

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

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

VOLUME ONE

A GUIDE TO THE FIELD NOTES:
Native American History, Language
and Culture of
Alaska / Northwest Coast

EDITED BY
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Introduction

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THIS PUBLICATION

“A Guide to the Field Notes: Native American History, Language, and Culture of Alaska / Northwest Coast,” is the first volume of a ten-volume official inventory for the microfilm edition of *The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907-1957*. This inventory supersedes any other published or unpublished finding aids describing the collection. Subsequent volumes of this inventory will be issued as each section of the microfilm edition becomes available, and will cover Harrington’s field notes on Native American history, language, and culture for Northern and Central California, Southern California / Basin, the Southwest, the Plains, Northeast / Southeast, and Mexico / Central America / South America. There will also be a volume on Harrington’s notes and writings on special linguistic studies, his correspondence and financial records, and a volume on photographs. 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 work on the native languages and cultures of Alaska, Western Canada, Washington, and Oregon which was undertaken just prior to and during his employment as ethnologist (1915-1954) by

the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include significant amounts of ethnographic and historical information.

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

Small blocks of Harrington's papers can be found in repositories outside the Smithsonian Institution—notably at the Southwest Museum and the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley—and a few items may subsequently come to light. To date, no new field notes for "Alaska / Northwest Coast" have been located. The microfilm edition is, therefore, to the best of our knowledge a complete collection of Harrington's work on that 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, having been deposited by him as individual manuscripts while in the bureau's employ. Others were located at various warehouses in the Washington, D.C. area and elsewhere.

The great bulk of the papers was sorted in a number of storage locations in California by his daughter Awona Harrington and sent to Washington, D.C. over a period of several years. Although the linguist-ethnologist had expressed the wish that his field notes be given to some institution in California, Miss Harrington recognized that the approximately one million pages were actually government property as they had been created while her father was a federal employee. A sizeable 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 professors and 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 more 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 research 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 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 of his work.

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

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

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

At times it was necessary to identify field notes through comparative work, making extensive use of published dictionaries, grammars, ethnographies, and maps, as well as unpublished vocabularies housed at the National Anthropological Archives and elsewhere. The

problems of varying orthographies used by Harrington and the other linguists made it sometimes difficult to categorize positively the linguistic data he recorded. For this reason a number of linguistic consultants were brought in to cover each of the major language families represented in the papers. (Those who worked on this section are listed in "Acknowledgements.") Their examination of the relevant material during an average week-long visit allowed them to confirm identifications already made and to supply explanations for any tentatively or totally uncategorized material. Their findings were submitted in reports which gave suggestions for further editorial work.

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

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

with this guide, please see the "Notes to Researchers" which follows 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. Key administrative support came from Herman J. Viola who has served as the project's director. He helped to determine the general direction of the project at the outset and has carried on vital external relations with the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and our publisher, Kraus International Publications. James R. Glenn, Archivist of the National Anthropological Archives, has acted as the major consultant on archival aspects of the project. His expert advice, particularly on description, has helped to ensure that the microfilm and the guide will be easily useable by a wide audience of researchers. The attention to detail shown by the project linguist, Ives Goddard, in reviewing each organized section of field notes, has improved the accuracy and clarity of targets identifying languages, speakers, and secondary sources. His suggestions for linguistic consultants were also most appreciated. At various stages, the processing job has been aided by archives technicians Ann Brickfield (field notes and photographs), Linda A. Hudson (miscellaneous materials), and Joan L. Savereno (correspondence). Ann's dedication and thoroughness are particularly noteworthy in light of the fact that she has had very detailed work to do on such a wide variety of documents. Michele Albert, secretary, deserves credit for the efficiency, cheerfulness, and "creative typing" shown in preparing the editor's correspondence, announcements, and microfilm targets.

Special thanks go to two "unofficial" staff members. Nigel Elmore, a skilled Museum Specialist and co-worker at the N.A.A., came to my aid during a serious illness, undertaking the organization of the field notes for most of the Washington state tribes, in addition to her regular duties. Volunteer Louise G. Mills has spent considerable time reading and indexing Harrington's correspondence. Her work has already aided immeasurably in the preparation of this guide and will contribute significantly to the forthcoming volume nine of this inventory, "Correspondence and Financial Records," as well as to

the chronology of Harrington's career which will be included in the cumulated edition of this guide.

The "Harrington Microfilm Project" has drawn continually on the technical resources of many other individuals inside the Smithsonian Institution in the offices of Grants and Risk Management, Travel, Printing and Photographic Services, Shipping, and the Library. Deserving of special mention is David R. Short of the Contracts Office 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 staff at Kraus International Publications. I especially want to thank Marion Sader, Editor-in-Chief, and Shirley Dahlgren, Production Manager, for their enthusiastic 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. Frank Burke, Roger Bruns, and George Vogt of that organization 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 to Awona Harrington, Mary R. Haas, and Catherine Callaghan for their early efforts to preserve the papers and to Geoffrey L. Gamble who helped in 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.

The following consultants and researchers deserve special thanks for their work on the field notes for Alaska / Northwest Coast. They collectively helped me to identify and better organize the notes here at the archives and carefully reviewed my drafts of series descriptions. They are alphabetically: Stephen Dowe Beckham, Victor Golla, M. Dale Kinkade, Michael Krauss, William R. Seaburg, Michael Silverstein, Laurence and M. Terry Thompson, Niles Thompson, and Henry B. Zenk. I am particularly indebted to Victor

Golla for his devotion beyond the call of duty as major consultant for this section of the Harrington Papers.

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

Notes to Researchers

USING THE GUIDE

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

The field notes for the area Alaska / Northwest Coast 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 "Alaska / Northwest Coast" field notes or elsewhere in the papers. Researchers are urged to skim the forthcoming guides to "Photographs" and "Correspondence" as well as the "Chronology of Harrington's Career" for additional information. It should be noted that prints of botanical specimens will be included with the section of "Photographs." Sound recordings are not a part of this publication. Interested researchers should contact the National Anthropological Archives for information regarding any 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 "Vocabulary: Plants" under *Aleut* (002:0270-0529) turn to Reel 2, Frames 270 through 529.

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:

Aleut Field Notes
John P. Harrington Papers
National Anthropological Archives,
Smithsonian Institution
(Microfilm edition: Reel 1, Frame 0087)

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 to ensure that the microfilm edition would represent 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.

Maps

EXPLANATION OF MAPS

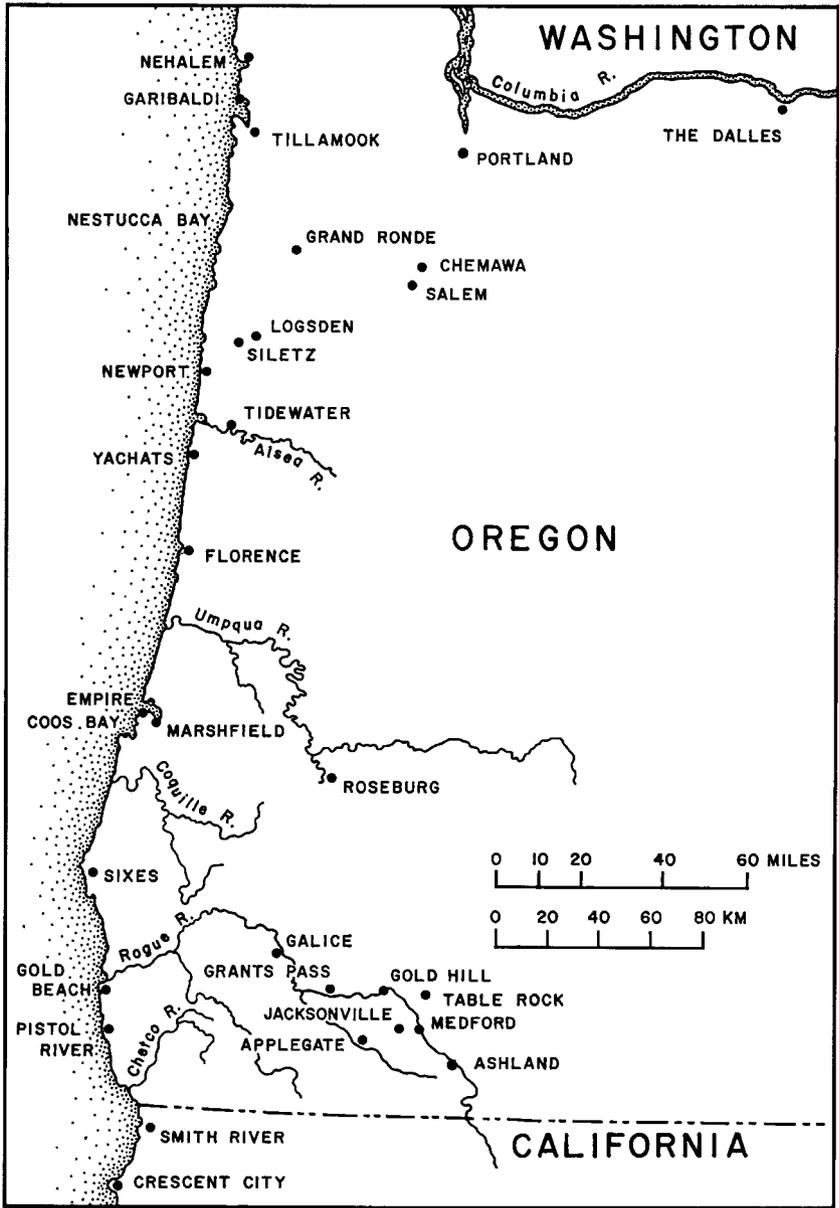
Map 1 shows the tribal groups studied by Harrington during his work in Alaska / Northwest Coast.

Maps 2-5 indicate the major sites of Harrington's fieldwork or other important locations mentioned by him in the field notes. The maps of Washington and Oregon also include towns visited by John Paul Marr in the independent trips he made for Harrington in the period 1940-1941.

All maps were prepared by George Robert Lewis, Scientific Illustrator, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, from sketches and data provided by the editor.



Map 4. Sites of fieldwork in Washington, 1910-1942.



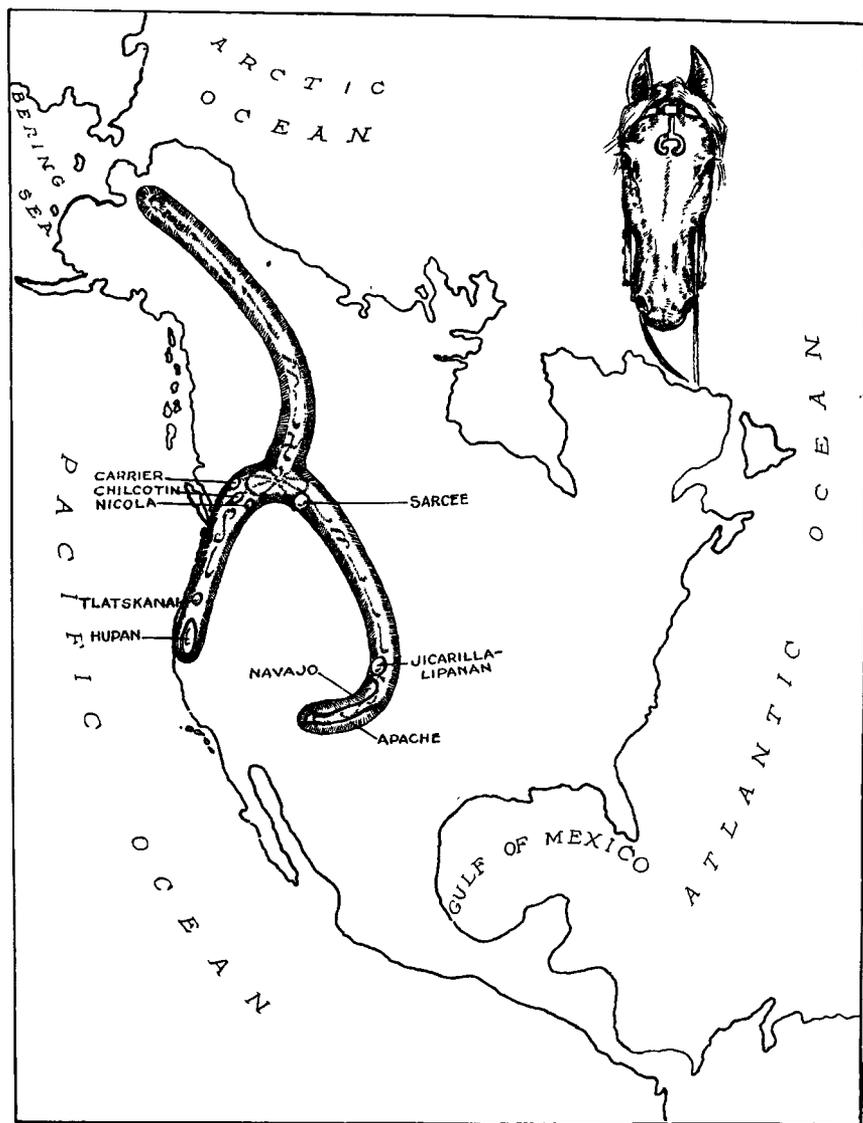
Map 5. Sites of fieldwork in Oregon, 1933-1943.



