y Valenzuela.

Additional linguistic data were furnished by Tomás Pérez Escobar and José Farías Galindo. A general, unsorted vocabulary which Harrington recorded from Escobar, with a few comments from Arcadio Sagahón, is supplemented by a sizable section of notes in his own hand. Sentences in Nahuatl are each followed by a Spanish translation. Farías provided vocabulary during a number of sessions in which he was accompanied by Captain Santos Acevedo López. There is also a small file of miscellaneous vocabulary given together by Farías and Arcadio Sagahón.

Many of the data from the preceding groups of field notes were brought together in a comprehensive semantic arrangement. In addition, Harrington compiled lists of words in English and Spanish as a questionnaire for eliciting Maya words. (In fact, this section is headed by a sheet with the label "Questionnaire for Az[tec].") He prepared separate pages with English words at the top; Maya equivalents were entered below, if known.<sup>4</sup>

The Nahuatl data came primarily from Arcadio Sagahón, Tomás Pérez Escobar, Tiburcio Jáimez, Alfonso Catarina Hernández,

4. Harrington worked with Maya speakers Domingo Cantón Aguilar and María Pura Aguilar during April 1951.

and José Farías Galindo. Some supplementary data were provided by Morales, and Professor C[amarena]. A few extracts from Siméon (abbreviated "Sim.") and Carochi ("Car.") were added. The categories included are nature, plant parts, plants, animal parts, animals, material culture, religion, age/sex, rank, relationship, tribenames, and place-names.

A final section of linguistic notes includes miscellaneous shorter vocabularies, a four-page word list, and Harrington's questionnaire. A "Coyotepec Vocabulary" of nineteen pages was recorded from Francisco Pinera Martínez. It includes Xochimilco equivalences, commentary by José Farías Galindo, and a reference to Mr. Sánchez.

Notes from a "Cuautla Trip" include a short vocabulary (seven pages) from an unidentified informant and miscellaneous notes on people and places. A twenty-three page basic vocabulary and a few phrases were recorded from José Fortino. A native of Teskitóte Ranch, he was brought by Próculo Gutiérrez to the hotel at Tamazunchale to be interviewed. Harrington later obtained a few Xochimilco glosses and a little commentary by Arcadio Sagahón.

Farías and "Arc." accompanied Harrington on a trip to Tepotzotlan. The sixteen pages of notes which resulted contain miscellaneous data and references to an unnamed informant.

A basic vocabulary and some short sentences were elicited from José Barrera on May 2, 1951, under the heading "Tete. Voc." It is unclear whether the language referred to is Tetelcingo or Tetela but it was presumably related to the language of Tezcoco. The seventy pages of data, which include some Xochimilco terms and information on the country, are supplemented by two pages obtained from "Juan while waiting for the bus." The material was reheard with Farías, Pérez, and Sagahón at a later date.

In Tetelcingo, near Cuernavaca, in the state of Morelos, Harrington interviewed Albino (Alvino) Córtes. This eighty-five-year-old informant purportedly lived in a ditch at Xochimilco. His nine pages of data contain a mention of Frederico Hernández. Miguel Romero was also present during the recording of the "Aztec vocabulary."

During a trip to Tezcoco, lexical items were recorded from Muñoz (alternate spelling Muños)<sup>5</sup>, Romero, and Juan Ramos of Puebla, near Vera Cruz City.

5. Possibly Professor Lázaro Manuel Muñoz of Toluca, Mexico, who is mentioned in the list of persons under "Miscellaneous Notes."

The series concludes with four pages of notes in an unidentified hand and a questionnaire used by Harrington in his linguistic work. It includes a little data from "Alf." and "Arc."

## GRAMMAR

Notes on Nahuatl grammar are of two types. The first consists of grammatical notes obtained from Alfonso Hernández Catarina. The data were evidently written during two or three different periods. Smaller and darker pages appear to be original field notes; those which are written in a larger hand in light ink or pencil contain excerpts from the series of semantically arranged vocabulary and are marked thus: "[exc. water]" or "[exc. an. corporeal]."

The outline grammar, which comprises the second part of the series, contains excerpts from a number of published sources, primarily Whorf, Siméon, and Carochi. Harrington referred to Whorf's article "The Milpa Alta Dialect of Mexico" (1946) by the abbreviation "MA." The framework was provided by Croft's paper on Matlapa. The topics covered include phonetics (one section is labeled "Phonetics Tibd"), syntax, verb, noun, pronoun, numeral, adjective, adverb, postposition, conjunction, and interjection. The principal informants cited are Arcadio Sagahón and Tomás Pérez Escobar. Additional information was provided by Alfonso Hernández Catarina, Tiburcio Jáimez, Tomás Pérez Escobar, José Farías Galindo, and Captain Acevedo. One page of the grammar is in Farías' handwriting. Several pages are marked "Tete."

## TEXTS

The major sets of Nahuatl texts which Harrington recorded were assigned by him to one of two categories: "Finished" or "Not yet gone over." The first designation indicates that the Nahuatl phonetic transcription of a given text was refined with the original speaker—and sometimes reheard by others—and that it was accompanied by a complete Spanish translation and possibly notes. There are references to Matlapa and Jalpilla forms. The predominant contributor was Arcadio Sagahón. Alternate versions of each text were also given by Tiburcio Jáimez and Alfonso Hernández. All of the stories have to do with animals and many appear to be translations of fables rather than native

texts: "The Sky Is Falling" (Chicken Little), "La Zorra y el Queso" (The Fox and the Cheese).

The texts labeled "Not gone over" appear to have been recorded from Hernández and Jáimez but not reviewed with Sagahón. The stories include "The Girl and the Head of the Birds," "The Queen Bee and the Drone," and the lengthy "La Vida de un Indígena." A miscellaneous set of texts at the end of the series represents an attempt at a translation of the Lord's Prayer by Hernández and Sagahón and a poem evidently written by the latter.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Harrington compiled several miscellaneous files of data on Nahuatl. The first, consisting of notes from the period 1922 to 1927, includes bibliographic references, a list of "Aztek" words from Ben Elson in Vera Cruz, and a partial English translation of Carochi's grammar by Paul Vogenitz.

Other files—which contain some typed and handwritten notes prepared by others—include background notes on the geography, history, and language of the Nahuatl; bibliographic references; maps; and a list of "persons and addresses." The latter contains some biographical data on Harrington's informants. There are also reports from Carlos Morales and copies of letters which reflect Harrington's efforts to contact Nahuatl speakers.

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

##### NAHUATL

Captain Santos Acevedo López (Capt. Acevedo)  
 Juan Baloria  
 José Barrera  
 Professor Camarena  
 Professor Gregorio Cruz (Cruz, Ruz)  
 Ben Elson  
 Professor José Farías Galindo (Farías, Far., José Farías G.)  
 José Fortino  
 Professor Alfonso Hernández Catarina (Alf., [Hernández])  
 Frederico Hernández Mota

Tiburcio Jáimez (Tib., Jáimez)  
 Juan ("while waiting for bus")  
 Professor Lázaro Manuel Muñoz (Muñoz)  
 Professor Tomás Pérez Escobar (Prof. Pérez, Tomás)  
 Francisco Pinera Martínez (Pireda)  
 Juan Ramos  
 Miguel Romero (Romero)  
 Arcadio Sagahón (Arc.)  
 Efraim Sánchez (Mr. Sánchez)  
 Pablo Ydicis

#### *Nonlinguistic Informants*

Mr. Hardwick

#### *Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents*

Próculo Gutiérrez  
 Professor Manuel E. Malpica, Federal Inspector of Education  
 Carlos Morales A. (Morales, Morelos)  
 Paul Vogenitz

### SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Barra y Valenzuela, Pedro*

1944 *Raíces etimológicas del idioma náhuatl*. Mexico: Ediciones 'Educación.'

#### *Cárdenas*

*n.d.* [Source not further identified.]

#### *Carochi, Horacio*

1892 *Arte de la lengua mexicana* . . . Mexico: Imprenta del Museo Nacional.

#### *Croft, Kenneth*

1951 "Practical Orthography for Matlapa Nahuatl." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 17:1:32–36.

#### *Dávila Garibi, José Ignacio*

1948 *La escritura del idioma náhuatl a través de los siglos*. (2nd ed.) Mexico: Editorial Cultura.

#### *Garibay Kintana, Angel María*

1940 *Llave del náhuatl*. Otumba, Mexico: Imprenta Mayli.

#### *Siméon, Rémi*

1885 *Dictionnaire de la langue nahuatl ou mexicaine*. Mission scientifique au Mexique. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. [Unannotated

paste-up copy disposed of. Microfilm and photostat of section titled "Etudes Grammaticales" in N.A.A.]

Whorf, Benjamin Lee

1946 "The Milpa Alta Dialect of Aztec." *Linguistic Structures of Native America*. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology 6:367-397.

## NAHUATL

Reels 002-007

REEL	FRAMES	
002	0001-0842	] <i>Linguistic Notes</i>
003	0001-0827	
004	0001-0637	
005	0001-0953	
006	0001-0127	
	0128-0810	] <i>Grammar</i>
007	0001-0443	
	0444-0784	
	0785-0983	<i>Miscellaneous Notes</i>

## Quiche

For approximately eighteen days from late November to mid-December 1922, Harrington interviewed Cipriano Alvaredo (abbreviated "Cip."), a native of Guatemala.<sup>1</sup> This study was undertaken with the close cooperation of William Gates, founder of The Maya Society, at his home in Charlottesville, Virginia. Gates had brought the "peasant farmer" to the United States the preceding July and prepared for their joint sessions by reviewing Bassetta's dictionary with Alvaredo shortly before Harrington's arrival.

Together they reexamined the dictionary, word by word,

1. In a letter to B.A.E. chief Fewkes, Harrington described Alvaredo as an excellent informant with clear pronunciation which enabled him to undertake "the first scientific study of Maya sounds." (See Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Correspondence, Letters Received and Sent (1909-1959), Harrington to Fewkes, November 30, 1922.) In his notes, Harrington gives Alvaredo's address either as Godines, Solalá or Chichicastenango.

with Harrington recording Alvaredo's commentary in phonetic script. Alvaredo then dictated the entire "Popul Vuh" (P.V.), a Quiche text which deals with the mythology and historical traditions of the ancient Maya tribe. They also recorded some seventy pages of another native text, the "Annals of Cakchiquel." In addition, some grammatical work was undertaken based on Brasseur de Bourbourg's *Grammaire de la langue quiché*.

Four days were spent making phonetic tracings on the Roussetot kymograph, which Harrington had brought with him. Under the direction of Professor Charles A. Hoxie of the General Electric Company, pitch studies were made using the pallophotophone, an instrument which records vibrations on film. A series of motion pictures was also taken.

Harrington had intermittent plans to return to his early study of Quiche. In 1937 and 1938 he proposed that Edgar L. Hewett publish a new edition of the "Popul Vuh" text to be coauthored by himself and Robert W. Young. In 1943, 1944, and 1947 he corresponded with Dr. Henry McComas, brother-in-law of William Gates; Edward Brown Allen; and M. Wells Jakeman of Brigham Young University regarding publication of the text, this time in mimeograph format. None of these proposals resulted in the preparation of a new manuscript. It appears that all publication plans were abandoned for lack of funds.