Scene (possibly of Hubbard Glacier) during three-day boat trip made by Harrington from Yakutat, Alaska, summer 1941.



Lizzie Johnson, one of the Upper Chehalis speakers with whom Harrington worked in Oakville, Washington, 1942. Young woman unidentified.



The two-pronged distribution of Athapascan languages from Alaska to the Southwest, termed by Harrington "the chicken wishbone," is here likened to the silver forehead spangle decorating Navaho bridles. Prominent southerly groups are shown as "inlays of turquoise" in the silver ornament. (Scale: 1 inch = 700 miles. Drawing by Charles K. Shirley.)

Series Descriptions And Reel Contents

Aleut

Although very few of Harrington's Aleut field notes are dated, his annual reports and correspondence, particularly that with Fredericka Martin Berenberg, indicate that he worked on St. Paul Island, Alaska, from October through December of 1941, writing up the material at later periods in Washington, D.C. (probably 1943 and again 1947 to 1949). The principal linguistic informant of the many he interviewed was Ivan Alexis Yatchmeneff (abbreviated Я, Yach., Yatch.), a speaker of the Unalaska dialect. A number of nonnatives traveling or living in the Aleutians provided him with cultural and botanical information.

Harrington had several collaborators throughout his work. John Paul Marr (Jackie, Jacq.), his field assistant during the late 1930s and early 1940s, accompanied him to the Aleutians to aid with the collection of plant and animal specimens, the review of secondary source materials, and the preparation of sound recordings. Makary A. Baranoff (Baranov, Fr. B.), a Russian priest on St. Paul Island, collaborated in the translation of Ivan Veniaminov's (1846) *Opyt grammatiki* and commented upon much of the linguistic data reelicited from Ivan Yatchmeneff. Fredericka Berenberg (Mrs. Ber., Mrs. B.,

<i>REEL</i>	<i>FRAMES</i>	
		<i>Comparative Vocabulary (cont.)</i>
016	0470-0485	Whidby Island Region
	0486-0526	Port Discovery Region
	0527-0573	Dungeness Region
	0574-0624	Port Angeles Region
	0625-0696	Clallam and Makah Regions
	0697-0728	Quileute Region
	0729-0754	La Push-Tahola Region
	0755-0767	Miscellaneous Northwest Coast Region
	0768-0775	Numerals
	0776-0987	Unsorted
	0988-1004	<i>Miscellaneous Linguistic Notes</i>
		<i>Biographical, Ethnographic, and Historical Notes</i>
	1005-1060	Biographical Notes Regarding Informants and Others
	1061-1095	Ethnographic Notes
	1096-1118	Historical Notes
		<i>Records of Placename Trips</i>
	1119-1133	Hoh Powwow Trip (Neah Bay to Tahola, April 11, 1942)
	1134-1145	Travels with Rev. and Mrs. Nick Sivonen in Western Washington
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>
	1146-1167	Notes Recopied from Harrington's Pockets
	1168-1226	Notes Copied from Andrade
	1227-1232	Notes Copied from Curtis
	1233-1234	Bibliography

Quinault / Chehalis / Cowlitz /

Yakima / Chinook / Chinook Jargon

This material was collected by Harrington from January to April 1942 in western Washington and northwestern Oregon; some additional comments were added in 1943. In a report for that period

Harrington explained the rationale behind his work on at least some of the many languages:

By studying the Salish much can be learned about the now extinct neighbors and predecessors of Athapascan tongue.*

The bulk of the notes consists of Chehalis and Cowlitz data. Distinctions were not always made between the Upper and Lower forms of the languages. That is, forms were often simply labeled "Cheh." or "Cowl." At times Harrington used "L. Cheh." or "Shw. B." (Shoalwater Bay) to point out Lower Chehalis. Upper Chehalis forms were occasionally marked "Oakv. (Oakville) Chehalis." Cowlitz forms were distinguished by the abbreviations "LC" and "UC." When Upper Cowlitz terms were identical with those in Yakima, they were labeled "UC and Yak."

There are lesser amounts of data on Quinault and Chinook. Quinault forms were abbreviated "Quin." Authentic Chinook forms were preceded by the labels "Chin." or "Real Chin.," whereas the trade language referred to as Chinook jargon was marked "Chinj." or "Jarg."

Harrington's main informant for the entire body of work was Emma Millet Stills Luscier (also spelled Lussier, and abbreviated Emma or Em.). She was the original source for most of the linguistic data and she reheard and commented on published and manuscript vocabularies or on the information given by other informants. Luscier's knowledge of a number of different languages can be explained by her ancestry and her marriages. Her native language appears to have been Lower Chehalis, although her grandfather was Cowlitz and her father also spoke Chinook and Chinook jargon. Her first husband was Quinault. In 1942 she was seventy-one years old and lived at Bay Center, Washington.

Other linguistic informants for this section included Joe Peter, Minnie Case (Minnie, Min.), Lizzie Johnson (Lizzie, Liz.),

*Quote from typed draft of manuscript "Fieldwork Among the Tribes of Alaska and California" sent with letter in Correspondence - Harrington : Matthew W. Stirling, February 28, 1942. This article was evidently submitted for publication as one of the reports of explorations and fieldwork in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections series.

Cleve Jackson (Mr. Jackson, Chief Jackson), and Harry Shale (Harry).

The first Salish-speaking informant Harrington interviewed was Joe Peter, a resident of Yakima Reservation. The son of Captain Peter, a Cowlitz Indian, he was born and raised at Olequa in Cowlitz County. He apparently learned his second language, Yakima, through long residence at the reservation.

Discussions with Peter led to two informants living at Oakville, Washington—Minnie Case and Lizzie Johnson. Case spoke Cowlitz and Upper Chehalis and had learned Yakima from her husband. She also claimed to have spoken Kwalhioqua as a child, but Harrington believed she referred to Tlatskanai because her father was of that tribe, and she said she had lived in Clatsop County, Oregon at the time. Johnson, Minnie Case's first cousin, was another primary source of Upper Chehalis and Upper Cowlitz. She was the daughter of Jack and Mary Judson. Her mother, Leo J. Frachtenberg's informant in 1910, spoke only Chehalis to her children. Lizzie Johnson was fifty-seven years old in 1942. She had been married a number of times, once to the son of Sarah Scarborough.

Cleve Jackson, grandson of Chief Tahola and a chief himself, was one of the two principal informants for Quinault. His wife and son also provided some data. No biographical information was given for Harry Shale, the other major Quinault speaker, except for the fact that he was one-half Quileute.

Secondary linguistic informants were George Sanders, Henry E. Franklin (Henry), and Sarah Farron Scarborough (abbreviated Mrs. Sc., sometimes misspelled Scabbler.). Sanders, an inhabitant of Oakville, was a speaker of the "Squally" [Nisqually?] language. (His father was Squally Jim.) He said his language was quite distinct from the Upper Chehalis spoken there. Franklin was Emma Luscier's fifty-five year old nephew. He apparently spoke Chehalis, Chinook, and Chinook jargon, although his information was always given with Mrs. Luscier's, making it difficult to discern how many of the lexical items he was providing. Scarborough was the daughter of a French father and a Cowlitz mother. In addition to Cowlitz, she spoke Chinook and Chinook jargon. She lived most of her life at Cathlamet, Washington, and was eighty-four years old in 1942.

Two residents were particularly helpful in supplying non-

linguistic information regarding the Salish and Chinook. Benjamin Knight Bush (Ben, B.B.) of Bay Center had lived there most of his life and spoke Chinook jargon. He supplied biographical background information on his brother Lafayette Lincoln Bush (Lin.), who was the only non-Indian man Emma Luscier knew who could speak Chehalis. Another non-Indian who provided much of the historical background was the attorney John Bruce Polwarth (Polw.) of Cathlamet. Around 1934 he had written a history of Cathlamet County for the *Sun* newspaper. A few comments of a similar nature were added by the Reverend Nick Sivonen (NS) of Centralia.

Among the Indians who provided only nonlinguistic information were the Bay Center residents Mr. Lundquist, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Petit, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Tyler. Informants from Oakville were Silas Heck, John Vosper, Eliza Jane Elliott, and Emil Johnson. Cathlamet informants were Maude K. Butler and her married daughter Julia Hanson. A few comments from Joe Peter's wife appear in the Yakima / Cowlitz data. Nonlinguistic data and Tillamook equivalences were provided by Sammy Jackson and Clara Pearson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON QUINAULT

This section consists of conversational notes, with random etymologies, texts in English, as well as incidental and sometimes disconnected nonvocabulary type material. The data was obtained from Harry Shale and from Cleve Jackson and his family and is concerned chiefly with placenames of the northwestern coast of Washington. Some data were obtained by rehearing R. L. Olson's (1936) "The Quinault Indians." Others were comments upon names obtained from the Makah informants Mrs. Washington Howeattle and Joe Sly. There are also a few notes from the Tillamook speaker Sammy Jackson who was visiting in Tahola. Several equivalences in Quileute were given by Harry Shale.

LOWER CHEHALIS AND COWLITZ VOCABULARY

This section of notes consists of a vocabulary arranged semantically by heading sheets according to a system devised by Harrington and used throughout his papers. Some terms were obtained by direct

questioning, although the bulk of the data consist of rehearings of forms given in published sources (Olson 1936; Curtis 1911, 1913; Boas 1894). Excerpts from these works are followed by comments from Emma Luscier in Lower Chehalis and Cowlitz. She also provided some equivalences in Chinook and Chinook jargon. Other informants mentioned are Henry E. Franklin and Mrs. Tyler. Considerable attention was given to the categories of tribenames and placenames.

UPPER CHEHALIS AND COWLITZ VOCABULARY

This section consists of unarranged vocabulary obtained from the informants at Oakville, with a few comments from Emma Luscier, whom Harrington brought with him from Bay Center. He worked only briefly with George Sanders, obtaining most of his linguistic data from Lizzie Johnson and Minnie Case. Some nonlinguistic information was provided by other residents of the town and by Nick Sivonen who was visiting there. Almost all the data relate to placenames. Among the locations mentioned are Cedarville, Grays Harbor, Aberdeen, Centralia, Gate, and Rochester.

YAKIMA AND COWLITZ VOCABULARY

These notes represent two days' work with Joe Peter at Yakima Reservation. They consist largely of animal and plant names with a few tribenames and placenames. Most of the forms are given in Upper Cowlitz and Yakima. Peter was able to provide a few Lower Cowlitz equivalences, although his memory of the language was not very good. Several Chinook jargon terms also appear. The notes also contain some biographical data on other Salish-speaking informants, including a few comments from Peter's wife, Agnes.

CHINOOK VOCABULARY

This vocabulary consists for the most part of a systematic rehearing by Emma Luscier of Chinook and Cathlamet word lists copied by hand from the appendix of E. S. Curtis' *The North American Indian*, Volume

8 (1911). (Note that the comments on the village names from these lists are filed under Placenames in the Lower Chehalis and Cowlitz Vocabulary.) There are also a few miscellaneous remarks on Franz Boas' works on Chinook and Cathlamet (1893, 1894, 1901) and on T. N. Strong's *Cathlamet on the Columbia* (1844). Some equivalences in Lower Chehalis and Cowlitz appear with the Chinook forms.

CHINOOK JARGON VOCABULARY

The Chinook jargon forms Harrington recorded were obtained through a systematic rehearing with Emma Luscier of Edward H. Thomas' Chinook dictionary (1935). Most of the terms are arranged alphabetically to follow the order of the published work, although there is a section of unsorted terms at the end. Thomas' orthography is written out only in the few cases where Luscier did not recognize his word. She gave several equivalences in Chehalis and Cowlitz. Annotations in an unidentified hand appear on some of the notes.

REHEARING OF L. L. BUSH'S CHEHALIS PLACENAME VOCABULARY

This section involves a rehearing of Chehalis placenames from the Willapa Bay area obtained by Lafayette Lincoln Bush (abbreviated Lin.) from John Clipp at Bay Center around 1925-1926. It includes a few slips of Bush's original notes and an original Bush notebook, with hand-copies of the same by Harrington, one entry per page. Harrington elicited comments on almost every name from "Lin"'s brother, Benjamin Knight Bush (B.B.) and from Emma Luscier. Ben gave details as to the location of the various places. Emma gave a linguistic rendering of the names in Chehalis. Copies of a miscellaneous list of bird names (also apparently collected by "Lin.") were found with the placename notes. These terms were also reheard by Emma.

LINGUISTIC NOTES

These notes appear in a random order and include Harrington's observations on bilingualism among various Salish-speaking groups. References are also made to languages outside the area of the Northwest Coast.

TEXTS

Two stories in English with occasional Upper Chehalis names comprise this section. One text was given by George Sanders, a Nisqually living at Oakville. The second story was given by Minnie Case and Lizzie Johnson, Upper Chehalis speakers at Oakville.

**BIOGRAPHICAL, ETHNOGRAPHIC,
AND HISTORICAL NOTES**

This material is not linguistic in nature, although some vocabulary or personal names may be interspersed in the text. Much of the material comes from Emma Luscier, including the rehearing of V. F. Ray's (1938) notes on Lower Chinook lineage. There are small sections from each of the informants at Bay Center, Cathlamet Town, South Bend, and Tahola. These interviews involved the examination of photographs (not found in the notes), mentions of whites and Indians, and discussion of the history of various towns, among other topics.

RECORDS OF PLACENAME TRIPS

These trips occurred in February and March 1942. In some cases Ben Bush drove Harrington from Bay Center to other locations. On other occasions Harrington took Emma Luscier on various bus trips. The trip from Garibaldi, Oregon to Portland, Oregon is not documented as to informant or date. Harrington states elsewhere that he was in Portland on February 23, 1942, but it is assumed that this occurred during the Bay Center to Vancouver trip which began February 22, 1942.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

These notes are for sources on Chinook and Chinook jargon. They are arranged alphabetically by author. The citations were probably taken down either at the Portland, Oregon bookstore Harrington visited on February 23, 1942 or at the Seattle Public Library which he visited later that spring.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Informants

CHEHALIS

Benjamin Knight Bush (Ben, Benny, B.B.)
Minnie Case (Minnie, Min.)
Henry E. Franklin (Henry)
Silas Heck
Lizzie Johnson (Lizzie, Liz.)
Emma Luscier
George Sanders
Sarah Farron Scarborough (Mrs. Sc.)
John Vosper

CHINOOK

Frances Anderson (Mrs. Anderson)
Ben Bush
Clara [Pearson?]
Henry E. Franklin
Emma Luscier
Mrs. Petit
Sarah Scarborough
Harry Shale
Mrs. Edward D. Tyler (Mrs. Tyler)

CHINOOK JARGON

Ben Bush
Henry E. Franklin
Emma Luscier
Sarah Scarborough

COWLITZ

Minnie Case
Lizzie Johnson
Emma Luscier
Sara Scarborough

QUINAULT

Cleve Jackson (Mr. Jackson, Chief Jackson)
Emma Luscier (Em.)
Harry Shale

Informants (cont.)

YAKIMA

Agnes Peter

Joe Peter

TILLAMOOK

Sammy Jackson (Sammie)

Clara Pearson (Clara)

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON*Boas, Franz*

- 1893 "Notes on the Chinook Language." *American Anthropologist* 6:55-63.
- 1894 "Chinook Texts." *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 20. [Typescript excerpts by Harrington in N.A.A.]
- 1901 "Kathlamet Texts." *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 26. [Volume and typescript excerpts by Harrington in N.A.A.]
- 1904 "The Vocabulary of the Chinook Language." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 6:118-147. [Microfilm in N.A.A.]
- 1934 "A Chehalis Text." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 8:2:103-110. [Microfilm in N.A.A.]

Curtis, Edward Sherriff

- 1911 *The North American Indian* 8:198-205 (Wishham, Chinook, and Cathlamet Vocabularies). Norwood, Massachusetts: The Plimpton Press.
- 1913 *The North American Indian* 9:182-195 (Comparative Vocabulary including Cowlitz, Shoalwater Bay, Quinault).

Farrand, Livingston, assisted by W.S. Kahnweiler

- 1902 "Traditions of the Quinault Indians (Jesup North Pacific Expedition)." *American Museum of Natural History Memoirs* 4:77-132. [Photostat in N.A.A.]

Gibbs, George

- 1863 *Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language*. New York: Cramoisy.
- 1877 "Tribes of Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon." *Contributions to North American Ethnology* 1:157-219.

Giles, Harry

1916 *The Beauties of the State of Washington.*

Gill, John Kay

1884 *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon with Examples of its Use in Conversation.* Portland: G. K. Gill and Company.

Hodge, Frederick W., editor

1907 "Handbook of Indians North of Mexico." *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 30. [Paste-ups of Chinookan tribenames in N.A.A.]

Jacobs, Melville

1936 "Texts in Chinook Jargon." *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology* 7:1:1-27.

Olson, Ronald L.

1936 "The Quinault Indians." *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology* 6:1-190.

Ray, Verne F.

1938 "Lower Chinook Ethnographic Notes." *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology* 7:2:29-165.

Sapir, Edward

1909 "Wishram Texts." *American Ethnological Society* 2. [Hand-copied excerpts by Harrington in N.A.A.]

1926 "A Chinookan Phonetic Law." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 4:1:105-110. [Reprint in N.A.A.]

Smith, Silas B.

1901 "Primitive Customs and Beliefs of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest Coast." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 2:255-265.

Strong, Thomas Nelson

1844 *Cathlamet on the Columbia.* London.

n.d. *Cathlamet on the Columbia.* Portland: Binford and Morts.

Swanton, John R.

1900 "Morphology of the Chinook Verb." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 2:2:199-237. [Microfilm in N.A.A.]

Thomas, Edward Harper

1935 *Chinook; A History and Dictionary of the Northwest Coast Trade Jargon.* Portland: Metropolitan Press.

Vogt, Hans

1940 *The Kalispel Language—An Outline of the Grammar with Texts, Translations, and Dictionary.* Oslo: Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo. [Photostat and microfilm in N.A.A.]

Williams, L. R.

1930 *Our Pacific County*. Raymond, Washington: The Raymond Herald.

Williams

n.d. Derivation of Historical Names. [Full citation not available.]

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: 'Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai'" for additional information from Chehalis informants. See also "Correspondence." There are related sound recordings in N.A.A.

QUINAULT / CHEHALIS / COWLITZ / YAKIMA / CHINOOK / CHINOOK JARGON

Reels 017-018

<i>REEL</i>	<i>FRAMES</i>	
017	0002-0085	<i>Miscellaneous Notes on Quinault</i> <i>Lower Chehalis and Cowlitz Vocabulary</i>
	0085-0088	Calendar
	0088-0101	Astronomy
	0101-0120	Geographical Terms
	0120-0122	Plant Parts
	0122-0218	Plants
	0219-0220	Animal Parts
	0220-0472	Animals
	0472-0496	Material Culture
	0497-0511	Relationship Terms
	0511-0516	Religion / Mythology
	0517-0526	Tribenames
	0527-0556	Placenames
	0557-0615	Western Washington Region
	0616-0617	Tahola Region
	0617-0624	Grays Harbor Region
	0625-0668	Shoalwater Bay Region
	0668-0718	Bay Center Region
	0718-0720	Oakville Region
	0720-0721	Pe Ell Region
	0722-0764	Cowlitz Region
	0765-0863	Chinook, Cathlamet, and Clatsop Regions
	0864-0866	Miscellaneous

REEL	FRAMES	
017	0867-0969	<i>Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz Vocabulary</i>
018	0001-0060	<i>Yakima and Cowlitz Vocabulary</i>
	0061-0208	<i>Chinook Vocabulary</i>
	0209-0499	<i>Chinook Jargon Vocabulary</i>
	0500-0659	<i>Rehearing of L. L. Bush's Chehalis Placename Vocabulary</i>
	0660-0665	<i>Linguistic Notes</i>
	0666-0674	<i>Texts</i>
		<i>Biographical, Ethnographic, and Historical Notes</i>
	0675-0738	Rehearing of Lineage Section of Ray
	0739-0835	Data from Bay Center Informants
	0836-0930	Data from Cathlamet Town Informants
	0931-0939	Data from South Bend Informant
	0940-0944	Data from Tahola Informant
	0945-1068	Miscellaneous
	1069-1090	<i>Records of Placename Trips</i>
	1091-1112	<i>Bibliographic Notes</i>

“Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai”

The field notes labeled by Harrington “Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai” do not represent reliable original data for these related neighboring languages. They are, rather, attempts by speakers of other Washington and Oregon languages to recall or suggest the appropriate Athapascan forms.

Harrington first became interested in these languages in the fall of 1939 when he used a photostat of Boas and Goddard's (1924) “Vocabulary of an Athapascan Dialect of the State of Washington” and a hand-copy of Alexander Caulfield Anderson's (1857) “Klat-skanai” vocabulary as parts of a “questionnaire” for obtaining the northern Athapascan languages of British Columbia and Alberta. He soon realized that the study of these isolated languages of the Willapa and Chehalis Rivers region would be significant in his continuing survey of Athapascan along the Pacific coast. As he expressed it later in a letter to B.A.E. chief Matthew W. Stirling:

This Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanay language is vital to connecting the Chilcos [Chilcotins] with the Hupas, is the only half-way link...*

Therefore, after his return to the United States he began a serious investigation of the extinct languages and even attempted to locate individuals who might have heard the languages spoken as children. He used a variety of Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai vocabularies in manuscript and published form as a basis for elicitation. In January 1940 while staying in Seattle with Melville and Elizabeth Langdon Jacobs, he questioned Tlingit speaker Thomas Skeek, a native of Kake, Alaska, regarding Tlatskanai. A month later he asked Upper Umpqua (UU) speaker John Warren (J.W.) of Grand Ronde for his impressions of the two more northerly situated languages.

This aspect of Harrington's work on the Northwest Coast was continued upon his return to the area in 1942. The informants from whom he hoped for the greatest results were Lizzie Johnson and Minnie Case, two Upper Chehalis speakers he worked with at Oakville, Washington. Lizzie Johnson (Liz.) was the daughter of Mary Judson who had been an informant for James Wickersham and Leo J. Frachtenberg around 1900 and June 1910 respectively. Minnie Case (Min.) was a niece of Mrs. Judson and had been married to Willie Andrew of Tahola whose father was reportedly "pure Tlatskanai." She also claimed to have spoken Kwalhioqua as a very young child, although Harrington felt the language must have been Tlatskanai due to the location of her home in Clatsop County, Oregon.

Another Washington state resident interviewed in the matter was Emma Luscier (Em.). She was his informant for Lower Chehalis (Cheh., Shoalwater Bay), Cowlitz (Cowl.), Chinook (Chin.), and Chinook jargon (Chinj., jarg.).