## LINGUISTIC NOTES

This series consists of material elicited from Cipriano Alvaredo at Auburn Hill in December 1922. There are several sets of numbered sheets of field notes, totalling some one hundred pages. The contents include Quiche (Q.) vocabulary as well as phrases and short texts, including a Quiche poem. Some terms were evidently elicited as a rehearing of Cakchiquel words (labeled "Cak.") excerpted from Brinton's published version of the "Annals of Cakchiquel" and lexical items extracted from Brasseur de Bourbourg's version of the "Popul Vuh." There is extensive commentary on the phonetics of the language, much of which makes reference to kymograph tracings (abbreviated "Tr.," see "Documents from the Files of William Gates," Items 1 and 2), to the alphabet pronounced into the pallophotophone, and to vowels pronounced for the motion picture footage. Many notes deal with regressive assimilation and diphthongs.

Pages 21 to 24 contain notes in the hand of William Gates and sheets 58 and 59 provide a summary by him of the work which he undertook with Harrington and Alvaredo. Also included are a few miscellaneous notes on early English and the science of language.

A portion of the notes, dated December 24, 1922 and labeled "Esselen," may be a rehearing of the Esselen vocabulary compiled and published by A. L. Kroeber. It is not clear whether Harrington was utilizing this source merely as an aid to elicitation or for comparative purposes.

### DOCUMENTS FROM THE FILES OF WILLIAM GATES

This series is comprised of numbered documents based on the work which William Gates undertook with Harrington and Cipriano Alvaredo. Each subsection is preceded by an index card drafted by Gates. Section 1, consisting of twelve pages of kymographic tracings of Quiche words, is followed by 210 pages of photostatic copies of mounted tracings, which are arranged in book form. These are followed by India ink copies of the tracings. Part 3 contains field notes recorded by Harrington; some of these notes duplicate material filed under "Linguistic Notes."

Section 4 is a bound checklist (nineteen pages) by Gates of kymographic cylinders made at Auburn Hill. Section 5 is a bound typescript (220 pages) of *Vocabulario de lengua quiché*, a seventeenth-century Quiche-Castellano vocabulary recorded by Domingo Basseta. This was prepared by Gates from the manuscript version while he was in Guatemala in 1921. Gates recorded commentary which he obtained from Alvaredo in the margins in pencil. He recorded any annotations provided by Harrington in ink and labeled them "JPH." A related typescript, labeled as item 6, presents Harrington's transcription of the Basseta vocabulary. The eighty-page document contains a few pen and pencil annotations in Gates' hand. There is no item number 7.

Section 8 is a five-page typed carbon of an article by Gates titled "Modern Linguistic Apparatus." It includes a discussion of the work undertaken with Harrington and Alvaredo using the kymograph and the pallophotophone. Additional notes on the second device are filed as item 9. Also in Gates' hand is a "list of words for study of accent," classified as item 10.

Sections 11 and 12 consist of correspondence. The first con-

cerns work with Cipriano Alvaredo on the kymograph and the pallophotophone. The second contains letters exchanged between Alvaredo and Gates in Quiche, Spanish, and English. The final numbered section, part 13, includes photographs and a newspaper article from the *Washington Star*, January 1923. Also from Gates's files are several unnumbered items: a letter to Harrington from E. B. Allen regarding a plan to publish Maya material; notes on phonetics, presumably taken from a notebook by Gates, and interleaved with heading sheets by Harrington; and a brochure on the Gates Collection which was to be put up for sale in New York.

### GRAMMAR

Grammatical notes on the Quiche language are arranged in four sections. The first part consists of a draft of a grammar under the heading "Quiche Grammar and Restored Popul Vuh Text with Translation." It appears to date from the mid-1940s—the date 1944 appears on a note—and is based on work done some twenty years before with Cipriano Alvaredo. Material on hand includes notes and an outline for the proposed paper, interspersed with slips from Harrington's early fieldwork. Topics covered encompass phonetics, interjections, verbs, numerals, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. A great deal of data were excerpted from the works of Brasseur de Bourbourg (abbreviated "Bras.") and Basseta, as well as from the *Diccionario cakchiquel-español* (abbreviated "Cak-dict."), compiled by Carmelo Sáenz de Santa María. Notes for the appendices to the grammar convey Harrington's intention to include a semantic vocabulary, text from the "Popul Vuh," and a bibliography if the work had reached publication.

A second rough draft for a grammar of Quiche was prepared by Harrington in the spring of 1948. A typed manuscript of 421 pages (former B.A.E. ms. 4781) titled "Quiche Grammar" was submitted to the bureau on March 25, 1948. Although it was prepared for publication as B.A.E. Bulletin 167, it was never released by the editor's office. This version of the grammar consists of textual descriptions and illustrative examples covering phonetics and morphology. A selection from the first part of the "Popul Vuh" is appended at the end of the grammar. Interlinear translations and notes accompany the native text.

The two remaining sections of grammatical material consist of slipfiles, which Harrington compiled during the course of his fieldwork



in 1922. The first set of slips, labeled "Quiche appendix — not yet put into typewriting," was to be the source of the semantic vocabulary for the first draft of the grammar. The second group, termed by Harrington "Rejects 1947 & Jan. 1948," constitutes the residue of his files after he had removed all slips which he intended to use in the body of his grammar or the appendix.

### RECORDS RELATING TO THE "POPUL VUH"

Harrington considered the "Popul Vuh" to be "the most remarkable manuscript survival . . . from ancient times in all the Maya area." The records he accumulated which relate to this literary work are of several types. The first is a file of a 491-page transcription of the text as dictated by Cipriano Alvaredo in December 1922. It contains occasional inter-linear translations in a mixture of Spanish and English with some annotations on orthography.

A second set of notes consists of copies of the text which Harrington and his associate John T. Linkins made from January to March in 1948. Quiche, French, and Spanish versions of the text are interfiled: they continue only through chapter five. The Quiche text and French translation were extracted from Brasseur de Bourbourg and the two Spanish translations and some additional notes from Adrián Recinos and Villacorta and Rodas.

Related documents include commentary from Brasseur de Bourbourg and Villacorta and Rodas which was not incorporated into the previous file. There are also miscellaneous notes on various secondary sources.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

A variety of miscellaneous notes appear in the final series on Quiche. Included are a typed vocabulary from an unidentified written source, excerpts from Aleman's Quiche grammar, and notes on a meeting which Harrington had with William Gates on September 13, 1935.

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### Linguistic Informants

##### QUICHE

Cipriano Alvaredo (Cip.)

#### Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents

Edward Brown Allen

Lansing Bloom

Ruth Butler, Newberry Library

William Gates

Edgar L. Hewett

Professor Charles A. Hoxie, General Electric Company

M. Wells Jakeman, Brigham Young University

John T. Linkins

Dr. Henry McComas

Frank H. H. Roberts

George Utley, Newberry Library

Althea Warren (Letty, Lottie), Los Angeles Public Library

Gordon Willey

Robert W. Young

### SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Aleman, L.

1884 *Grammaire élémentaire de la langue quiché.* Copenhagen: Impr. de Thiele.

Basseta, Domingo

[1698] *Vocabulario de lengua quiché.* [Harrington evidently used a photographic reproduction made by William Gates from the original manuscript housed at the Bibliothèque Nationale. There is a microfilm copy of a 1921 typescript of the *Vocabulario Quiche-Castellano* in N.A.A.]

Brasseur de Bourbourg, Charles Etienne

1861 *Popol Vuh. Le livre sacré et les mythes de l'antiquité américaine.* Paris: Aug. Durand, Editeur. [There are a photostat of Part 2, pp. 68–347 and a microfilm of pp. 2–247 in N.A.A.]

1862 *Grammaire de la langue quiché. (Gramática de la lengua quiché).* Paris: Auguste Durand, Libraire. [Imprint for these two publications given as found on title pages; National Union Catalog gives A. Bertrand as publisher for both.]

Brinton, Daniel G.

1885 "The Annals of the Cakchiquels." *Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature* 6: entire issue.

Recinos, Adrián

1947 *Popul Vuh. Las antiguas historias del Quiché. Traducidas del texto*

*original con una introduccion y notas.* Mexico: Fondo de Cultura Económica.

Sáenz de Santa María, Carmelo

1940 *Diccionario cakchiquel-español.* Guatemala: Tipografía Nacional. [There are a photostat of pp. 30–113 and a complete microfilm copy in N.A.A.]

Villacorta Calderón, José Antonio, and Flavio Rodas N.

1927 *Manuscrito de Chichicastenango (Popol buj).* . . . Guatemala: Sánchez y de Guise. [There is a microfilm copy in N.A.A.]

### CROSS-REFERENCES

There is a canister containing a paper tape—possibly made on the pallophotophone—labeled “Cipriano Speech Record” in N.A.A.

### QUICHE

Reels 008–012

REEL FRAMES

008	0001–0095	<i>Linguistic Notes</i>
	0096–0504	<i>Documents from the Files of William Gates</i>
009	0001–0719	] <i>Grammar</i> [includes former B.A.E. ms. 4781]
010	0001–0564	
011	0001–0553	
012	0001–0522	<i>Records Relating to the Popul Vuh</i>
	0523–0647	<i>Miscellaneous Notes</i>

## Cakchiquel

Harrington's notes on the Cakchiquel language are relatively brief. They were recorded during the course of his fieldwork on Quiche with Cipriano Alvaredo and William Gates at the latter's home near Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1922.

### LINGUISTIC NOTES

There are several sets of numbered pages labeled “B. Cak. notes” and “B. Cak. Gram.”<sup>1</sup> These consist of vocabulary and phrases with glosses

1. The meaning of the designation “B.” is unclear. The notes do not appear to refer to Brinton's 1884 grammar.

(mostly in Spanish) and some Quiche (Q.) equivalences. There is also a section of sixteen pages based on a rehearing of Flores' 1753 grammar. Differences between the Quiche, Cakchiquel, and Tzutujil forms are noted here.

### GRAMMATICAL NOTES

This section of notes, labeled “Cak. Grammar,” probably dates from 1948. It consists merely of a few observations following heading sheets. The format is based largely on an examination of the *Diccionario cakchiquel-español* by Sáenz. There is a large section on phonetics in which reference is made to Gates' *Maya Grammar*. Most of the forms were excerpted from the records which Harrington made with Cipriano Alvaredo (Cip.) in 1922.

### RECORDS RELATING TO THE “ANNALS OF CAKCHIQUEL”

Several files relate to Harrington's study of the “Annals of Cakchiquel,” composed by Francisco E. Arana Xahila. The first, designated as “Cak. Annals Text,” contains a complete transcription of the history dated 1922. The text consists almost entirely of straight dictation from Cipriano Alvaredo, based, evidently, on a rehearing of Brinton's published version of the original folio. There are only a few notations on phonetics and little interlinear translation in this 260-page document. This is followed by 119 pages of a typed English translation of the text copied from Brinton through section 164 (the end of Brinton's Cakchiquel text). A note to Althea “Letty” Warren appears at the top of the first page.

A final file contains a 536-page handwritten version of the Cakchiquel text which Harrington's copyist, Marta J. Herrera, made in the early 1930s. Two transcriptions are given, one above the other. The top version was copied directly from Brinton (Br.), through paragraph thirty four (page 100). The second is a modification of the transcription which Harrington first recorded in 1922.

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

CAKCHIQUEL

Cipriano Alvaredo (Cip.)

*Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents*

William Gates

Althea Warren (Letty, Lottie)

**SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON***Brasseur de Bourbourg, Charles Etienne*1861 *Popul Vuh. Le livre sacré et les mythes de l'antiquité américaine.* Paris: Aug. Durand, Editeur.1862 *Grammaire de la langue quiché. (Gramática de la lengua quiché).* Paris: Auguste Durand, Libraire. [Imprint for these two publications given as found on title pages; National Union Catalog gives A. Bertrand as publisher for both.]*Brinton, Daniel G.*1885 "The Annals of the Cakchiquels." *Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature* 6:entire issue. [There are annotations by Harrington in the B.A.E. Library's copy of this volume.]*Flores, Ildefonso Joseph*1753 *Arte de la lengua metropolitana del reyno cakchiquel o guatemalico. . . .* Guatemala: Por Sebastian de Arebalo.*Gates, William*1938 *A Grammar of Maya.* Baltimore: The Maya Society.*Sáenz de Santa María, Carmelo*1940 *Diccionario cakchiquel-español.* Guatemala: Tipografía Nacional.**CROSS REFERENCES**

There are some additional data on Cakchiquel in the field notes on "Quiche."

**CAKCHIQUEL***Reel 013*

REEL      FRAMES

013	0001-0110	<i>Linguistic Notes</i>
	0111-0163	<i>Grammatical Notes</i>
	0164-0626	<i>Records Relating to the "Annals of Cakchiquel"</i>

*Yucatec*

Harrington's study of the Yucatec language of Mexico was undertaken in at least five distinct phases. Both in correspondence and in a draft of a Quiche grammar, Harrington claimed that his first study of the Maya stock was conducted with Eduardo Cáceres, a fluent speaker of Maya proper from Mérida in the state of Yucatan. They evidently worked together in National City and San Diego, California, around 1914.<sup>1</sup> No further documentation has been found to substantiate this assertion. Harrington's earliest data on file for Maya proper were recorded in the form of word lists at some time during the 1920s. No information has been found on his informant.

In the *Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1947-1948*, Harrington reported that he had recently completed a grammar of the Maya language as well as an article comparing the ideographic writing systems of the Maya, Egyptians, and Chinese. In the following year he continued his revision of these two works and studied the etymology of the word "Maya." His work on the grammar was evidently made possible through studies undertaken with two Yucatec speakers residing in New York City.

Notes indicate that Harrington was in contact with Arturo Medina (abbreviated "Med.") by at least September 1948. Medina was from Tikul, near the ruins of Uxmal ('*uʃmal*), a few miles south of Mérida, and his wife was also from the Yucatan. Through them Harrington learned of a second Maya speaker, Cástulo Ucán. Evidently beginning in mid-November 1949, Harrington made a number of trips of several days duration to New York to work with Ucán. Letters which he wrote to bureau chief Matthew W. Stirling in November and December describe Ucán (abbreviated "U.") as a good informant and make mention of the "Motul dictionary" which he used as a questionnaire during their work together.

Although he felt that his work with these informants had been satisfactory, Harrington still wished to travel to Mérida to conduct fieldwork with additional informants. On February 9, 1950, he proceeded to Mérida, arriving there on Saturday, February 11. He re-

1. See "Grammar" under Quiche and Correspondence, Harrington to Principal, National City High School, April 6, 1948; Harrington to Morley, May 13, 1948; Harrington to Chase, May 17 and June 3, 1948; and Chase to Harrington, June 1, 1948.

turned to Washington, D.C., on April 11 “bringing a large quantity of linguistic material” as well as “ten half-hour recordings of stories in the Maya language” which he had recorded on tape.<sup>2</sup>

Harrington’s first Mexican informant was Isaías Uc whom he described to Stirling as “a treasure,” someone who spoke Spanish as a professor, with “a wonderful vocabulary for grammatical terms.”<sup>3</sup> Their work included sessions at the Museo Federal and a review of the grammar by Daniel López Otero. He also worked with David Arceo H. (evidently abbreviated “A.”), whom he described as “an unsurpassed teacher of Maya,” with a knowledge of proverbs and traditional Maya history. From Arceo he was able to obtain a handwritten translation of the Treaty of Mani, from Maya to Spanish, as well as tape recordings of the same.<sup>4</sup>

Other informants with whom Harrington evidently worked during this same period include Pascual Ayora Taliaferro (also spelled “Talavera” and abbreviated “P.”) and Gerónimo Pacheco. He also received nonlinguistic information from Dr. Solís, Mr. Romero M., Mr. Nichols, Willey (possibly Gordon R. Willey), and Harry, among others. Some of this work took place at the Federal Museum and the Parque Central (pc).

On March 9, 1951, Harrington had the opportunity to return to Mexico to pursue studies of the classical Aztec, or Nahuatl, language. During the approximately six months he spent there he also worked with another Yucatec speaker, Domingo Cantón Aguilar (abbreviated “Ag.”) and his wife, who were from Xochimilco in the Distrito Federal. Harrington referred to the latter as María Pura Aguilar de C. Specific dates of interviews mentioned in the notes are April 15, 22, and 29, 1951.

Aguilar accompanied Harrington back to Washington, D.C., to assist in the preparation of a grammar and a dictionary of the Maya language. Dates given for two of the rehearing sessions are October 19 and 31. In the same fiscal year (1951–1952) Harrington completed a

2. *Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1949–1950.*

3. Correspondence, Letters Sent, Harrington to Matthew W. Stirling, February 17 and February 28, 1950.

4. See Correspondence, Letters Sent, Harrington to Matthew W. Stirling, March 29, 1950 (1st) and (2nd) and March 31, 1950.

monograph on the numeration system of the Valladolid Maya Indians of Yucatan.

## VOCABULARY

The series of Yucatec vocabulary falls into three distinct subsections. The first consists of word lists from an unidentified informant. The nine pages of vocabulary and short phrases, labeled “Maya,” are supplemented by a little ethnographic and anecdotal material. The data were probably recorded in the 1920s—possibly during the period 1925 to 1928. A notation on the last page reads “*Librería y Papelería de Espinosa, calle 63, numero 484, 1908.*”

A second set of vocabulary was recorded from Domingo Cantón Aguilar and his wife (abbreviated “Ag. y Sra.”). The heading “Orig. Vocs. Unsorted” suggests that these word lists consist of raw field notes. They contain references to the dialects of Nahuatl spoken by Alfonso Hernández Catarina (Alf.) and Arcadio Sagahón (Arc.)

The third and most extensive section is a file of semantically arranged lexical items. The notes include a mixture of excerpts from secondary sources and original data recorded by Harrington. The different types of paper and inks used in this file indicate that the material was recorded throughout the several phases of Harrington’s work on Yucatec and then brought together at a later date. Excerpts were taken from such sources as the “Motul dictionary” (Mot.), Brinton, Pérez (Per.), López (Lop.), Morley, Tozzer (Toz.), Solís Alcalá (Sol.), “Sua.,” and Charency. Commentary was provided by a wide range of Yucatec informants: Arturo Medina (Med.), Cástulo Ucán (U.), David Arceo H. (A.), Pascual Ayora (P.), Isaías Uc (Uc.), Domingo Aguilar (Ag.), and Mr. Romero M. There are some notes in unidentified handwriting scattered throughout. A number of large subject categories—corporeal, animals, and material culture—are subdivided.

## GRAMMAR

This series consists of extensive notes and a rough draft for a grammar of the Yucatec language. The material is somewhat repetitious due to the presence of variant drafts and includes files designated as “pending,” “to be distributed,” “unsorted,” and “rejects.”

The notes contain a mixture of general observations on various points of grammar, extracts from published sources, and original field data. The principal sources used appear to have been Gates and

Tozzer, although numerous other authors are cited. The informants listed in the introductory portion of the draft are: Pascual Ayora T., Isaías Uc, G. Pacheco, and Professor David Arceo H., although Domingo Cantón Aguilar, Cástulo Ucán, and Arturo Medina are quoted most frequently in the notes themselves. Some sections contain information from only one or the other of the first two speakers.

The grammatical material was compiled over a period of time as evidenced by the various types of paper utilized. A letter interfiled in the introduction is dated 1951 and the title page of the typed draft gives 1952 as the proposed date of publication. January 28 (no year) is the only specific date given in the notes. Most of the pages were handwritten, although some were typed. A number of pages are difficult to read because Harrington used the reverse side of mimeographed sheets.

The rough draft and accompanying notes are filed under two headings "Maya Grammar and Lists" and "Maya Language and Semantic Lists." The introduction includes a bibliography of other dictionaries and grammars, a description of the physical features of the Yucatan peninsula, and a discussion of the Maya linguistic stock. The body of the material is divided into categories on phonetics, morphology, verbs, adverbs, particles, nouns, pronouns, conjunctions, interjections, and unsorted topics. The sections dealing with phonetics and verbs (the latter is labeled "Uc. on Lop.") are particularly extensive.

A typed manuscript of 308 pages (former B.A.E. ms. 4782) titled "Maya Grammar and Lists" was submitted by Harrington in 1952 for publication as a Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin. The language presented is the "standard dialect of the states of Yucatan and Campeche." The grammar contains a detailed table of contents, furnishes details on the geographical background and history of the Yucatan peninsula, and discusses Maya grammars and dictionaries. The body of the paper is organized in two parts. The first treats the same elements of grammar mentioned above and ends with an analyzed text. The second consists of semantic lists, some typed in final form and some merely in draft form. The categories of vocabulary on plants and animals are especially detailed.

## TEXTS

Yucatec textual material is of three types. The first set consists of myths, the second of records relating to the "Treaty of Mani," and the third of notes on a Yucatec religious newspaper dating from 1949.

Thirty pages of native myth texts contain interlinear translations in a mixture of Spanish and English. The stories include "El Milpero, el Cascabel, el Perro, el Tigre" and "El Zorro y la Esposa del Milpero." The four-page text "Le Och Yetel Cán" is in the hand of David Arceo H. The "Story of the Blind Hammockmaker" was recorded from Arceo with English and Spanish translation. There is also a summary of the story of *venado* and *tortuga*.

Material relating to the "Treaty of Mani" was recorded from Cástulo Ucán (U.), Pascual Ayora T. (P.), David Arceo H., Isaías Uc (Uc.), and Domingo Aguilar (Ag.). It includes a word-by-word translation of the treaty, a typed version with free translation and notes (evidently intended for publication), and correspondence with Arturo Medina and David Arceo H. dating from July 1948 and March 1950. There are references to Ralph Loveland Roy's translation of the treaty (1943) and Pérez, Tozzer, and the "Motul dictionary" are also mentioned as sources.

The series ends with a copy of one issue of the newspaper *U Tajil T'au* dated November-December 1949. There are few pages of related notes.

## WRITINGS

The series of Harrington's writings on Yucatec begins with notes and a rough draft for the article "Original Form and Application of Maya." A final typed draft of eighteen pages was submitted (unsuccessfully) by him for publication in the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*. The paper, which is concerned with the etymology of the name "Maya," discusses the six names by which the Yucatan peninsula is known. No date appears on the draft but his correspondence suggests that the work was in progress in the spring of 1949.

There are notes and drafts for two related articles titled "Egyptian, Chinese and Mayoid Ideographic Writing" and "Reading the Maya Ideograms." In preparing these papers Harrington made use of Brinton's *A Primer of Mayan Hieroglyphics*: Benjamin T. Kurtz, "a teacher of the history of art," is also mentioned as a source. This material is followed by a partial rough draft titled "Maya Ideograms Being Read"; it is not clear whether the handwriting, which is not Harrington's, is that of a copyist or a "ghost writer."

Following these preliminary materials there are typed drafts of the two articles ("Egyptian . . ." and "Reading . . .") described

above. It is difficult to tell whether the first is complete. Harrington intended that the second appear in one of the Smithsonian's annual reports, and submitted the illustrated fifty-seven page typescript to J. E. Graf, Acting Secretary of the museum, on May 28, 1948. It does not appear, however, that this article was ever published.

Dating from June 28, 1950, are extensive notes on the Maya system of counting, arranged behind heading sheets which are labeled "How the Maya Count," "Maya Enumeration," and "V[alladolid] Maya Counting." It appears that Harrington originally worked on several drafts of an article with these different titles; the material is now inextricably mixed. The subtopics covered are arithmetical processes, systems of measures, and time reckoning (including discussion of the twenty-day month).

One section credits Isaías Uc C. (dates of interviews: February 9 to April 11, 1950) as a primary source. Domingo Cantón Aguilar is mentioned elsewhere in the notes. Harrington's secondary sources evidently included Spinden, Brinton, and Morley.

Also filed here is a rough draft labeled "Draft for the Ag. typewritten paper on May[a] Numeration." This article, which is partly typed, acknowledges the contributions of Aguilar and of David Arceo who were both Valladolid Mayas. It is followed by a typed draft of thirteen pages titled "The Maya Count." This paper discusses the system of counting used in the northern part of the Yucatan peninsula by speakers whose language was probably a direct descendent of the language in which the Maya hieroglyphics and codices were written.

The series of Harrington's writings ends with a number of reviews which he drafted from 1948 through 1960. There are notes and two variant drafts of a review of Morley's "The Ancient Maya" (submitted for publication in *El Palacio* on July 7, 1948) as well as a variety of records relating to the *Florentine Codex*. This multi-volume work, edited by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble, consists of a translation of *General History of the Things of New Spain* by Fray Bernardino de Sahagún. There are notes (including correspondence) and a final typed draft (seven pages) for a review of Book I, notes on Book II, and a five-page carbon on Book III. The reviews of Books I and III were published in *El Palacio* in 1951 and 1953, respectively. Although Harrington mentions finishing a typewritten version relating to Book II on April 7, 1952, no typed draft has been located in his papers. It appears that it was never published.

There are notes for a review of Book VII which was published in 1954. A review of Book IX appeared in 1960 but there is no record of it in the field notes.

The file of writings ends with rough notes for proposed papers on "Maya Hieroglyphic Writing," "Maya Linguistic Stock," and "Influence of Maya and Yucatan Spanish on Each Other."

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

The section of miscellaneous notes on Yucatec includes a small file of correspondence. There is a letter from Isaías Uc C., Campeche, Mexico, in 1950; a carbon copy of a letter to Jesse Shaw dated April 14, 1952, regarding arrangements for Domingo Aguilar's travel to the United States; handwritten drafts of two letters to John Linkins; and a typed copy of a lengthy letter to Dr. Tozzer from an unidentified writer. Also included is a section labeled "Persons & Addresses," as well as some notes on the sound recordings which Harrington made during fieldwork in Mexico in 1950. The file concludes with what appear to be drafts of annual reports. There is the first page only of a typed statement titled "Maya Language Studies." This is followed by ten handwritten pages of notes which refer to three papers on Maya ideograms and numerals.

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

#### YUCATEC

- Domingo Cantón Aguilar (Ag., "Aguilar and wife," "Ag. y Sra.")
- María Pura Aguilar de C.
- David Arceo Hernández (David Arceo H., A., "old Mr. David Arceo H.," "old Mr. Hernández," "Professor Hernández")
- David Arceo Rodríguez ("Arceo and father")
- Pascual Ayora Taliaferro (Talavera, P.)
- [Eduardo Cáceres (per correspondence)]
- Arturo Medina (Arturo, Medina, Med.)
- Gerónimo Pacheco
- Isaías Uc C. (Uc.)
- Cástulo Ucán (Ucán, U)

*Nonlinguistic Informants*

Benjamin T. Kurtz  
 U. Manuel Cáseres  
 Mr. Herbert Friedman  
 William Gates  
 Harry  
 Dr. Johnson, Division of Mammals  
 John T. Linkins  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Raúl Pavón  
 Matthew W. Stirling  
 Sam Vera  
 [Gordon R.?] Willey

*Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents*

David Arceo Hernández  
 David Arceo Rodriguez  
 F. M. Chase, National City High School  
 Felipe Escalante, Export and Import Travel Merida  
 Juan Martínez Hernández  
 Benjamin T. Kurtz  
 Arturo Medina  
 Professor Antonio Mediz Bolio  
 Carlos Morales A.  
 Sylvanus Griswold Morley  
 Francisco Romero Méndez  
 Dr. Ermilo Solís Alcalá (Emilio, Ermilio)  
 Isaías Uc C.  
 Arturo W. Wolfe, Director del Colegio Americano

**SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON**

*Anderson, Arthur J. O., trans.*

- 1950– *Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain.*  
 1982 *Translated from the Aztec into English, with Notes and Illustrations, by Arthur J. O. Anderson [and] Charles E. Dibble.* 12 vols. Santa Fe: Published by The School of American Research and the University of Utah. [Harrington examined volumes which were published through 1959.]

*Beltrán, Pedro*

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## CROSS REFERENCES

There are related sound recordings (tapes) and a set of sound spectrograms in N.A.A.

## YUCATEC

Reels 014–025

REEL	FRAMES	
014	0001–0855	] Vocabulary
015	0001–0768	
016	0001–0790	
017	0001–0603	
018	0001–0722	] Grammar
019	0001–0845	
020	0001–0831	
021	0001–0669	
022	0001–0668	] Texts
023	0001–0328	
	0329–0757	] Writings
024	0001–0872	
025	0001–0679	
	0680–0855	] Miscellaneous Notes



*Cuna*<sup>1</sup>

Several sources mention early efforts which Harrington made to record the Cuna (also called "Kuna" or "Tule") language. In his account of fieldwork conducted in 1924, Harrington reports that he "made a six-weeks study of the language at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles"<sup>2</sup> in 1914. A newspaper account (also 1924) refers to a "dictionary of 3,000 'Blaseño'<sup>3</sup> words which he made up ten years ago." Only a fragment of this accumulation is presently at the Smithsonian. The notes themselves list Enrique Tule, a "San Blas Indian boy," as the informant and state, further, that he had been brought to Los Angeles by Morgan Adam on a private yacht.

From October through December of 1924, Harrington worked with a party of Cuna — the "White Indians" as they were called by the press. The group was brought to the United States in July by an engineer, Richard O. Marsh, who earlier in 1924 had led the "Marsh-Darién" expedition to eastern Panama, with representatives from the Smithsonian and other institutions. After a well-publicized short visit to New York City (during which Harrington probably reported on the Indians for a New Orleans newspaper) and longer stays in upstate New York and Canada, the party travelled in October to Washington, D.C. While in the capital, Marsh lobbied on behalf of the Cuna against the Panamanian government and the party was studied by various Smithsonian scientists — among them Frances Densmore, Herbert Krieger, and Aleš Hrdlička. Harrington and his colleague Paul Vogenitz of the Post Office Department undertook linguistic work with members of the group both at the Smithsonian and at the house where they were staying in nearby Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The party of eight Cuna consisted of three young albinos and five non-albino adults; two of the latter served as chaperones for the

1. Special thanks to Dr. James Howe of the Anthropology/Archaeology Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for his substantial contributions to the introductory portion of this chapter.

2. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 77:2:112–115.

3. From San Blaseño, another term for the Cuna of San Blas.

young people. The other three were delegates on a secret political mission to the United States. These individuals and their communities of origin are inconsistently identified in the documents. This is due to mistakes and simplifications by Harrington and others and because in this era, Cuna often had multiple and variously spelled names.

The chaperones were a couple from the island of Nargana (also referred to as San José, Yantuppu and Río Diablo in the notes): Jim, James, or Santiago Perry (also Berry, Beri, or Campos) and his wife Inez or Alice. The albinos were their adolescent daughter Margarita or Marguerite, and two unrelated boys who were sometimes passed off as their sons. The younger was called Tcippu (the Cuna word for "white," often given to albinos) from the island of Ustupu or Portogandi. The older boy was Olo Piniginya or Olo from Ailigandi.

The three political delegates were Igwa Nigdibippi, a sub-chief of the island of Ailigandi and personal emissary of the high chief Cimral Coleman; Alfred Robinson or Kantule, son of the high chief Nele Kantule of Portogandi; and Phillip (Phillip, Felipe) Thompson, also called Niga ("nephew") of Tikantikki or Niatupu. Alfred and Phillip spoke English and Spanish, and Phillip had attended primary school in Washington some years earlier.

Harrington and Vogenitz worked with Jim Perry and his daughter Margarita, Phillip Thompson (abbreviated "Ph." or "Fel."), Alfred Robinson ("Alf."), and Igwa Nigdibippi ("Chief"). The group was first brought to the museum on October 18, 1924, and Harrington began recording information from them the next day. His field notes mention dates in October through December; during some of this period Vogenitz worked more intensively with the Indians while Harrington attended to other work at the Smithsonian. A vocabulary slip dated January 12 [1925] was probably written out after the fact. Frances Densmore began her musical studies with the Cuna on November 25th and worked intensively with them from November 30 to December 6.

The Cuna party left the United States at the beginning of January. Later in the month Marsh returned to San Blas, the coastal territory of the Cuna, and at the end of February helped to lead an uprising against the Panamanian government.

The records for Cuna consist of vocabulary, ethnographic notes, and texts. Harrington undertook some phonological analysis, making distinctions between single and double consonants and vowels. Related material includes reports, clippings, reading notes, and a map.

## LINGUISTIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

The series begins with a small section of "S[an] Blas" vocabulary which was recorded from Enrique Tule in Los Angeles in 1914. There are fifteen vocabulary slips and one card with references to three articles published by J. Dyneley Prince in *American Anthropologist*; there is no evidence that Harrington made use of the latter.

Harrington obtained linguistic and ethnographic material, as well as a set of texts, from the Cuna group which visited Washington, D.C., in 1924. Some of his notes were written on letter-size sheets, others on smaller slips.

Harrington recorded vocabulary on several sets of numbered pages. Many of the lexical items concern animals, especially fishes. There are also a few pages of relationship terms, words for the months, placenames, and tribenames.

Ethnographic information was provided by the Cuna speakers for cataloged artifacts from the Marsh Expedition, such as paddles, necklaces, and baskets. Some notes were elicited while examining the contents of a manikin case in the U. S. National Museum.

Interspersed with the linguistic and ethnographic data are information on the informants, references to photographs, and quotes regarding the Marsh Expedition from one of its members, Major H. B. Johnson. Also filed here are a set of texts. Song texts, including the Canoe Song, Flower Song, and Headache Song, appear to have been written down from dictation or during a performance; there are virtually no translations. A few pages are in the hand of Paul Vogenitz.

The remaining texts were typed and prepared by Vogenitz. The first, a three-page typescript, consists of text in Cuna with a partial interlinear translation. It was dictated by Igwa Nigdibippi on December 9, 1924, as a discussion of the chief's activities in Washington, D.C., and was transcribed by Vogenitz on the following day. The second text, which takes the form of a letter addressed from "Pablo" [Paul] to "Kwan" [John], was prepared by Vogenitz as a writing exercise in the Cuna language. The subject is evolution, a topic of public interest at the time in light of the on-going trial of John Thomas Scopes.