Harrington's search for data on "Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai" led him to interview a number of speakers of Oregon languages, including Clara Pearson, Wolverton Orton (Wolv.), Lucy Smith, and Coquille Thompson (Thomp.). Clara Pearson was one of his Tillamook informants. Orton and Smith spoke languages of the Rogue River region—Chasta Costa (Chastac.) and "Gold Beach" (G.B.). Coquille Thompson gave data in Upper Coquille (Head of Coquille,

*Quote from letter in Correspondence - Harrington : Matthew W. Stirling, April 7, 1942.

abbreviated Head-of-Coq. or H-of-C) and Upper Umpqua (U. Ump.).

REHEARING OF BOAS AND GODDARD'S "VOCABULARY OF AN ATHAPASCAN DIALECT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON"

This section contains comments from a partial rehearing of a Kwalhioqua vocabulary compiled by Boas and Goddard (Boas and Goddard 1924). Words are not copied out of the published work, but are referred to as numbered entries, such as "Tlats. 1." Harrington's informant is not identified; the date (Feb. 10) and the references to Grand Ronde suggest that the speaker was John Warren, Harrington's first Upper Umpqua informant.

REHEARING OF L. J. FRACHTENBERG'S "WILLAPA" VOCABULARY

This section consists of copies on numbered pages of Willapa (Kwalhioqua) terms collected by Leo J. Frachtenberg from Mary Judson in June 1910. Harrington copied out (or had a clerk copy out) the vocabulary, short texts, and miscellaneous notes from the first ten pages of one of Frachtenberg's notebooks of Calapuya texts (B.A.E. ms. 1923-a, Volume 4).^{*} He referred to the unlabeled vocabulary as "Tlats." Comments from Melville Jacobs are recorded with each entry from Frachtenberg. Following each numbered page are equivalent forms in Upper Umpqua from John Warren of Grand Ronde. Some of these responses are labeled "Wch"; others are dated February 17, 18 or 20 (1940). Interfiled with these are sheets containing Tlingit cognates given by Thomas Skeek a month earlier.

REHEARING OF J. WICKERSHAM'S "QWAL-OW-ITS" OR "KWIL-LOW-ITS" VOCABULARY

This section [former B.A.E. ms. 4655 pt.] involves a rehearing of the Kwalhioqua vocabulary James Wickersham obtained at Pe-ell Prairie around 1900 from Mary Judson. Harrington made a partial

^{*} Catalog card for B.A.E. ms. 4620 indicates that some of Frachtenberg's Calapuya notes were found in Harrington's office in 1959.

hand-copy of the manuscript while at the Territorial Museum at Juneau, Alaska and had a photostat made of the remaining pages. Lizzie Johnson and Minnie Case, Mrs. Judson's daughter and niece, made attempts at reconstructing the language in April 1942. Later, in September, comments were obtained from informants at Siletz, Oregon—primarily Wolverton Orton and Coquille Thompson. Some remarks are included from Lucy Smith and Mrs. Thompson. Interspersed with the notes regarding Wickersham are excerpts from several published works on Athapascan (Goddard 1905, Li 1930, Morice 1932, Sapir 1914).

REHEARING OF E. S. CURTIS' ARTICLE ON THE WILLAPA

This section includes a complete hand-copy by Harrington of the article "The Willapa" (Curtis 1913). This is followed by comments from Emma Luscier on the tribenames and placenames mentioned. A few comments by Lizzie Johnson and Minnie Case are also included.

REHEARING OF E. S. CURTIS' WILLAPA VOCABULARY

This section [former B.A.E. ms. 4655 pt.] involves attempts by Harrington to "restore" the language Edward S. Curtis published as "Willapa Vocabulary" (Curtis 1913). He copied the lexical items one per sheet, and then rechecked the data with many of his major Washington and Oregon informants. Two informants who actually made an effort to reconstruct Kwalhioqua forms were Lizzie Johnson and Minnie Case. They gave two different sets of responses, indicating that Harrington must have read them the vocabulary on two separate occasions. Their suggestions were followed by comments from Wolverton Orton and Coquille Thompson. These Oregon Athapascan speakers hazarded a few guesses at Curtis' words but basically gave data in the languages more familiar to them. Orton provided Chasta Costa terms; Thompson provided cognates in Upper Coquille with equivalences in Upper Umpqua. There are scattered replies by Emma Luscier who gave Lower Chehalis and Cowlitz terms and by

Clara Pearson whose entries are labeled "Til[amook]" and "Clatsk [anai]." A few comments in Alsea (Als.) and Chinook jargon (Jarg.) are provided by Siletz resident Spencer Scott.

REHEARING OF A. C. ANDERSON'S "KLATSKANAI" VOCABULARY

This section [former B.A.E. ms. 4654 pt.] consists of two sets of comments on a vocabulary obtained by Alexander Caulfield Anderson in 1854 or 1855 from Ia-coos, a part-Tlatskanai living at Cathlamet, Washington Territory. Harrington was presumably referring to the copy of the original schedule (B.A.E. ms. 107-a) which he had made for his Northern Athapascan work in Canada in 1939.

The first fourteen pages are evidently records of an interview with Willie Andrew of Tahola, a man supposedly knowledgeable in the Tlatskanai language. Mr. and Mrs. [Isaac?] George, Chehalis speakers, were also present at this session.

The remaining pages contain data from the Southwest Oregon Athapascan informants—mainly Wolverton Orton and Coquille Thompson. Their responses are arranged to follow the order of the numbered Tlatskanai entries from Anderson.

UNSORTED ORIGINAL NOTES REGARDING KWALHIOQUA AND TLATSKANAI

This section is, for the most part, a collection of disorganized original notes on rehearsings of the various Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai sources which were copied over neatly, one item per page, in the categories described above. Inconsistencies in the pagination and lack of citations account for the present arrangement.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON POSSIBLE INFORMANTS

These are a few miscellaneous notes on the names, ancestry, and location of Washington and Oregon residents capable of commenting on Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai. Harrington managed to work with most of those mentioned.

WRITE-UPS ON KWALHIOQUA AND TLATSKANAI

Harrington's "write-ups" on the languages are little more than rough outlines for articles, with rough draft introductions and lexical items excerpted from the rehearings. There is an abstract of a story regarding the origin of the Kwalhioqua and their relationship with other tribes.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Informants

Minnie Case (Min.)
Lizzie Johnson (Liz.)
Emma Luscier (Em.)
Wolverton Orton (Wolv.)
Clara Pearson
Thomas Skeek (Skeek)
Lucy Smith
Coquille Thompson (Thomp.)
John Warren (J.W.)

Collaborators

Elizabeth Langdon Jacobs
Melville Jacobs

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Anderson, Alexander Caulfield

1857ms "Klatskanai" *Vocabulary, Cathlamet, Washington Territory*. Unpublished manuscript (B.A.E. ms. 107-a&b), National Anthropological Archives. [Photostat of ms. 107 and photostat of ms. 123 Comparative Vocabulary which is taken from this in N.A.A.]

Boas, Franz, and Pliny Earle Goddard

1924 "Vocabulary of an Athapascan Dialect of the State of Washington." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 3:1:39-45. [Photostat in N.A.A.]

Curtis, Edward Sherriff

1913 *The North American Indian* 9:153-154, 199-200. Norwood, Massachusetts: The Plimpton Press.

Frachtenberg, Leo J.

1913, "Willapa" *Vocabulary in Kalapuya Notebooks, Volume 4*. Unpublished manuscript (B.A.E. ms. 1923-a), National Anthropological Archives. [Partial photostat also in N.A.A.]

Goddard, Pliny Earle

1905 "The Morphology of the Hupa Language." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 3:1-344.

Li, Fang-Kuei

1930 *Mattole, An Athabaskan Language. (Publications in Anthropology, Linguistic Series.)* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Morice, Adrien Gabriel

1932 *The Carrier Language*. Vienna: Anthropos Linguistische Bibliothek.

Roehrig, F.L.O.

n.d.ms *Comparative Vocabulary compiled from Upper Umpqua according to Milhau and from Gibbs' copy of "Willopah" according to Anderson*. Unpublished manuscript (B.A.E. ms. 155), National Anthropological Archives. [Photostat also in N.A.A.]

Sapir, Edward

1914 "Notes on Chasta Costa Phonology and Morphology." *University of Pennsylvania Museum Anthropological Publications* 2:271-340.

Wickersham, James

1900ms "Kwal-ow-its" or "Kwal-low-its" *Vocabulary, Pe-ell Prairie, Washington*. Unpublished manuscript (B.A.E. ms. 4855), National Anthropological Archives.

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON*Harrington, John Peabody*

1940c "Southern Peripheral Athapaskawan Origins, Divisions and Migrations." *Essays in Historical Anthropology of North America. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 100:503-532. (In honor of John R. Swanton).

1943b "Pacific Coast Athapascan Discovered to be Chilcotin." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 33:203-213.

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: Quinault / Chehalis / Cowlitz / Yakima / Chinook / Chinook Jargon" (especially Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz Vocabulary) for additional information on the life of Mary Judson and her relatives. See also "Field Notes: Tlingit / Eyak," "Field Notes: Southwest Oregon Athapascan," "Correspondence."

"KWALHIOQUA-TLATSKANAI"*Reel 019*

<i>REEL</i>	<i>FRAMES</i>	
019	0002-0035	<i>Rehearing of Boas and Goddard's "Vocabulary of an Athapascan Dialect of the State of Washington"</i>
	0035-0287	<i>Rehearing of L. J. Frachtenberg's "Willapa" Vocabulary</i>
	0288-0490	<i>Rehearing of J. Wickersham's "Qwal-ow-its" or "Kwil-low-its" Vocabulary</i> [Former B.A.E. ms. 4655 pt.]
	0490-0511	<i>Rehearing of E. S. Curtis' Article on the Willapa</i>
	0511-0666	<i>Rehearing of E. S. Curtis' Willapa Vocabulary</i> [Former B.A.E. ms. 4655 pt.]
	0667-0793	<i>Rehearing of A. C. Anderson's "Klatskanai" Vocabulary</i> [Former B.A.E. ms. 4654 pt.]
	0793-0861	<i>Unsorted Original Notes Regarding Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai</i>
	0861-0873	<i>Biographical Notes on Possible Informants</i>
	0873-0926	<i>Write-ups on Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai</i>

Tillamook

The notes were recorded in Harrington's survey of Northwest Coast languages undertaken, in part, during an extended period from January 1942 through February 1943. Some information regarding Tillamook dates as early as March or April 1942; much re-checking was certainly done in early June, probably around the 7th to the 10th.

The work began at Bay Center, Washington where Harrington located Sammy Jackson (Sammie) whose father was a Tilla-

mook. The remainder of the work was centered at Siletz, Oregon where he contacted Clara Pearson (Clara, rarely Cl.), a speaker of the Nehalem dialect; Louie Fuller (Louey, Louis, Lf.) of the Salmon River region; and his wife (Mrs. Lf.). Most of the native words from these speakers are in Tillamook, with occasional equivalences given in Chinook jargon. There are some Clatsop data in the section on placenames.

Comparative data from other Oregon residents include Alsea from John Albert (Ja. or Jack) and Lower Umpqua from Frank Drew (Frank) and Spencer Scott (Spencer). Several references are made to Ada Collins, a speaker of the "Rogue River language." There are also a number of "rehearings" of Cowlitz and Chehalis terms from Emma Luscier (Em.) of Bay Center and Lizzie Johnson (Liz.) of Oakville, Washington. Nonlinguistic information was provided by Harry Mitchell, Louie Smith, Larry Hofer, Mark Gray Collson (or Colson), his wife Margaret (Marg.), and his son Mark Collson, Jr.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is arranged semantically following Harrington's standard headings. Most of the data came from Louie Fuller, except for the placenames which were obtained from Clara Pearson. The Alsea and Lower Umpqua informants commented most frequently on tribenames and placenames. Mark Collson furnished data on the ranges of various plant and animal species.

Drawings of specimens and sketch maps are scattered throughout the material. There are also references to maps Harrington examined in the Portland Public Library. In addition, he checked over data in an Oregon Coast Highway pamphlet, an article by Silas B. Smith (1901), and Franz Boas' "Traditions of the Tillamook" (1898). A block of ethnographic notes relating to canoe burial is included with the material culture vocabulary. A small section of comments on Boas' "Notes on the Tillamook" follow the original data.