Informants are not clearly indicated in the foregoing group of records and only one specific date is mentioned: November 29, 1924. Most of the work was probably undertaken in November and December.

Harrington also recorded several sets of notes on slips. The

first group, which deals with plants and material culture, consists of typed data with handwritten annotations. Original catalog numbers and Smithsonian catalog numbers are provided for some of the artifacts discussed. In addition, a few items collected by the Marsh Expedition are illustrated in sketches. There are also references to Dr. Walter Hough, Mr. Marsh, and Dr. Henry B. Collins. Specific Cuna informants are rarely mentioned; the work may have been done collectively.

A second set of slips deals with terms for parts of the body and for various animal species. The slips were handwritten by both Harrington and Vogenitz. The abbreviations "Har." and "Vog." indicate which linguist recorded the data. There are corresponding typed copies for many of the slips. Each entry consists of a single word and commentary on the phonetics. Slips are clearly labeled as to informant and date; most were recorded during October and November. A number of terms were evidently elicited during work sessions at the National Zoo.

## MAP

During his stay in Washington, D.C., Chief Igwa Nigdibippi prepared a large map<sup>4</sup> (former B.A.E. ms. 4490) for Harrington. As one of the leading men in the councils of his tribe, he had traveled widely throughout the Tule territory and knew hundreds of places. His map shows the Caribbean coastline of Panama with many Cuna placenames. It is embellished with various representations of persons and events. Seven drawings are attached to the original by sewing.

## REPORTS AND CLIPPINGS

Included in a series of reports on the Cuna Indians are a rough draft of ten handwritten pages, partial drafts of five and four pages, and a typescript of three pages of a paper titled "Ethnological and Linguistic Study of the Tule Indians of Panama." There is also a similar untitled typescript of two pages. This statement by Harrington includes discussion of estimated population, geographical area, tribal names and divisions, and language of the Cuna and lists the names of his informants. It also contains references to his study of Tule placenames of the coast and mountains and to the map drawn by Chief Igwa Nigdibippi (see above).

4. Due to the large size of the map, it has been photographed in sections. Black and white prints numbered 79-5736 to 79-5744 (from N.A.A. files) appear on the microfilm rather than the original.

The extensive "8000-word vocabulary" mentioned in the paper has not been located. This write-up was utilized in the *Forty-Second Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology* and also served as the basis for Harrington's report in "Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1924."

This series also contains material relating to the reports which Frances Densmore prepared regarding her study of the Cuna. Included are a typed copy of "Music and Customs of the Tule Indians of Panama" (submitted to the B.A.E. on December 23, 1924) and handwritten and typed copies by Harrington of "Songs and Instrumental Music of the Tule Indians of Panama (submitted January 31, 1925). These are followed by four pages of notes for a review which Harrington was writing of the papers by Densmore. Harrington's opinion of her work was unfavorable. He felt that her study had been done hastily, was based on some unreliable sources, and was not completely accurate on ethnological details.<sup>5</sup>

Also filed here are newspaper clippings. They include press releases from the *Science Service News Bulletin* (one dated October 20, 1924) and an article from *The Washington Post*, dated October 19, 1924, discussing Richard O. Marsh's explorations and Harrington's linguistic work with the Tule Indians.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Harrington retained a number of files of miscellany relating to his study of Cuna. Included are reading notes from Lionel Wafer's book, *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America*, concerning observations of the Tule in 1699. They contain a few annotations regarding vocabulary items and phrases.

There are also notes on Baron Erland Nordenskiöld, a Swedish anthropologist who traveled among the Cuna in 1927, and Karl Gustav Izikowitz, who worked with a Tule informant named Ruben Pérez Kantule in Göteborg, Sweden, in 1931. These are accompanied by two lists of vocabulary which were evidently prepared by Vogenitz with the intention of demonstrating the affinity of Cuna with the Scan-

5. Densmore's draft labeled "Music and Customs . . ." was used as the basis for both her report titled "Study of the Tule Indian Music" and a short monograph titled "Music of the Tule Indians of Panama." (See *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 77:2:115-127, 1925; and 77:11, 1926.) The draft labeled "Songs and Instrumental Music . . ." was used only in the longer work.

navian and Germanic languages. This claim was based on mistranslations or comparisons of inappropriate forms of a given word.

A few additional pages, labeled "Tule miscellaneous," include a note from H. B. Johnson to Harrington. There are also random notes on bibliography and the names of contact persons.

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

#### CUNA

Margarita Campos (Marg.)  
 Niga (niga, Felipe, Fel., Phillip Thompson, Philip, Ph.)  
 Igwa Nigdibippi (igwanigdipippi, Chief)  
 James Perry (Santiago Beri, Jim Campos)  
 Olo Piniginya (ólopíniginja)  
 Alfred Robinson (Alfredo, Alf.)  
 Tcippu (cippu, tʃíppu)

#### *Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents*

Cimral Coleman  
 Major H. B. Johnson  
 Nele Kantule  
 Ruben Pérez Kantule (Cantula)  
 Richard O. Marsh  
 Paul Vogenitz (Vog.)

### SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Wafer, Lionel*

1903 *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America*. Cleveland: G. P. Winship.

### WRITINGS BY HARRINGTON

#### *Harrington, John P.*

1925 "Studies on the Tule Indians of Panama." in "Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1924." *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 77:2:112-115.

### CROSS REFERENCES

See also a newspaper clipping showing the party R. O. Marsh brought to Washington, D.C., filed under "Documents from the Files of William

Gates" in the records on Quiche. There are related wax cylinder sound recordings at the Library of Congress.

## CUNA

### Reel 026

REEL	FRAMES	
026	0001-0261	<i>Linguistic and Ethnographic Notes</i>
	0262-0271	<i>Map</i> [former B.A.E. ms. 4490]
	0272-0340	<i>Reports and Clippings</i>
	0341-0377	<i>Miscellaneous Notes</i>

## Records Relating to South American Languages

Harrington's earliest work in the field of South American languages resulted in a paper which he coauthored with Luis E. Valcárcel, director of the Museo Nacional in Lima, Peru. Correspondence indicates that the two men met during a visit which Valcárcel made to Washington in March 1941. By April 6 Harrington had already drafted a manuscript of the article "Quichua Phonetics. . .," which he then forwarded to Valcárcel in New York City for translation. In July Harrington rewrote the paper in English and sent it to Peru for publication.<sup>1</sup>

In early 1943 Harrington was called back from the field to B.A.E. headquarters in Washington, D.C. For the next three years he remained in the capital where, as part of the war effort, he was assisting the Office of Censorship in the translation of letters in numerous foreign languages. Among his official duties at the bureau was the examination of data for the linguistic sections of the "Handbook of South American Indians."

The bureau had accepted responsibility for preparing the handbook and had begun work on it in 1940 under the editorship of Julian H. Steward. J. Alden Mason of the University Museum in Phila-

1. From 1943 to 1948 Valcárcel published three additional articles by Harrington in the museum's *Revista*.

delphia was given the task of "classifying and tabulating the languages of South America."<sup>2</sup> As it was possible for Mason to make only a few independent studies of these languages himself, he relied on the assistance of scholars such as Harrington to provide information to him through correspondence. He inserted a number of Harrington's findings into his final report as notes.

Annual reports for the period 1942 to 1945<sup>3</sup>, correspondence—particularly with B.A.E. colleagues Julian Steward and John R. Swanton—and, to some extent, Harrington's notes themselves, suggest the sequence of Harrington's work. For the most part his method entailed examining secondary sources, extracting and compiling linguistic and morphological data from them, and comparing these data for various languages with a view to establishing linguistic affiliations. He also had limited opportunities to obtain first-hand information from native speakers of Guaraní, Quechua, and Otomí and from a non-native speaker of Jívaro.

Harrington had hoped to prepare "grammarlets" of the languages he was studying for inclusion in the "Handbook" but the format of volume six did not allow for lengthy treatment of any single language. He drafted a number of articles for publication elsewhere and some of these appeared in North and South American journals.

In May 1943 Harrington undertook an extensive study of the Jívaro language. The vocabulary which he compiled and reheard was used for comparison with that of the Záparo language.

During the same year Harrington examined data on Campa and Witoto and compiled working vocabularies (which he called "springboards") for Cocama and Quechua. He also found preliminary evidence of the interrelationships of several groups of languages. He felt that Miranya was related to Tupí-Guaraní, that Uru-Puquina should be grouped with Arawakan, and that Aymara should be assigned to the Hokan family. He also published "Hokan Discovered in South America," a discussion of the affinity of Quechua with Hokan in terms of phonetics, morphology, and vocabulary. Comparisons were drawn from a number of Hokan languages of North and Central America:

2. See Introduction and Part 3 of "Handbook of South American Indians, Volume 6" *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 143, 1950.

3. See *Sixtieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1942-1943*, *Sixty-first Annual Report . . . for 1943-1944*, and *Sixty-second Annual Report . . . for 1944-1945*.

Chimariko, Choctaw, Salinan, and Subtiaba, several of which Harrington had studied at earlier periods.

While his work for the Office of Censorship took up much of his time, Harrington reported "winding up" a comparison of Witoto, Miranya, and Guaraní in January 1944. By April he had undertaken a study of Cholón, finished a paper on Witoto ("Sobre fonetico Witoto"), and was at work on an article on Záparo. He also prepared "a long screed on Yunca"<sup>4</sup> which was later published as "Yunka, Language of the Peruvian Coastal Culture."

During the 1944–1945 fiscal year, Harrington proceeded to work on Guaraní and Quechua, which he described as "the Indian languages of South America."<sup>5</sup> He made use of a publication by Dr. Bertoni with whom he met briefly. In addition, he published three papers relating to Quechua: "Earliest Navajo and Quechua," "La lengua Aymara, hermana mayor de la Quichua," and "Quechua Grammarlet."

In a letter to bureau chief Julian Steward, dated June 10, 1944, Harrington conveyed his feelings about the work he had been undertaking for the past several years:

"I like this South American work and being forced into it has been a very important advantage for me. I have always thought that a field like this might result in real discoveries and a violent reduction of the number of stocks . . ."

Harrington continued to work intermittently on South American languages for the next several years. At the end of fiscal year 1947–1948<sup>6</sup> he submitted a large report on Guaraní, which held official status with Spanish in Paraguay, as well as a smaller paper on Mataco which was published under the title "Matako of the Gran Chaco." He also wrote another piece on the phonetics of Quechua.

4. Correspondence, Letters Sent, Harrington to J. Alden Mason, May 27, 1944.

5. Correspondence, Letters Sent, Harrington to Julian Steward, September 27, 1944.

6. See *Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1947–1948*.

### NOTES ON AWISHIRA

Notes on Awishira are scanty. They include a one-page personal communication from Julian Steward regarding the attribution of the language and thirty-seven terms excerpted from Tessman's *Die Indianer Nordost-Perus* (1930). After examining the data, Harrington "concluded that the material . . . proved insufficient for definite inclusion with [the] Tucanoan [family]."<sup>7</sup>

### NOTES ON AYMARA

Material on Aymara consists of rough notes and an eight-page typed draft (in carbon) of an article in Spanish titled "Aymará, Hermana Mayor del Quechua." It includes discussion of both phonetics and morphology of the language.

### NOTES ON CAMPA

Harrington's files on Campa include a copy of a vocabulary published by Francisco Carrasco (1901). He copied Campa terms, one word to a page, providing Spanish or English glosses. Also in his possession are notes made by Adam F. Reifsnnyder and sent to J. Alden Mason in 1942 under the heading "Essentials on the Construction of the Campa Indian Dialect."

### NOTES ON CHOLON

The bulk of Harrington's files on Cholón relate to a paper which he submitted to Julian Steward titled "Affiliation of the Cholon Language." Included are notes, a handwritten draft, and the eighty-four page carbon of his typed final draft. The paper, which includes a grammatical sketch of Cholón, finds the language "to be Hokan, possessing the sounds, structure and vocabulary of Hokan." J. Alden Mason reported that Harrington had compared Cholón with Quechua and believed them to be related. His evidence for this was not published.<sup>8</sup> Also filed here are extracts from de la Mata's "Arte de la lengua cholona."

7. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 143:6:252.

8. *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:192.

## NOTES ON COCAMA

Records relating to Cocama consist of drafts of four short articles; none is dated and none was published. "Cocama Grammerlet" is a nine-page partial sketch dealing with phonetics, nouns and pronouns. It contains a mixture of typed original and carbon pages. The category of pronouns is given further treatment in the three-page carbon draft of "El Conflicto de género sexual en el pronombre Cocama" and in "El Sexo del alocuto es determinante del género de algunos pronombres en la lengua cocama." The latter consists of a rough draft which is partially handwritten and partially typed. A final paper in Spanish (an eight-page carbon) is "Un Rasgo muy notable en la lengua cocama."

## NOTES ON GUARANI

Material pertaining to Guaraní (Guar.) consists of notes and drafts for several papers on the language. This section begins with notes for a paper titled "The Guaraní Language of South America." Included are comments from Mr. Campos (from a telephone conversation) and Dr. Semidei, annotations in the hand of Guillermo T. Bertoni, and information on phonetics and morphology. The data from Bertoni (abbreviated "B." or "G.T.B.") appear to have been provided in the fall of 1944 during a visit to Washington, D.C. The notes are followed by a partially typed, partially handwritten final draft of the paper which Harrington submitted to Matthew W. Stirling on September 4, 1947, for publication in the *International Journal of American Linguistics*. Bertoni, a speaker of Guaraní from Asunción, Paraguay, is listed as a coauthor.

The second part of the section contains several pages of a rough draft of the article "The Phonetics of Guaraní" and a nine-page typed draft of the same which was submitted to Carl Voegelin for publication in *IJAL*. The paper was not accepted for inclusion in the journal and was returned to Harrington for rewriting in February 1945.

Harrington's materials on Guaraní contain extracts from the writings of Guasch (abbreviated "Gua."), notes on the Spanish-Guaraní vocabulary compiled by Ruiz de Montoya (Mont.) and comparisons in Cocama from Espinosa (Esp.). His papers discuss the resemblance he detected between Guaraní and Tupí.

## NOTES ON JIVARO

Harrington prepared at least four papers on Jívaro (abbreviated "Jiv."), a language which he felt was a "very divergent type of Arawakan." While most other linguists gave it an independent status, he felt that the resemblances with Arawak were genetic.<sup>9</sup> The first article, "Jívaro Epitome," which has no date, was possibly written in 1939. The three-page carbon of a final draft consists of a review of Juan Ghinassi's grammar (1938).

The file continues with notes and a rough draft (mostly handwritten) of "The Jívaro Language." Annotations regarding a personal communication with Matthew W. Stirling date the material as 1939. A twenty-three page typed final draft follows. Harrington presents ethnological data of the Jívaro by way of introduction<sup>10</sup> and proceeds to give an outline of the language.

A draft of a third paper, "Vocabulary of the Jívaro Language," actually consists of a working copy of a Jívaro vocabulary. The title page, labeled "Jívaro Spingboard" lists the dictionary by Ghinassi (Gh. or Ghin.) as the major source of the semantically arranged vocabulary. The notes themselves also include excerpts from Stirling and Karsten, references to various Spanish dictionaries (Noble Dict., Sp. Acad. Dict., and Stand. Dict.), and mentions of Leonard, Urban, and Killip as sources. A final draft of the paper was prepared to supplement the article on language.

The file concludes with notes and a draft for the article "The Jívaro Indians." The preparation of this paper was occasioned by the visit of Seaman H. G. Eamigh who had learned Jívaro as the son of missionary parents serving in South America. Harrington had Eamigh rehear information which he had compiled for his first paper and again treated both ethnology and linguistics. He submitted a manuscript on September 19, 1944, for publication in the *American Anthropologist*.

9. See Correspondence, Letters Sent, Harrington to J. Alden Mason, pre May 25, 1943, and *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:222.

10. It was Harrington's feeling that "Every presentation of language should be preceded and throughout accompanied by an expounding of the ethnology of the speakers . . ."

**NOTES ON KAINGANG**

Harrington's records on Kaingang consist basically of correspondence with Jules Henry, who felt that the language should not be considered a member of the Ge family as generally believed.<sup>11</sup>

In July 1944 Harrington sent Henry sheets of vocabulary items which he had extracted from Barcatta de Valfloriana, leaving space for Henry to add his own data. Henry evidently returned the sheets with his responses in early August 1944.

**NOTES ON MATACO**

There are two files of writings relating to Mataco. The first consists of a rough draft of an early untitled paper. The article was based on a study of R. J. Hunt's *Mataco Grammar* (1940). The second contains a rough draft—partly handwritten and partly typed—of "Matako, Language of the Gran Chaco of South America," an article which he evidently wrote at the suggestion of Julian H. Steward, director of the Institute of Social Anthropology. One version of this paper was submitted by Harrington in August 1947 for publication in the *International Journal of American Linguistics*. It puts forward the thesis that Guaycuru (the linguistic stock to which Mataco belongs) and the neighboring Guaraní have the same structure and, in fact, that Mataco and Guaraní are genetically related.

**NOTES ON MIRANYA**

The materials which Harrington compiled on the Miranya language are fairly extensive. The files begin with a comparative vocabulary organized in what he termed a "loose-leaf system." Miranya terms, as well as Witoto, Guaraní, Cocama, and Arawak forms, are arranged in a number of standard semantic and grammatical categories. Extracts were taken from the works of Adam, Farabee, Kinder, Preuss, Rivet, Ruiz de Montoya, Tessman, and Whiffen. There are also three separate sections labeled "Farabee M. Voc.," "Tessman M. Voc.," and "Whiffen M. Voc." in which lexical items from these sources are listed, one word per page.

11. *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:291.

Writings based on Harrington's study of the secondary sources follow. They include a four-page draft carbon for an article titled "Relationship of Miranya." The article, which may have been prepared for J. Alden Mason, gives a bibliography and presents Harrington's method of work and his conclusions. A four-page original draft is on file for a different article with the same title. In this version the author again provides an annotated bibliography and discusses his method of collating and comparing data from the "various vocabularial sources."

The file concludes with a short draft by Mason of a write-up on Miranya for "The Languages of the South American Indians" and a letter from Harrington to Steward dated April 4, 1943. Enclosed with the letter are pages one to four of a paper and pages 10 and 11 of a bibliography. They deal with a review of the problem of assigning Miranya to a larger linguistic stock.

After reading the assessments of Tessman, Steward and Rivet, Harrington made an independent comparison. He reported his conclusions in a personal communication with J. Alden Mason: "Miranya shares a very considerable number of etyma with both Tupí-Guaraní and Witoto. The percentage is larger than Rivet thought and extends to fundamental words."<sup>12</sup>

**NOTES ON OTOMI**

Harrington's first file of records on Otomí is labeled "Paper on Otomi." The notes do not constitute a paper at all but rather a file of Mazahua terms (abbreviated "M.") extracted from Muñoz with references to many other secondary sources.

A second folder contains field notes actually recorded by Harrington from Pablo Galicia. The informant, a native of San Juan Tuxtepec, was evidently interviewed in Xochimilco, Mexico, on April 18, 1951, during the course of Harrington's study of Yucatec and Nahuatl. The sixteen pages of notes include numbers and several dozen lexical items.

12. *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:243-244.

## NOTES ON QUECHUA

Harrington's records relating to Quechua are the most extensive set he compiled on a South American language. He considered the "predominant tongue of the famous Inca empire" to be "the outstanding native language of South America."<sup>13</sup> The first section of notes, labeled "Quechua Springboard," is a semantically arranged file consisting of lexical items extracted from Middendorf. Harrington copied his entire Quechua dictionary, one item per page, in order to have a basic vocabulary for comparison with other languages of the region. A note at the beginning of the file indicates that he culled data from it in August 1943 during the preparation on an article on Hokan in Peru.

The remainder of Harrington's Quechua records have to do with articles which he was preparing for publication. The first article on file, "Adjective Derivational Suffixes of Quechua," is represented by both a rough draft and a carbon copy of a typed draft of eight pages. The draft consists of a list of suffixes with a single word given as an example of each type. In the final version (submitted to Julian Steward on December 8, 1943) several paragraphs of explanatory text were added to the basic list.

Both a rough draft and a carbon of a twelve-page typed draft are on file for the paper "Grammarlet of the Quechua Language." This is little more than an outline for a grammar with a few sentences or at most a brief paragraph on each topic. A note indicates that it was submitted for publication in the *Proceedings of the 10th Chilean Scientific Conference*.

There are two drafts and a Spanish translation of a manuscript which Harrington initially titled "Inca Segmentics, A New Shortcut to the Phonetic Structure of Quechua." Luis E. Valcárcel, Director General of the National Museum of Peru, is credited as a co-author and was evidently working on the Spanish version of the piece. A carbon copy of the final draft was returned to Harrington for proofreading by his daughter, Awona, who had typed it in April 1941. It was submitted for publication on July 22, 1941, and eventually appeared under the title "Quichua Phonetics, A Shortcut to the Scientific Writings of the Language of the Incas."

There are notes and drafts in various stages of completion for three additional articles on Quechua: "Medical Practices of the Que-

13. See draft of "Grammarlet of the Quechua Language."

chua Indians," "Noun Derivational Suffixes of Quechua," and "Phonetics of Quechua." The first paper presents vocabulary relating to the subject of medicine. The second paper was turned in to Julian Steward on December 4, 1943. It is a thirty-one-page carbon consisting of lists of suffixes with very little explanatory text. The third article is a handwritten draft listing Valcárcel as co-author.

Harrington amassed a wide variety of materials relating to a lengthy paper which was eventually published under the title "Hokan Discovered in South America." There are notes and various rough drafts labeled "Quechua Discovered To Be Hokan." These are followed by a "Categorikon" which includes Quechua terms (marked "Q.") excerpted from the so-called "Springboard" as well as comparative vocabulary items in the Chimariko (Chim.), Choctaw (Choct.), Chumash (Chum.), Maya, Pomo, Salinan (Sal.), Subtiaba (Subt.), and Yana languages. Some Siouan and Iroquoian data are also interfiled here. This file served as a source for the semantic lists which Harrington appended to the article. The subsections, arranged alphabetically, range from animal parts to tribenames.

The file continues with two typed drafts with the original title. These consist of an original typed manuscript with comments from J. Alden Mason dated October 1943 and a carbon copy which William N. Fenton returned to the author in the fall of 1943 with his editorial annotations. Another carbon, which bears the eventual publication title, has changes made by Harrington. Also on file are extracts which Harrington made from the Hokan paper on February 8, 1949, for an unknown purpose.

A second article which Harrington co-authored with Valcárcel was "Quechua Grammarlet." His files include a rough draft of the paper and a carbon copy of the final draft which he submitted for publication in the *Revista del Museo Nacional* in Peru. There is a second copy of the first five pages.