TEXTS

The texts consist of abstracts in English of several myths told by Clara Pearson. Occasionally a Tillamook word will be inserted into the stories. Most of the texts have to do with the etymology or mythological importance of Tillamook placenames.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

The "grammar" section is limited to a few notes on phonetics and a number of paradigms. There are some excerpts from the vocabulary section.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON*Linguistic Informants*

TILLAMOOK

Louie Fuller (Louey, Louis, Lf.)
 Mrs. Louie Fuller
 Sammy Jackson (Sammie)
 Clara Pearson (Clara, rarely Cl.)

ALSEA

John Albert (Ja., Jack)

LOWER CHEHALIS AND COWLITZ

Emma Luscier (Em.)

UPPER CHEHALIS

Lizzie Johnson (Liz.)

ROGUE RIVER

Ada Collins

LOWER UMPQUA

Frank Drew (Frank)
 Spencer Scott (Spencer)

Nonlinguistic Informants

Margaret Collson
 Mark Gray Collson
 Mark Gray Collson, Jr.
 Larry Hofer
 Harry Mitchell
 Louie Smith

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON*Andrade, Manuel José*

1931 "Quileute Texts." *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology* 12.

Boas, Franz

1898 "Traditions of the Tillamook Indians." *Journal of American Folk-Lore* 11:40:22-38, 133-160. [Reprint in N.A.A.]

1923 "Notes on the Tillamook." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20:1-16. (Phoebe Apperson Hearst Memorial Volume.) [Reprint in N.A.A.]

Edel, May M.

1939 "The Tillamook Language." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 10:1:1-57. [Photostat and microfilm in N.A.A.]

Smith, Silas B.

1901 "Primitive Customs and Beliefs of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest Coast." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 2:255-265.

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: Quinault / Chehalis / Cowlitz / Yakima / Chinook / Chinook Jargon," "Field Notes: 'Kwalhioqua-Tlat-skanaï,'" "Field Notes: Alsea / Siuslaw / Coos," "Field Notes: Southwest Oregon Athapascan" for additional data from Tillamook informants. See also "Correspondence." There are related sound recordings in N.A.A.

TILLAMOOK*Reel 020*

<i>REEL</i>	<i>FRAMES</i>	<i>Vocabulary</i>
020	0002-0008	Astronomy
	0009-0012	Cardinal Directions
	0012-0014	Winds
	0015-0032	"Placeparts"
	0033-0039	Minerals
	0040-0042	Plant Parts
	0043-0127	Plants
	0128-0148	Animal Parts
	0149-0298	Animals
	0299-0301	Age-Rank
	0301-0323	Material Culture
	0324-0378	Tribenames

REEL FRAMES

Vocabulary (cont.)

Placenames

020	0379-0506	Clatsop Region
	0507-0558	Nehalem Region
	0559-0590	Nestucca Region
	0591-0657	Lincoln County Region
	0658-0734	Tillamook Bay Region
	0735-0747	Outlying Places
	0748-0759	Rehearing of Boas' "Notes on the Tillamook"
	0760-0775	<i>Texts</i>
	0776-0790	<i>Grammatical Notes</i>
	0791-0837	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
		Biographical Notes on Informants and Others

Alsea / Siuslaw / Coos

Harrington's work on these neighboring languages began in Oakville, Washington in early April of 1942.* While interviewing Lizzie Johnson (Liz.) and Minnie Case (Min.) regarding Kwalhioqua, he also worked with John Albert (Ja.), the last speaker of Alsea (Als.) He had occasion to recheck the linguistic data with Albert sometime in May (there is a reference to May 23 in the notes), possibly at Siletz, Oregon, his home before moving to Oakville. These notes are labeled "Ja. rhg."

Around June, July, and possibly August of the same year, Harrington recorded Coos—both the Hanis (H., Empire) and Miluk (M., South Slough) varieties—and Siuslaw (Sius.) and Lower Umpqua (L.U., Ump.) from Frank Henry Drew (referred to as Frank) in Florence, Oregon. Drew was born in 1871, the son of an Indian woman and a white man. His Indian "father" was an Umpqua who spoke both Lower Umpqua and Coos and his stepmother was a Coos. He apparently learned Siuslaw proper from the two Siuslaw women he married.

*Harrington had a brief nonlinguistic conversation with the Coos George Wasson in 1933, probably while he was doing fieldwork on Takelma.

In Marshfield, Harrington interviewed Lottie Evanoff (Lottie, Lot.), formerly Lottie Jackson, daughter of a prominent Coos chief and cousin of Melville Jacobs' informant Annie Peterson. She gave data principally in Hanis and could speak broken English. Secondary informants for Coos were Martha Johnson, a neighbor of Frank Drew; the Wasson sisters, Lolly, Nellie, and Daisy; and Lottie Evanoff's niece, Nellie Aason.

Information from Spencer Scott (called Spencer or rarely Spen.) also appears frequently in the notes. Scott may have served as interpreter in the work with some of the other informants. He knew John Albert and had formerly spoken Alsea with him when they were boys at Siletz. He could also speak Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw. Lesser amounts of Siuslawan data were provided by Clayton Hudson Barrett and his younger half-brother, Howard Barrett (called Clay. and Howard).

Nonlinguistic information came from Alec Evanoff, Lottie's husband; Carl Severy, Frank Drew's son-in-law; the Collson family; John Waters; and Larry Hofer. The notes contain scattered quotations from Louie Fuller (Lf.), Clara Pearson (Clara), and Sammy Jackson, three Tillamook speakers Harrington had interviewed earlier in the year. There are also a few references to "Grandmother" Baker and Ida Benzell, two women who evidently accompanied Harrington and Lottie Evanoff on a bus trip to the Smith River Reservation in northern California.

ALSEA VOCABULARY

This group of field notes is semantically arranged, with an unsorted section at the end. Native terms are mostly Alsea forms given by John Albert, who also volunteered a few Chinook jargon (jarg.) equivalents. Some comparative forms were provided by other informants. Lizzie Johnson and Minnie Case commented on the names of the months. Spencer Scott contributed Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw throughout. Data from Louie Fuller, the Tillamook speaker, appear in the categories on cardinal directions, winds, and "placeparts." Also included are several "rehearings" of vocabulary items from Clara Pearson and Emma Luscier, a speaker of a number of Salish languages in Washington state.

Nonlinguistic information on plants and animals was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Emil Johnson. The plant vocabulary section is also of interest for its information on the flora of both the Oakville and Siletz regions.

Scattered throughout the vocabulary are excerpts from what Harrington labeled "Fracht. dict.," the vocabulary appendix to Leo J. Frachtenberg's (1920) "Alsea Texts and Myths." Other secondary sources, such as F. W. Hodge's (1907) "Handbook of American Indians," were utilized, particularly in the tribename section.

The unsorted section of vocabulary, labeled "Als. gen.," contains fewer nouns than the organized portion. It includes mostly adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, as well as a few short phrases.

LOWER UMPQUA AND SIUSLAW VOCABULARY

The first portion of the vocabulary is semantically arranged. Lower Umpqua (Ump.) and Siuslaw proper (Sius.) and some Coos forms are given by Frank Drew and Spencer Scott. The forms preceded by names alone—for example, "Frank" or "Frank and Spencer"—are Lower Umpqua. All Siuslaw items from these two speakers are marked as such. Words labeled "Frank Coos" are Hanis. Minor informants who gave both Siuslaw and Lower Umpqua were Clayton and Howard Barrett. John Albert, an Alsea, was asked to comment on some Lower Umpqua words, but was only able to respond with words in his own language.

Included in the various semantic categories are "rehearings" of a number of secondary sources. For the most part, Harrington made use of three of Leo J. Frachtenberg's works (1913, 1914, 1922b) as a basis for elicitation. In the tribename section he asked informants to comment on entries from F. W. Hodge (1907) and from J. O. Dorsey's (1890) Siuslaw River village name list. He also made reference to Manuel J. Andrade's Quileute phonetics.

The second part of the vocabulary is a more systematic rehearing with Frank and Spencer of the lexicon at the end of Frachtenberg's "Lower Umpqua Texts." Not every word was rechecked, although the pages have been reorganized to follow the basic order of the appendices. The responses were mostly in Lower Umpqua, with

lesser amounts of Siuslaw, Coos, and Chinook jargon and were supplemented with numerous details on pronunciation. Some miscellaneous ethnographic notes are interspersed throughout.

COOS VOCABULARY

Lottie Evanoff (Lot.) was the principal informant for this section of semantically arranged vocabulary. The unmarked words are presumably forms in Hanis. Occasionally items will be labeled "H." or "M." to distinguish between forms in Hanis and Miluk. Frank Drew also gave Coos vocabulary, although most of his data was elicited simply as a confirmation of the forms already given by Evanoff. Often his contribution was written by Harrington as a mere annotation of her phonetics or a note "Frank do."

A little comparative data on Lower Umpqua was given by Drew and by Spencer Scott. Harrington also asked Alsea speaker John Albert to comment on the Coos forms—he had been married to a Coos woman—although without success. There are, however, several general references to Alsea—in the discussion regarding canoes under Material Culture, for example.

Alec Evanoff, Lottie's Russian husband, is sometimes listed with her; he gave no linguistic data. There are a few references to the Wasson sisters (Nellie, Lolly, and Daisy), as well as John Waters and Carl Severy.

During his work on Coos, Harrington made use of a number of secondary sources, obviously with an interest in checking over data Frank Drew had given earlier to other linguists. To this end he excerpted lexical items from Leo J. Frachtenberg's (1922a) "Coos." (Harrington sometimes referred to this paper as "Coos, an Illustrative Sketch.") He also reheard portions of two works (1939, 1940) by Melville Jacobs. In addition, he checked over some of the 1931 claims, hearing testimony of Daisy Wasson Coddling, Laura Metcalf, Frances Elliott, and George Wasson. Excerpts from the testimony are labeled "31 hgs."

COOS AND LOWER UMPQUA QUESTIONNAIRE

The "questionnaire" consists of plant and animal vocabulary based, at least in part, on a rehearing of the English-Lower Umpqua lexicon

at the back of Leo J. Frachtenberg's "Lower Umpqua Texts." Most of the data are from Frank Drew. His first entry was usually given in Coos, although he often mentioned equivalences in Siuslaw proper and in Lower Umpqua. Spencer Scott and Clayton Barrett also provided some comparative forms. A Mr. Solis and Carl Severy appear as nonlinguistic informants. Jim Buchanan, one of Melville Jacobs' former Coos informants, is occasionally mentioned. Two scientifically oriented works used in obtaining the animal vocabulary were Myrtle E. Johnson and Harry J. Snook's (1927) *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast* and Josiah Keep's (1904) *West American Shells*.

ALSEA, SIUSLAW, AND COOS PLACENAME VOCABULARY

The placename vocabulary for the three neighboring tribal areas in Oregon was compiled as the result of two kinds of fieldwork. Most of the data was obtained by examining secondary sources with a number of informants. Any references to places in Leo J. Frachtenberg's "Lower Umpqua Texts" and Melville Jacobs' "Coos Narrative and Ethnologic Texts" were copied out and checked. Harrington also excerpted from testimony Frank Drew and others had given in the 1931 land claims hearing (referred to as "31 hgs.") as well as from James Owen Dorsey's "The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes." In addition Harrington made a number of so-called "placename trips" with at least one informant to the actual sites he was interested in recording. Two trips made with Frank Drew—one from Florence to Yachats and another from Newport to Florence—are specifically mentioned in the notes.

There is appreciable data in Coos from Drew and Lottie Evanoff, as well as the Wasson sisters, and some in Siuslaw and Lower Umpqua from Spencer Scott and Clayton Barrett. John Albert's contributions are of lesser value as they consist for the most part of guesses at Lower Umpqua names, with a few Alsea equivalences. Small amounts of Tillamook from Louie Fuller, Clara Pearson, and Sammy Jackson are included.