There are brief drafts—mostly in a partial or rough state—of several other articles on Quechua linguistics: "Scientific Grammarlet of the Quechua Language," "Sobre el Uso de la Palabra Quechua (QUESWA)," and "The 31 Sounds of the Language of the Incas." Harrington was planning to submit the last paper to *Indians at Work*.

Harrington's writings also include a review of "Poesía Folklórica Quechua" by J. M. B. Farfán (1942). He retained a rough draft as well as carbon copies of the final typed drafts in English and in Spanish.



Filed with them are a fair copy of an article by Farfán titled "Cantos Quechuas," which he sent to Harrington in February 1944. (See correspondence.)

The files on Quechua conclude with notes and a partial typed draft for an untitled article and a set of miscellaneous notes. Some of the latter are grouped under the heading "Los Fonemas del Quechua."

### NOTES ON URU-PUQUINA

Materials on the Uru-Puquina language are brief. They consist of a six-page carbon of an untitled paper which Harrington described as a report on "the Uru-Puquina problem (which) resolves itself into the Uru-Arawkan . . . problem." In a letter to J. Alden Mason in 1943 he stated his position on the interrelationship of these languages: "De la Grasserie's rehearing of Puquina shows that it is Arawkan all right, and without the slightest doubt a dialect of Uru."<sup>14</sup> The paper contains a summary and an assessment of the early sources on Uru and Puquina, arranged in chronological order.

### NOTES ON WITOTO

Harrington's materials relating to Witoto include files of data for analysis as well as drafts of several papers. The first paper, titled "The Sounds of Witoto," is a brief undated article referring to the work of Preuss. Included are a two-page final version, a one-page carbon of a variant version, a two-page carbon of a Spanish translation, and a page of miscellaneous notes on phonetics.

There are notes and rough drafts for articles on Witoto, Miranya, and Cocama. The highly unorganized records include excerpts from Harrington's "Cocama Grammarlet" and personal communications with Julian Steward and J. Alden Mason.

There is also a comparative vocabulary of Witoto, Miranya, and Cocama. This so-called "alphabetikon" includes notes arranged under numerous semantic headings: age, rank, kinship, plants, animals, material culture, etc. Among the sources from which Harrington extracted data were (for Witoto) Farabee, Kinder, Ortiz, and Preuss; (for

14. In *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:224 Mason expressed his doubts about the relationship of Uru and Puquina to Arawakan but reported that Harrington was "convinced of its validity."

Miranya) Farabee, Koch, Tessman, and Whiffen; (for Cocama) Espinosa and Tessman; and (for Tupí) Anchieta and Ruiz de Montoya. This file was used in preparing vocabulary lists for inclusion in Harrington's second large paper on Witoto. They were typed in final form only as far as the category on plants.

Related to the above file is one labeled "W M & C Paper: List of Nouns." It includes terms selected from the "alphabetikon." The lexical data are arranged in parallel order but are not as clearly marked as to source.

Harrington's analyses of the comparative vocabularies which he compiled resulted in the drafting of two papers. In the article "Witoto Discovered To Be Tupí-Guaraní," he used the Cocama language for comparison, as it was the recognized member of the Tupí-Guaraní which was geographically closest to Witoto. This 45-page typed draft was submitted to J. Alden Mason in September 1943 and includes his typed and handwritten comments. A related paper, titled "The Affiliation of Witoto, Miranya, and Guaranian," was prepared in January 1944. The 104-page carbon copy was not completely typed in final form. (See the "alphabetikon" described above for the proposed semantic lists.)

In discussing the relationship which Harrington found between the three languages, J. Alden Mason wrote:

" . . . Dr. Harrington's unpublished treatise indicates a general resemblance in morphological type, and close resemblance of morphological elements in position, meaning, and phonetic type; the lexical relationship, as presented, is not so convincing."<sup>15</sup>

### NOTES ON YAGUA

Harrington's only file on Yagua consists of a copy of a vocabulary by Tessman. Lexical items are given one word per page.

### NOTES ON YUNCA

Harrington's notes indicate his intention to prepare the first modern exposé of Yunca, the language which he considered of greatest cultural

15. *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:244.

importance next to Quechua. It was his feeling, in fact, that Yunca "is like Quechua in many features and vocables."<sup>16</sup> He wrote two articles on this subject. The first is an undated paper titled "Scientific Grammar of the Yunka Stock of Peru's Northern Coast." This consists of a very disorganized rough draft which contains references to works by Middendorf (1890, 1891) and Markham (1864, 1908). There are also notes, an outline draft, and a twenty-five page typed carbon for "Yunka, Language of the Peruvian Coastal Culture." A note in J. Alden Mason's hand indicates that the final draft was received by him on June 20, 1944.

### NOTES ON ZAPARO

Records relating to Záparo consist entirely of data from secondary sources. There are copies of vocabularies by Tessman (1930) and Simson (1879) with words typed one to a page.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

This section contains the residue of Harrington's notes on South American languages which was not filed in the various series described above. It also includes materials of a more general nature. The first subsection includes handwritten notes and typed copies based on conversations which Harrington had with J. Alden Mason during a day trip to Philadelphia on April 1, 1943. Some carbon copies of the typed statements are filed elsewhere in the papers under appropriate headings.

There is a file of miscellaneous notes from personal communications which Harrington had with Julian Steward concerning his work for the "Handbook of South American Indians." They date from the period 1943 to 1944.

A third file of miscellaneous material is labeled "Jan. 45." It contains notes on various South American languages, some of which were treated elsewhere. It is unclear why these data were not separated out and interfiled. The records, which were originally very disorganized, have been arranged alphabetically by tribename or language family, using Harrington's heading sheets. There are subsections on: Awishira, Aymara, Arawakan, Campa, Chipaya, Cholón, Fitita, Guaranian,

16. See "Yunka, Language of the Peruvian Coastal Culture" and *B.A.E. Bulletin* 143:6:194.

Mataco, Miranya, Okaina, Quechua, Resígaro, Tupí, Uru-Puquina, Witoto, Yunca, and Záparo. Harrington's notes include general observations, bibliographic references, extracts from secondary sources, and partial drafts of papers. Of particular interest is an item filed under Quechua: a letter to Julian Steward from J. M. B. Farfán, dated July 9, 1943, enclosing a list of one hundred basic words in Quechua.

The last four files of miscellany consist of drafts of various writings. There are a rough draft and a six-page carbon of a typed draft for the article "Ten Ways in Which the Study of South American Languages Illuminates Linguistic Knowledge," which was published in 1944. This includes a carbon of another paper "El Conflicto de género sexual en el pronombre cocama," an identical copy of which is filed under Cocama.

There are notes and drafts (dated 1944) for two proposed articles on the name Chaco: "Discovery of the Origin of the Name Chaco" and "The North American and South American Chaco." The latter contains excerpts of geographical terms from a working file (referred to as "Y[oung] and H[arrington's] Nav[aho] Gram[mar]") and from a number of published sources.

The treatise "Peruvian Spanish 'Accounted for By Bilinguality'" is represented by handwritten and typed drafts. One version of this was published in 1943. Finally, there is a draft of a review of Foster and Foster's "Sierra Popoluca Speech" (1948).

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

#### GUARANI

Guillermo T. Bertoni (B., G.T.B.)

#### JIVARO

Seaman H. G. Eamigh

#### OTOMI

Pablo Galicia

#### QUECHUA

[Victor M. Cano (per letter, Harrington to 'Friend' 9-1-44)]

Luis E. Valcárcel

#### *Assistants, Collaborators, and Correspondents*

Guillermo T. Bertoni

Mr. Campos  
 Professor J. M. B. Farfán  
 William N. Fenton  
 Awona Harrington  
 Edgar L. Hewett  
 Jules Henry  
 J. Alden Mason, The University Museum, Philadelphia  
 Dr. Semidei  
 Julian H. Steward, editor, "Handbook of South American  
 Indians"  
 Matthew W. Stirling  
 John R. Swanton  
 Luis E. Valcárcel, director, Museo Nacional, Lima  
 Richard F. Van Valkenburgh

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1945b "La Lengua aymara, hermana mayor de la Quichua." *Anales del Instituto de etnología americana* 6:95–101. [This journal is the continuation of the publication previously issued under the title *Anales del Instituto de etnografía americana* (see 1944g above); subsequently this journal underwent a second change of name, to *Anales de arqueología y etnología*, and researchers may need to look under this last title to locate these articles.]  
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Steward, Julian H., ed.

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### RECORDS RELATING TO SOUTH AMERICAN LANGUAGES

Reels 027-035

REEL	FRAMES		
027	0001-0022	<i>Notes on Awishira</i>	
	0023-0069	<i>Notes on Aymara</i>	
	0070-0162	<i>Notes on Campa</i>	
	0163-0599	<i>Notes on Cholón</i>	
	0600-0658	<i>Notes on Cocama</i>	
028	0001-0209	<i>Notes on Guaraní</i>	
	0210-0764	] <i>Notes on Jívaro</i>	
029	0001-0193		
	0194-0276		<i>Notes on Kaingang</i>
	0277-0514		<i>Notes on Mataco</i>
	0515-1036	<i>Notes on Miranya</i>	
030	0001-0029	<i>Notes on Otomí</i>	
	0030-0976	] <i>Notes on Quechua</i>	
031	0001-0730		
032	0001-0968		
033	0001-0452		
	0453-0457	<i>Notes on Uru-Puquina</i>	
	0458-0938	] <i>Notes on Witoto</i>	
034	0001-0769		
035	0001-0055		
	0056-0155	<i>Notes on Yagua</i>	
	0156-0302	<i>Notes on Yunca</i>	
	0303-0414	<i>Notes on Záparo</i>	
	0415-0943	<i>Miscellaneous Materials</i>	

### General and Miscellaneous Materials

#### UNSORTED NOTES

This very small file consists of highly miscellaneous, unsorted notes which were found scattered throughout Harrington's papers. Most of the material deals with Mexico and Central America, although there are data relating to South America and possibly to his study of placenames and province names.

The notes were recorded during various periods of time as evidenced by the different types of paper used; most are undated.

There are references to Aztec, Tarahumara, Tarascan, Cochimí, Cora, Chontal, and Tojolabal. Cástulo Ucán, an informant with whom Harrington worked in New York, is mentioned. Perhaps of greatest interest is a four-page list of Zapotec words, consisting of numbers and miscellaneous vocabulary, which was elicited from a Mr. Harvey in February 1923.

#### GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Reel 036

REEL	FRAMES	
036	0001-0365	<i>Unsorted Notes</i>

# Appendix

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SPECIAL USES OF TERMS

acc.	according (as in "acc. to . . .") or accusative
accts.	accounts
Sp. <i>adivina</i>	guesses (as opposed to "kw." — knows)
adj. / adjvl.	adjective / adjectival
adv.	adverb
Aeh.	Arthur E. Harrington (nephew, worked as field assistant, chauffeur, and copyist)
ag(tv).	agentive
Ai.	Aymara
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
aug.	augmentative
Az.	Aztec (Nahuatl)

*See Also: Cl. Az. and Naw.*

B.	Bay (when given by name)
B.A.E.	Bureau of American Ethnology
bec.	because
betw.	between
bot.	botanical <i>or</i> bought
bpl.	biplural
Br.	Daniel G. Brinton
Bras.	Charles Etienne Brasseur de Bourbourg
Bull.	Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin
C	Edward S. Curtis
ca.	about
ca. / ca. ca.	cited above / cited above more than once
Cah.	Cahuilla
Cak.	Cakchiquel (also Brinton's version of "Annals of Cakchiquel")
Cak-dict.	<i>Diccionario cakchiquel-español</i> by Sáenz de Santa María
cald.	called
Car.	Fernando de la Carrera <i>or</i> Horacio Carochi
Card.	Cárdenas
c.c.	carefully caught
cd.	could
cf.	compare (L. <i>confer</i> )
ch.	clearly heard (as in "ch. forever" and "chpu." — clearly heard, perfectly understood)
Chim.	Chimariko
Choct.	Choctaw
Chum.	Chumash
ck.	creek
Cl. Az.	Classical Aztec (Nahuatl) <i>See Also: Az. and Naw.</i>
clickt	clicked
C(oc).	Cocama
coll. pl.	collective plural
conc.	concessive
conj.	conjunction
cons.	consonant
cp. / cps. / cpd.	compare / compares / compared
cttail	cattail

cwd.	coastward
cyl.	wax cylinder sound recording
d.	dual (as in "d. you")
decl.	declension
def.	definite
dem.	demonstrative
dervl.	derivational
diam.	diameter
dict.	dictionary
dif.	different
dim.	diminutive <i>or</i> diminutivism
diphth(s)	diphthong(s)
dirctv.	directive
do.	ditto
dpl.	dual plural (as in "dpl. you") <i>or</i> 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
Egn.	Egyptian
Eng.	English
entv.	entitative
equiv(ce).	equivalence
equiv.	equative
esp.	especially
Esp.	Lucas Espinosa
eth. d.	ethnobotanical dictionary
etym.	etymology
ev.	evidently
exc.	excerpted from
extnl.	extensional
fam.	family
Fed. Dist.	Federal District, Mexico
fingersn.	fingersnapping

fingerthr.	fingerthrowing
fingerwr.	fingerwestling
fn.	footnote
Fr.	French
freq.	frequentative
Frw. Lag.	Freshwater Lagoon
fut.	future
g.	galley proof <i>or</i> going (as in “g. to”)
Gar.	A.M. Garibay Kintana <i>or</i> J. Dávila Garibi [?]
gen.	gender <i>or</i> general
geo.	geographical
Ger.	German
gest.	gesture (as in “gest. of wiping”)
gew.	Ger. <i>gewissen</i> , known <i>See Also:</i> ungew.
Gh(in).	Juan Ghinassi
gl. / gld.	glottal stop / glottalized
graysq.	graysquirrel
grayh.	grayhound
grf.	grandfather (as in “mat. grf.” or “pat. grf.” — maternal, paternal grandfather)
grm.	grandmother (as in “mat. grm.” or “pat. grm.” — maternal, paternal grandmother)
grpl.	groupal
Gua.	Guash [?]
Guar.	Guarani
hbk. <i>or</i> Hbk.	handbook (particularly refers to “Handbook of South American Indians”)
hd.	heard
hdkf.	handkerchief
hmgbird	hummingbird
hort.	hortatory
hspg.	hotspring
husb.	husband
hwriting	handwriting
hw(y).	highway

id(s).	island(s)
ie. / ied.	copy / copied (as in “ie. of Gatschet Chumeto Voc.”) <i>See Also:</i> n ied.
imm.	immediately <i>or</i> immediative
imp(era).	imperative (as in “imp. of verb”)
impersl.	impersonal
impt.	important
inan.	inanimate (as in “in. or inan.”)
inch.	inchoative
ind.	indicative
Ind(s).	Indian(s)
indirv.	indirective
infn.	information (sometimes mistakenly used for “inft.”)
inft(s).	informant(s)
instrl.	instrumental
int(erj).	interjection
int(erp).	interpreter
interrvl.	interrogative
inter.	interview
Int. J. of Am. Langs.	<i>International Journal of American Linguistics</i>
intr.	intransitive
Ital.	Italian
Jiv.	Jívaro
Jph.	John Peabody Harrington (referring to himself)
jrabbit	jackrabbit
Ke.	knows equivalence
k(w).	knows (as in “Ja. kw. Fiddler John” and “kw. equiv.” — knows equivalence); may also mean knows word
Kwan	Juan (reference to John Harrington, used by Paul Vogenitz)
kym.	kymograph
lag.	lagoon
ldns.	“landnames” (geographical terms)



lit.	literally
lg.	language (as in "Old Hyampom lg.")
loc.	locally called (as in "hopper mortar loc. pounding basket") or locative
locnl.	locational
Lop.	Daniel López Otero
lw(s).	loanword(s)
M.	Mazahua
m.	mile(s) or month or mouth of river
MA	Milpa Alta (especially publication by Whorf, "The Milpa Alta Dialect of Aztec")
m.a.	mentioned after (as in "[placename] m.a. [name] and before [name]")
manz.	Sp. <i>manzanita</i> (botanical species)
Mark.	Sir Clements Robert Markham
mat.	maternal (as in "mat. grf." — maternal grandfather)
mat. cult.	material culture
Mat(l).	Matlapa
May.	Maya (Yucatec)
med.	medicine
Mex. Cy.	Mexico City
Mex(s).	Mexican(s)
mg. / mgless	meaning / meaningless
Mid.	E. W. Middendorf
M(ir).	Miranya
mistrs. / mistrd.	mistranslates / mistranslated
Mjh.	Marta J. Herrera (granddaughter of Mutsun informant, Ascención Solórsano, hired as copyist)
modl.	modal
momy.	momentarily (as in "momy. forgets")
Mont.	Antonio Ruiz de Montoya
Mot.	<i>Diccionario de Motul</i> , attributed to Antonio de Ciudad Real
motl.	motional
ms. / msws.	man speaking / man speaking, woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)
multv.	multiplicative

n. or N.	does not know (L. <i>nescit</i> ) (as in "Inft. n." — informant does not know) <i>See Also:</i> nesc. and nt. or Nt.
n.	north or noun
Nat. Museum	United States National Museum <i>See Also:</i> U.S.N.M.
Naw.	Nahuatl <i>See Also:</i> Az. and Cl. Az.
neg.	negative
nesc.	does not know (L. <i>nescit</i> ) <i>See Also:</i> n. or N.
n ied.	not copied <i>See Also:</i> ie. / ied.
non-possl.	non-possessional
nt. or Nt.	do not know (L. <i>nesciunt</i> ) (as in "Infts. nt." — informants do not know) <i>See Also:</i> n. or N.
num.	numeral
numd.	numeroid
NYPL	New York Public Library
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")
obsc.	obscene
Op.	Opata
opp.	opposite
orig.	originally
ord.	ordinal
oxy.	oxytone
p.	paces (as in "23 p." on map) or page
Pablo	Paul Vogenitz (reference to himself) <i>See Also:</i> Vog.
pan.	panorama
Pap.	Papago
para.	paragraph or paraphernalia

Parm.	Parmenter (book on birds)
parts.	particles
passv.	passive
pat.	paternal (as in “pat. grm.”—paternal grandmother)
pc.	personic <i>or</i> Parque Central
pd.	proofread
pdl.	paradigmatical
penin.	peninsula
pesp.	Sp. <i>pespibata</i> (tobacco)
phen.	phenomena (natural events)
phoned	recorded on phonographic cylinders
pl.	plural
plcn(s)	placename(s)
plns.	plantnames
postnl.	positional
poss.	possessive (as in “poss. pronoun”)
post. / postpsn.	postposition / postpositional
ppp.	perfect passive participle
pres.	present
priv.	privative
prtv.	prioritive
prob.	probably
proncn. / prncs. / proncd.	pronunciation / pronounces / pronounced
pron. / pronl.	pronoun / pronominal
pt(s).	part(s)
ptc.	participle
pu. <i>or</i> Pu.	perfectly understood (as in “chpu.”—clearly heard, perfectly understood)
pub. pts.	“pubic parts” (genitals)
P. V.	“Popul Vuh” (especially the version published by Brasseur de Bourbourg)
Q.	Quechua <i>or</i> Quiche
quest.	questionnaire

R.	River
ra.	rancheria
recd.	received
recip.	reciprocal
refl.	reflexive
r(eg).	region
reh.	rehearing <i>See Also:</i> rhd. / r(h)g.
rel. / relvl.	relative / relational
rem.	remotive
rem. / rems. / remd.	remember / remembers / remembered
res. <i>or</i> Res.	reservation
rhd. / r(h)g.	reheard / rehearing <i>See Also:</i> reh.
rhet.	rhetorical (as in “rhet. length”)
rsn.	rattlesnake
s.	singular (as in “s. you”) <i>or</i> south
Sal.	Salinan
Sap.	Edward Sapir
S. Blas	San Blas (Cuna)
Sch.	surely clearly heard
sep.	separate
S. I.	Smithsonian Institution
Si.	Siouan
Sim.	Rémi Siméon
slipt	“slipped,” made file slips of data
Sol.	Ermilo Solís Alcalá
Sp(an) / Sp. Cal.	Spanish / California Spanish <i>See Also:</i> cs.
sp. / spp.	species / species (plural)
spg.	spring (source of water <i>or</i> season)
spn(s)	specimen(s)
stip.	stipulative
stns.	statenames
Stu.	Julian Steward

subord.	subordination
Subt.	Subtiaba
subv.	subjective
swh.	sweathouse
syl. / syld.	syllable / syllabified (as in "náha", syld. náh-ha'")
syn.	synonymous
temp.	temporal
Tete.	Tetelcingo [?] Tetela [?]
tho.	though
tob.	tobacco
touched up	proofread, diacritical marks added
Toz.	Alfred M. Tozzer
tpl.	triplural (more than two)
Tr.	kymograph tracings
tr.	translation (especially marks words which are not cognates or true native terms but are approximations)
trbn(s).	tribename(s)
trib.	tributary
trn. / trng. / trs.	translation / translating / translates
upc.	upcreek
ups.	upstream
ult.	ultimate (as in "ult. syl." — ultimate syllable)
ungew.	not know (from Ger. <i>ungewissen</i> ) <i>See Also:</i> gew.
ungld.	unlottedalized
univ.	university
U.S.N.M.	United States National Museum <i>Se Also:</i> Nat. Mus.
V.	Valladolid
v. / vl.	verb / verbal
v. / vs. / vd.	volunteer / volunteers / volunteered
val.	valley
V(alle) de Mex.	Valle de Mexico
V.C.	Vera Cruz

vil.	village
voc.	vocabulary
Vog.	Paul Vogenitz <i>See Also:</i> Pablo
vow.	vowel
vv.	vice versa
w.	west
wd.	would
whm.	whiteman <i>or</i> English (as opposed to any Indian language)
W(it).	Witoto
Wn.	Washington, D.C.
wpk.	woodpecker
ws.	woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms) <i>See Also:</i> ms. / msws.
Xoch.	Xochimilco
Y.	Yunca
y.	yellow (as in "y. pine")
y.	younger (as in "y. bro." — younger brother)
yer	second person plural
yest.	yesterday
yj.	yellowjacket
ym.	young man
Y. Penn.	Yucatan Peninsula
Yuc.	Yucatec
<i>SPECIAL</i>	
_____d	gone over with informant(s) named (as in "Ascd. and Izd." — reheard with Ascención Solórsano and Isabelle Meadows)
Ω	cross-reference symbol
+	secondary cross-reference symbol <i>or</i> contrasting form
□	ungrammatical, form not accurate or authentic (as in "But □ p'un K'eht'ahat, 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

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