The notes provide information on tribal boundaries and linguistic relationships; the location, etymology, English pronunciation, and history of places in the three tribal areas; and anecdotes and bio-

graphical data regarding the informants and others. A number of U.S.G.S. maps of Oregon were found with the papers, although they were not annotated in any way by Harrington. They represent the Grants Pass, Waldport, Siltcoos, Haceta Head, and Coos Bay Quadrangles. Heading sheets in the notes themselves mention the regions around Florence, Yachats, Yaquina Bay and River, Alsea River, Coquille, Empire, and Siuslaw River, among others. Despite these divider sheets, much of this section remains poorly organized; the pages were found in disarray and no page numbers or clips were provided to easily group related pages.

MISCELLANEOUS LINGUISTIC NOTES

A small section is devoted to each language. The notes deal mainly with phonetics and include comments on publications by Frachtenberg and Jacobs, as well as general observations made by Harrington during various stages of his work with his own informants. The written notes are accompanied by "sementographs," visual representations of the sounds present in each language. Also in this file are a few miscellaneous lexical items and short sentences, presumably included to show certain features of phonetics or grammar.

TEXTS

Most of this series consists of abstracts in English of mythological texts, with a little related vocabulary in the various languages. Many of the texts come from Lottie Evanoff, although there are also contributions by Frank Drew and Spencer Scott. The second section, labeled "Coos stories quest[ionnaire]," includes comments by the above-named speakers on texts from several published sources, principally those of Melville Jacobs.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Included are descriptions, anecdotes, and reminiscences by Lottie Evanoff, Frank Drew, Spencer Scott, and Clayton Barrett, with references to events of both personal and historical significance. The topics covered are relations between the Alsea, Siuslaw, and Coos; Indian

relations with whites; displacement to reservations; customs; beliefs; and sayings. There also appear a few scattered comments on newspaper photographs.

TESTIMONY OF 1931 HEARINGS IN COURT OF CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

This section involves material copied from the published hearings of the U.S. Court of Claims case *Coos Bay, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indian Tribes vs the United States*. Testimony from tribal members was taken in North Bend, Oregon on November 11, 1931. Harrington copied onto separate sheets selected sets of questions and answers appearing in the depositions. He then added comments on the testimony by Frank Drew. The subjects covered include tribal lands and boundaries, genealogy of tribal members, and ethnographic data. Many excerpts of the testimony are filed in the Vocabulary section of the "Alsea / Siuslaw / Coos" notes. They can be recognized by the annotation "31 hgs." with a page reference.

NOTES FROM A CONVERSATION WITH GEORGE WASSON

This series is a record of a brief nonlinguistic interview Harrington had with George Wasson in 1933. Wasson mostly provided biographical data. Also included are discussions regarding tribal territories and language boundaries, canoe construction, burial, and the historical figure Jedediah Smith.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

ALSEA

John Albert (Ja., Jack)

COOS

Nellie Aason

Frank Drew

Lottie Evanoff (Lot.)

Daisy Wasson

Lolly Wasson
Nellie Wasson

SIUSLAW AND LOWER UMPQUA

Clayton Hudson Barrett (Clay)
Howard Barrett (Howard)
Frank Drew (Frank)
Spencer Scott (Spencer)

LOWER CHEHALIS

Emma Luscier (Em.)

UPPER CHEHALIS

Minnie Case (Minnie, Min.)
Lizzie Johnson (Lizzie, Liz.)

TILLAMOOK

Louie Fuller (Louey, Louis, Lf.)
Sammy Jackson (Sammie)
Clara Pearson (Clara, rarely Cl.)

Miscellaneous and Nonlinguistic Informants

"Grandmother" Baker
Ida Benzell
Mark Gray Collson
Alec Evanoff (Alec)
Larry Hofer
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Johnson
Carl Severy
Mr. Solis
George Wasson
John Waters

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Andrade, Manuel José

1891 "Quileute Texts." *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology* 12.

Dorsey, James Owen

1890 "The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes." *Journal of American Folk-Lore* 3:10:227-237. [Photostat and partial hand-copy by Harrington in N.A.A.; photostat of B.A.E. ms. 4800, folder 362, notes relating to this article, also in N.A.A.]

Frachtenberg, Leo J.

- 1913 "Coos Texts." *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology* 1.
- 1914 "Lower Umpqua Texts and Notes on the Kusan Dialects." *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology* 4:1-156. [Copy of volume in N.A.A.]
- 1917a "Myths of the Alsea Indians of Northwestern Oregon." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 1:64-75. [Microfilm and reprint in N.A.A.]
- 1917b "A Siletz Vocabulary." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 1:45-46. [Microfilm and reprint in N.A.A.]
- 1920 "Alsea Texts and Myths." *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 67.
- 1922a "Coos." *Handbook of American Indian Languages. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 40:2:297-429.
- 1922b "Siuslawan (Lower Umpqua)." *Handbook of American Indian Languages. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 40:2:431-629.

Hodge, Frederick W., editor

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

Jacobs, Melville

- 1939 "Coos Narrative and Ethnologic Texts." *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology* 8:1:1-126.
- 1940 "Coos Myth Texts." *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology* 8:2:127-259.

Johnson, Myrtle E., and Harry J. Snook

- 1927 *Seashore Animals of the Pacific Coast*. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Keep, Josiah

- 1904 *West American Shells*. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Co., Inc.

U.S., Court of Claims

- 1931 *Coos Bay, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indian Tribes vs the United States*. Testimony of hearing, North Bend, Oregon, November 11, 1931.

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: Quinault / Chehalis / Cowlitz / Yakima / Chinook / Chinook Jargon," "Field Notes: Tillamook," and "Field Notes: Southwest Oregon Athapascan" for additional information from Chehalis, Tillamook, and Athapascan informants. See also "Correspondence." There are related sound recordings in N.A.A.

ALSEA / SIUSLAW / COOS

Reels 021-024

REEL FRAMES

Alsea Vocabulary

021	0003-0020	Months
	0021-0023	Seasons
	0024-0026	Astronomy
	0027-0033	Cardinal Directions
	0033-0036	Winds
	0036-0083	"Placeparts"
	0083-0095	Plant Parts
	0095-0129	Plants
	0129-0177	Animal Parts
	0178-0302	Animals
	0302-0362	"Handicraft"
	0362-0381	Age-Sex-Rank
	0382-0399	Kinship
	0399-0409	Games
	0410-0417	Mythology
	0418-0422	Colors
	0423-0434	Numerals
	0434-0580	Tribenames
	0581-0708	Unsorted

Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Vocabulary

0708-0714	Winds
0714-0748	"Placeparts"
0748-0751	Plant Parts
0751-0761	Plants

REEL	FRAMES	
		<i>Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Vocabulary (cont.)</i>
021	0761-0767	Animal Parts
	0767-0896	Animals
	0897-0903	Age-Sex-Rank
	0904-0921	Material Culture
	0921-0996	Tribenames
	0997-1001	Miscellaneous
		Rehearing of Frachtenberg's "Lower Umpqua Texts"
022	0002-0251	Lower Umpqua-English
	0251-0663	English-Lower Umpqua
		<i>Coos Vocabulary</i>
	0663-0668	Points of Compass
	0669-0742	"Placeparts," Minerals, and Astronomy
	0742-0743	Plant Parts [No entries]
	0743-0807	Plants
	0808-0812	Animal Parts
	0812-0978	Animals
	0978-1039	Material Culture
	1040-1192	Tribe and Region Names
	1192-1195	Miscellaneous
	1196-1300	<i>Coos and Lower Umpqua Questionnaire</i>
023	0002-1130] <i>Alsea, Siuslaw, and Coos Placename Vocabulary</i>
024	0002-0514	
	0514-0554	<i>Miscellaneous Linguistic Notes</i>
		<i>Texts</i>
	0554-0629	Abstracts of Myths
	0630-0679	Notes on Stories from Published Sources
	0680-0773	<i>Ethnographic and Historical Notes</i>
	0774-0855	<i>Testimony of 1931 Hearings in Court of Claims of the United States</i>
	0855-0864	<i>Notes from a Conversation with George Wasson</i>
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>
	0865-1035	Biographical Notes on Informants and Others
	1035-1047	Annotated Bibliography

Southwest Oregon Athapascan

The materials grouped as "Southwest Oregon Athapascan" [part formerly cataloged as B.A.E. ms. 4555] were collected largely from speakers of various languages of the Coquille, Umpqua, and Rogue River regions who were residing at Siletz Reservation. Also included is related work Harrington did on Athapascan at the Smith River Reservation just over the state line in northern California. The notes span the dates June to early November 1942.

The linguistic informants at Siletz were Ada and Miller Collins, Lucy Smith, Wolverton Orton, and Coquille Thompson. Non-linguistic data was provided by Mrs. Thompson, the Reverend Warren Cornelius, Mr. and Mrs. Collson, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wilson at Gold Beach, and Mr. Oleman.

Miller Collins was a Shaker preacher—partly of Tututni descent—who traveled in Oregon, California, and Alaska. Ada [his wife?] also gave Tututni data.

Lucy Smith was a multi-lingual informant described as a "Gold Beach woman." In addition to the language of the Rogue River mouth, she also apparently knew Chasta Costa, Chetco, and the "Smith River language," as well as English. Her mother was from Euchre Creek and her father was described variously as a Euchre or a Joshua man. After their death, Lucy practiced speaking her native tongue to her black cat. Her deceased husband was Ben Smith, a Smith River Indian.

An informant who frequently gave data at the same sessions as Lucy Smith, was Wolverton Orton (abbreviated Wolv.). The son of Charlie Orton, a Chasta Costa, and a Euchre Creek mother, he had been Edward Sapir's source for Chasta Costa in 1906.

Harrington's principal informant at Siletz was a man named Thompson whose first name had several spellings: Coquille, Coquelle, Coquel, Kokel. He was the son of Chief Washington of the Upper Coquille tribe and a Coos woman. In addition to giving data in Coquille, Thompson provided numerous equivalences in Upper Umpqua. He also commented on forms given by many of the other informants.

The Athapascan speakers interviewed at the Smith River Reservation were Norman George, Jenny Scott, Ben White, Johnny [Lopez?], and Alec Billy. Norman George (Norm.) was a Shaker missionary. He is described in the notes as being of the Euchre Creek tribe. His mother was a Smith River woman and his father, Oregon George, lived around Chetco. Jenny Scott was mentioned as being a speaker of the "Crescent City language which extends up to Chetco." No biographical data is provided for the other informants, although a few of Johnny's forms are labeled "Chetco."

The comparative Athapascan lexical data are supplemented with references to speakers of other Oregon languages who had been interviewed earlier by Harrington. Among the Siletz residents were Hoxie Simmons, a Galice speaker; his son, Ezra; and Spencer Scott, a speaker of Siuslaw and Lower Umpqua. Informants from other areas of the state included the Coos speakers Frank Drew and Lottie Evanoff; John Albert, the last speaker of Alsea; Louie Fuller, a Tillamook; and the nonlinguistic sources John Waters and Larry Hofer. (Lottie Evanoff was described as "a great chum of Lucy Smith." She may have introduced Harrington to Smith and to some of the other Athapascans at both reservations.)

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY

Lexical items are arranged semantically. Cognates given by the linguistic informants are interfiled and often appear on the same page, along with an English translation. Upper Coquille data from Coquille Thompson is either labeled "H of C" (Head of Coquille) or is marked simply "Thomp." His Upper Umpqua equivalences are labeled "U. Ump." Some vocabulary was obtained from him during a rehearing of Fang-Kuei Li's (1930) *Mattole, An Athabaskan Language*. Excerpts from that work are indicated by the abbreviation "Mat." with a page reference.

Chasta Costa terms obtained from Wolverton Orton are simply labeled "Wolv." Much of this data was elicited by checking over data which he had given earlier to Edward Sapir for his (1914) "Notes on Chasta Costa Phonology and Morphology." Those rehearsals are labeled "Chas." with a page number.

Forms in the other Athapascan languages were usually indicated only with an informant's name. For example, "Lucy *tu'ss·t̥yls*,

steam." When several cognates were given by one speaker, his name was used to mark the form in his principal language and equivalences in secondary languages were specified with language names. For example, "Norm *de'tta*, mussel = R.R. & Oregon Coast dialects: *gwaθθá*."

Many annotations on pronunciation appear in this section. There are scattered notes of ethnographic interest, such as descriptions of smoking and chewing gum in the category on plants.

The notes covering tribenames and placenames are the most complex, containing comments on names mentioned in secondary sources, references to a bus trip made from River's End to Marshfield and to a map of the Siskiyou National Forest, notes on tribal boundaries, a few abstracts of myths and some biographical data. Names were given by each informant for tribes and places in his native area, for neighboring Athapascans, and even for tribes in outlying regions of Oregon and California. The principal published source used was James Owen Dorsey's (1890) "The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes." Harrington was particularly interested in Dorsey's lists of Upper Coquille villages and of Athapascans north and south of Rogue River. Also included in the notes are typed copies of excerpts from a "Census of the To-to-tin Indians, Port Orford District, Oregon Territory" published in a report by J. L. Parrish (1854).

The sections of animal and plant names contain comments by Lucy Perez. She was a Coast Yuki woman with whom Harrington worked in northern California during November 1942.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

This section consists of a few general observations on the languages, some notes on phonetics, and a large block of vocabulary categorized as pronouns, postpositions, adverbs, interjections, numerals, or verbs. The verb category is the most extensive and includes rehearsals of the aforementioned works of Li and Sapir, as well as Sapir's (1925) "Pitch Accent in Sarcee, an Athabaskan Language."

TEXTS

The notes labeled "Texts" consist for the most part of abstracts in English of myths told by Coquille Thompson, Wolverton Orton,

Lucy Smith, and Norman George. Also included is a limited vocabulary relating to stories in general and to mythical beings. The abstracts are followed by a brief rehearing with Orton of the text "The Good Dog" (Sapir 1914).

ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

The notes include several pages each on such topics as birth, marriage, death, and superstitions. A little related vocabulary is interspersed throughout.

HISTORICAL NOTES

These notes consist of both primary and secondary materials. Of special significance are observations by a number of informants on the history of the removal of the Southwest Oregon Athapascan tribes to Siletz. Also included are excerpts from pamphlet No. K-345 in the Court of Claims of the United States which describes the history of the "Coast Reservation."

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

CHASTA COSTA

Wolverton Orton (Wolv.)

Lucy Smith (Lucy)

UPPER COQUILLE

Coquille Thompson (Thomp.)

"GOLD BEACH"

Lucy Smith

"SMITH RIVER" AND CHETCO

Norman George

Jenny Scott

Lucy Smith

Ben White

Johnny [Lopez?]

TUTUTNI

Ada Collins (Ada)
Miller Collins (Miller)

UPPER UMPQUA

Coquille Thompson

ALSEA

John Albert (Ja., Jack)

COOS

Frank Drew (Frank)
Lottie Evanoff (Lottie, Lot.)

TILLAMOOK

Louie Fuller (Louey, Louis, Lf.)

Nonlinguistic Informants

Margaret Collson
Mark Gray Collson
Rev. Warren Cornelius
Larry Hofer
Mr. Oleman
Mrs. Coquille Thompson
John Waters
Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wilson

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Dorsey, James Owen

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Frachtenberg, Leo J.

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Parrish, J. L.

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[Typescript in N.A.A.]

Sapir, Edward

- 1914 "Notes on Chasta Costa Phonology and Morphology." *University of Pennsylvania Museum Anthropological Publications* 2:2:265-340.
- 1915 "The Na-dene Languages, a Preliminary Report." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 17:3:534-558.
- 1925 "Pitch Accent in Sarcee, an Athabaskan Language." *Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris* n.s. 17:185-205.

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John Peabody

- 1940c "Southern Peripheral Athapaskawan Origins, Divisions and Migrations." *Essays in Historical Anthropology of North America. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 100:503-532. (In honor of John R. Swanton).
- 1943b "Pacific Coast Athapascan Discovered to be Chilcotin." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 33:203-213.

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: Nicola / Thompson," "Field Notes: 'Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai'" for additional information from Southwest Oregon Athapascan speakers. See also "Field Notes: Alsea / Siuslaw / Coos" and "Field Notes: Tillamook" for additional data from Alsea, Coos, and Tillamook informants. See also "Correspondence." There are related sound recordings in N.A.A.

SOUTHWEST OREGON ATHAPASCAN

Reels 025-027

REEL FRAMES

Comparative Vocabulary

025	0002-0116	"Placename Part Nouns"
	0117-0124	Months
	0125-0146	Plant Parts

REEL	FRAMES	
	0147-0268	Plants
	0269-0413	Animal Parts
	0414-0651	Animals
	0652-0921	Material Culture
	0922-0985	Age-Sex-Rank-Kin
	0986-1146	Unsorted Nonplacename Vocabulary
026		Tribenames and Placenames
	0003-0010	Columbia River Region
	0011-0015	Chinook Region
	0015-0017	Clatsop Region
	0018-0019	Klickitat Region
	0021-0024	Molala Region
	0024-0030	Calapuya Region
	0031-0033	East Oregon Placenames
	0034-0040	Takelma Region
	0041-0043	Shasta Region
	0044-0056	Tillamook Region
	0057-0092	Siletz Region
	0093-0107	Yaquina Region
	0108-0117	Alsea Region
	0117-0126	Siuslaw Region
	0126-0128	Lower Umpqua Region
	0128-0143	Coos Region
	0143-0169	Coquille Mouth Region
	0170-0243	Head of Coquille Region
	0243-0254	Roseburg Region
	0254-0516	Region North of Rogue River Mouth
	0517-0535	Euchre Creek Region
	0536-0574	Rogue River Mouth Region
	0574-0716	Rogue River Region
	0716-0812	Region South of Rogue River Mouth
	0812-0862	Chasta Costa Region
	0863-0870	Galice Region
	0871-0911	Chetco Region
	0911-0918	Region South of Chetco to California Line
	0918-1116	Region South of California Line (Including Smith River)

<i>REEL</i>	<i>FRAMES</i>	
		<i>Comparative Vocabulary (cont.)</i>
026	1117-1182	General and Extra-Regional Tribenames and Placenames
	1182-1236	Placenames Not Exactly Located
	1237-1268	Placenames Not Sorted
027	0002-0209	<i>Grammatical Notes</i>
		<i>Texts</i>
	0210-0483	Myths
	0484-0487	Rehearing of Text Published by Sapir
	0488-0512	<i>Ethnographic Notes</i>
	0513-0541	<i>Historical Notes</i>
	0542-0646	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
		Biographical Information on Informants and Others

Galice / Applegate

Harrington's Galice / Applegate field notes represent his work with informant Hoxie Simmons (abbreviated Hox.) on at least two occasions. The bulk of the work was accomplished during a visit to Siletz, Oregon made in early 1940, undoubtedly at the suggestion of Melville Jacobs (listed as Jacobs in the notes). A lesser amount of data were collected on Harrington's return to the area in the spring or early summer of 1942 to work with speakers of other southwest Oregon Athapascan languages. An unidentified individual referred to as "Harrison" (possibly a Chetco speaker) was also present at some of the sessions.

MISCELLANEOUS LINGUISTIC, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The material is highly miscellaneous, consisting of a short vocabulary with scattered notes on the linguistic relationship of neighboring languages and the location of tribal boundaries. Limited biographical

information is provided for Simmons and for other native speakers of Oregon languages. The vocabulary, covering mostly tribenames and natural history terms, is principally in Galice (Gal.) with some Applegate (Apl.) and a few Chasta Costa (Chast., Chasta., Costa.) equivalences. Some words were elicited from Simmons for comparison with the Upper Umpqua (U.U.) terms Harrington had just recently obtained from John Warren at Grand Ronde. At a later date Harrington annotated certain pages with comparisons from Navaho and Carrier data which he got from a Navaho informant named Adolph Dodge Bitanny (Bit.) and from his co-worker on northern Athapascan, Robert W. Young (Y.).

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

GALICE AND APPLGATE

Hoxie Simmons (Hox.)

CARRIER

Robert W. Young

[CHETCO?]

Harrison

NAVAHO

Adolph Dodge Bittany (Bit.)

UPPER UMPQUA

John Warren (J.W.)

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: Takelma" for additional Applegate vocabulary. There are related sound recordings in N.A.A.

GALICE / APPLGATE

Reel 028

REEL FRAMES

028 0002-0120 *Miscellaneous Linguistic, Historical and Biographical Notes*

Takelma

After recording Shasta and Konomihu in northern California during the early fall of 1933, Harrington crossed the state border into Oregon to work on Takelma. He worked first with Frances Johnson (referred to as Frances, Fr., Frz., F.J., Phr.), an elderly native of a village on Jump-off-Joe Creek, who had been Edward Sapir's informant at Siletz Reservation in the summer of 1906. He began interviewing her in October and then took her on a placename trip to former Takelma territory on November 2nd through the 4th.

After his return to the Siletz area, Harrington worked with two other informants. On November 5th he spoke with Aneti (Mrs. Spencer) Scott, a bedridden woman in her eighties. She gave him vocabulary in her native Applegate as well as words in Takelma which she had learned from her first husband, Evans Bill. Molly Orcutt (sometimes referred to as Orton, abbreviated as Molly, Moy., Mo.), mentioned as a speaker of the Table Rock Dialect, also gave him considerable linguistic data. On November 13th through the 19th Harrington again returned to the original tribal lands to record placenames from her. It appears that Harrington made a final check on the tribenames and placenames he had obtained with his two major informants in Siletz before returning to California.

Occasional references are made by Johnson and Orcutt to Mary Eagan (elsewhere spelled Aiken), a speaker of the *ha. ne. sakh* dialect of Takelma. The notes also contain contributions from numerous nonlinguistic informants.

LINGUISTIC, ETHNOGRAPHIC, AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

This series contains notes from all three speakers, although those from Frances Johnson and Molly Orcutt are the more numerous. Vocabulary consists primarily of animal names, with descriptions of animals and comments on their range and habits. There are many annotations regarding pronunciation, comparisons between forms in various

dialects, and several references to myths. Much of the data from Johnson was elicited for comparison with vocabulary she had provided years earlier for Edward Sapir's (1922) study of Takelma. There are smaller sections covering tribenames, material culture, and miscellaneous vocabulary. Considerable biographical information on the informants and other residents of the Siletz area and elsewhere is included. [The sound recordings described in this section have not been located.]

RECORDS OF PLACENAME TRIPS

These notes reflect information recorded separately from Frances Johnson and Molly Orcutt on trips to the Rogue and Illinois Rivers area in Oregon. Harrington also obtained an appreciable amount of data from whites he interviewed. George and Evelyn Baker traveled with him and the Indian women from Siletz. White residents they met along the way include Mr. Crow, Mr. Holst, Mr. Emanuell, Miss Savage, Mr. Lyman, J. T. Tuffs, and Mr. Murphy. Harrington's preferred method of operation was to take several people on sidetrips with his linguistic informant to places with which these people were familiar. He noted car mileage from the starting point and recorded the specific location of each important place, its various names in Takelma and English, its history, and past or present significance to Indians and whites. Sketch maps were made of some areas with the assistance of a number of the informants. Much of the placename data were rechecked upon return to Siletz. Among the Takelma lands covered are places along the Rogue River, the south fork of the Umpqua River, Grants Pass, Table Rock, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Ashland, Medford, Cow Creek, and Galice Creek. The outlying regions around the Klamath River and Coos Bay are also mentioned.

PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

Linguistic Informants

TAKELMA

Frances Johnson (Frances, Fr., Frz., F.J., Phr.)
Molly Orcutt ([or Orton?], Molly, Moy., Mo.)
Aneti (Mrs. Spencer) Scott

APPLEGATE

Aneti Scott

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON*Sapir, Edward*

- 1907a "Notes on the Takelma Indians of Southwestern Oregon." *American Anthropologist* n.s. 9:251-275. [Reprint and typescript by Harrington in N.A.A.]
- 1907b "Religious Ideas of the Takelma Indians of Southwestern Oregon." *Journal of American Folk-Lore* 20:33-49. [Photostat in N.A.A.]
- 1922 "The Takelma Indians of Southwestern Oregon." *Handbook of American Indian Languages. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 40:2:1-296.

CROSS-REFERENCES

See also "Field Notes: Galice / Applegate" for additional Applegate vocabulary.

TAKELMA*Reel 028*

REEL	FRAMES	
028	0123-0398	<i>Linguistic, Ethnographic, and Biographical Notes</i>
	0399-0887	<i>Records of Placename Trips</i>

General and Miscellaneous Materials

This series consists of materials pertaining to the area Alaska / Northwest Coast as a whole and those which are too limited in scope to constitute a full series in themselves. Included are writings by Harrington, notes from his conversations with others, notes from secondary sources, and field notes and writings he collected from others. Some items date as early as 1933; most are from the period 1938 to 1943.

WRITINGS

The writings represent Harrington's attempt to synthesize the results of his years of work in the Northwest—particularly with regard to his Athapascan studies. There are several typed drafts of an untitled paper [former B.A.E. ms. 4360] dated April 4, 1943 on the tribal distribution along the Oregon coast. This work, accompanied by a map, describes tribal boundaries in detail and makes reference to the geographical and cultural setting.

There follow notes, outlines, rough and final drafts of three papers of varying length relating to Harrington's theories on the origin and relationship of the Athapascan languages. Two of these were published (Harrington 1940c, 1943b). Illustrations sent to the printer are also included here. The section of writings also contains several pages of notes and very rough drafts of short articles on the etymology of the term "Athapascan."

NOTES FROM CONVERSATIONS

The notes from conversations vary in length and content. Information from Franz Boas consists of two undated pages concerning phonetics in Coast Salish and Chinook. From a March 1933 discussion with Joe Maloney, Harrington obtained data on tribes of southwestern Oregon, predominantly on the Coos. W. O. Thorniley of the Puget Sound Navigation Company provided biographical and general information of the Olympic Peninsula, with special attention to the Ozette and Queets areas. Thomas Yallup spoke on Wishram, the tribal boundaries and practices of neighboring tribes, and possible informants.

Most significant are records of Harrington's meetings with Melville Jacobs in December 1939. Those discussions referred to Jacobs' own studies and included comments on the work of other linguists and anthropologists such as Jaime de Angulo, Leonard Bloomfield, Franz Boas, Leo J. Frachtenberg, Harry Hoijer, Verne F. Ray, Morris Swadesh, and C. F. Voegelin. The notes also reflect a mutual interest in orthographies, the relationship of Athapascan languages (particularly Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai), and the theory of the Siberian origin and migration of the North American Indian. This section includes a few interspersed notes from Erna Gunther and Viola Garfield.

NOTES FROM SECONDARY SOURCES

This series consists of a few pages on each of several miscellaneous topics. The notes reflect Harrington's attempt to locate a speaker of Cayuse, and his interest in the early voyages to the Northwest Coast. Also included are comparative data on Athapascan languages compiled into a chart from a variety of manuscript and published sources.

NOTES AND WRITINGS COLLECTED FROM OTHERS

Included is a small set of sketch maps and field data collected for Harrington by his assistant John Paul Marr. These notes were obtained while Harrington was in Washington, D.C. and unable to get to the field himself.

There is also a section of original field notes on Puget Sound ethnogeography obtained from Thomas Talbot Waterman. They cover his collection of placename data in Clallam and in the Shoalwater Bay area in the period 1919-1921 and are supplemented by original notes from Ruth H. Greiner dated 1920-1921. Her records consist of lists of numbered placenames in a variety of Puget Sound Salish languages, with translations, etymologies, and brief commentaries. These field data were part of the basis for a manuscript Waterman prepared for the Bureau of American Ethnology (Waterman 1922ms) and are keyed to a number of large maps contained therein.

The last item collected by Harrington on Alaska / Northwest Coast was a short typed paper by his co-worker Robert W. Young dated 1938. This article, relevant to their study of Navaho, puts forward a theory on the origin and dispersion of a branch of Athapascan languages. It contains charts and numbered examples of linguistic features in Navaho, Carrier, Sekani, Chipewyan, Hare, and Hupa, among other languages.

SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Waterman, Thomas Talbot, assisted by Ruth H. Greiner

1922ms *Puget Sound Geography*. Unpublished manuscript, with photographs and maps (B.A.E. ms. 1864), National Anthropological Archives.

PUBLICATIONS BY HARRINGTON

Harrington, John Peabody

1940c "Southern Peripheral Athapaskawan Origins, Divisions and Migrations." *Essays in Historical Anthropology of North America. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 100:503-532. (In honor of John R. Swanton).

1943b "Pacific Coast Athapascan Discovered to be Chilcotin." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 33:203-213.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Reels 029-30

REEL FRAMES

Writings

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 029 | 0002-0046 | Drafts and Final Typescript of Paper on Tribes of Oregon Coast [former B.A.E. ms. 4360] |
| | 0047-0071 | Draft [former B.A.E. ms. 6048] and Typescript [ms. 4521 pt.] of "Pacific Coast Athapascan Consists of Chilcotin Dialects" |
| | 0072-0524 | Drafts and Typescript [former B.A.E. ms. 4521 pt.] of "Pacific Coast Athapascan Discovered to be Chilcotin" |
| | 0524-0979 | Outline, Rough Notes, and Final Draft of "Southern Peripheral Athapaskawan Origins, Divisions and Migrations" |
| | 0980-1154 | Notes and Rough Drafts for Articles on the Etymology of "Athapascan" |

Notes from Conversations

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 030 | 0002-0003 | Notes from Conversation with Franz Boas |
| | 0004-0053 | Notes from Conversations with Melville Jacobs |
| | 0054-0059 | Notes Copied from Joe Maloney |
| | 0060-0069 | Notes from Conversation with William O. Thorniley |
| | 0070-0085 | Notes from Conversation with Thomas Yallup |

<i>REEL</i>	<i>FRAMES</i>	
		<i>Notes from Secondary Sources</i>
030	0086-0092	Notes Regarding Cayuse
	0093-0107	Notes on Early Voyages to the Northwest Coast
		<i>Notes and Writings Collected from Others</i>
	0108-0141	Maps and Notes Collected for Harrington by John Paul Marr
	0142-0403	Field Notes of T. T. Waterman and Ruth H. Greiner on Puget Sound Ethnogeography
	0404-0411	Paper on Athapascan by Robert W. Young

Appendix

ABBREVIATIONS AND SPECIAL USES OF TERMS

accts.	accounts
Sp. <i>adivina</i>	guesses (as opposed to "kw."—knows)
Al(s).	Aleuts
Alex. dict.	A. Alexandrow's <i>Complete English-Russian Dictionary</i>
Alk. or A.L.K.	Alfred L. Kroeber (often refers to his "Handbook of the Indians of California")
	<i>See Also:</i> Kr.
Als.	Alsea
an(s).	animal(s)
ans.	answer (frequently used with kinship terms)
Apl.	Applegate
app(l).	apparently
art.	article
asp. / aspd.	aspiration / aspirated
Atch.	Atchat (Eyak)
	<i>See Also:</i> C.
Ath.	Athapascan
B.	Bay
B.A.E.	Bureau of American Ethnology

B.C.	Bay Center, Pacific County, Washington
betw.	between
Bl. River	Black River, Washington
Bnghm-ward	Bellingham-ward (Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington)
Boas Tl.	Franz Boas' "Grammatical Notes on the Language of the Tlingit Indians"
Bull.	Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin
C.	Cordova (Eyak) <i>See Also:</i> Atch.
ca.	about
ca. / ca. ca.	cited above / cited above more than once
Cala(p).	Calapuya <i>See Also:</i> Kala.
cald.	called
Can.	Canada
Car.	Carrier
Carm.	Carmeleño (Costanoan: Rumsen)
Cath.	Cathlamet, Cowlitz County, Washington
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)
Chas.	Chasta Costa (particularly refers to Edward Sapir's "Notes on Chasta Costa Phonology and Morphology")
Chasta(c).	Chasta Costa <i>See Also:</i> Costa.
Cheh.	Chehalis (both Upper and Lower) <i>See Also:</i> Oakv. Cheh. and Shw. (B).
Chem. [sic.]	Chimakum
Chim.	Chimakum or Chimariko
Chin.	Chinook
Chinj.	Chinook jargon <i>See Also:</i> jarg. or Jarg.
Chum.	Chumash

ck.	creek
Cl(al).	Clallam <i>See Also:</i> Kl(al).
Cl(ats).	Clatsop
Cl(chip).	Cold Lake Chipewyan
Col. R.	Columbia River, Washington
Coq. R.	Coquille River, Oregon
Cost.	Joseph A. Costello
Costa.	Chasta Costa <i>See Also:</i> Chasta(c).
Cowl.	Cowlitz (both Upper and Lower) <i>See Also:</i> L. C(owl). <i>and</i> U. C(owl).
Coy.	Coyote
Cr. City	Crescent City, Del Norte County, California
cwd.	coastward
d.	dual (as in "d. you")
dict.	dictionary
dif.	different
do.	ditto
dpl.	dual plural (as in "dpl. you") <i>or</i> reduplication
dr.	downriver
dsl.	downslope
dstr.	downstream
dup.	duplicate
Duw.	Duwamish
e.	east
Eng.	English
equiv(ce).	equivalence
Es.	Esselen
Esk.	Eskimo
etym.	etymology
ev.	evidently
exc.	excerpted from
fn.	footnote
Fr.	French
Fracht.	Leo J. Frachtenberg

Gal.	Galice
Gari.	Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon
G.B.	Gold Beach, Curry County, Oregon
gen.	general
geo(g).	geographical
Geo(gh).	Richard Henry Geoghegan
Ger.	German
gest.	gesture (as in "gest. of wiping")
Gil.	misspelling of "Gal." for Galice [?]
gld.	glottalized
God.	Pliny Earle Goddard
Gol. dict.	M. Gologinskiĭ's <i>A New English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary</i>
grf.	grandfather (as in "mat. grf." or "pat. grf."—maternal, paternal grandfather)
grm.	grandmother (as in "mat. grm." or "pat. grm."—maternal, paternal grandmother)
H.	Coos: Hanis
hbk. or Hbk.	handbook (particularly refers to F. W. Hodge's "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico")
H.C.	Hood Canal
H(ead)-of-C(oq).	Head-of-Coquille (Upper Coquille)
Hrd.	Aleš Hrdlička
hwriting.	handwriting
hw(y).	highway
id(s).	island(s)
ie. / ied.	copy / copied
Ill. R.	Illinois River, Oregon
imm.	immediately
impt.	important
Ind(s).	Indian(s)
infn.	information
inf(t)s).	informant(s)
int(erp).	interpreter
Jac.	Melville Jacobs <i>See Also:</i> Mel.

- J.A.F. *Journal of American Folk-Lore*
 jarg. or Jarg. Chinook jargon
See Also: Chinj.
- Joch. Waldemar I. Jochelson
 Jph. John Peabody Harrington (referring to himself)
- Kala. Calapuya
See Also: Cala(p).
- Kar. Karok
 Kl. Klamath
 Kl(al). Clallam
See Also: Cl(al).
- Klik. Klickitat
 Kr. Alfred L. Kroeber
See Also: Alk. or A.L.K.
- KS. King Salmon
 k(w). knows (as in "Ja. kw. Fiddler John" and "kw.
 equiv."—knows equivalence)
- Kwa(l). Kwalhioqua
- L. Lummi
See Also: Lum.
- L. Lytton (Thompson)
See Also: Lyt. and Th.
- L. C(owl). Lower Cowlitz
See Also: Cowl.
- ldns. landnames (geographical terms)
 Lh. Lhiinkit (Tlingit)
See Also: Tl. and Y.
- lit. literally
 loc. locally called (as in "hopper mortar loc. pounding
 basket")
- Lum. Lummi
See Also: L.
- lw(s). loanword(s)
 Lyt. Lytton (Thompson)
See Also: L. and Th.
- M. Coos: Miluk

- m. mile(s) or month or mouth of river
- Mak. Makah
- mat. maternal (as in "mat. grf."—maternal grandfather)
- Mat. Mattole (particularly refers to Fang-Kuei Li's *Mattole, An Athabaskan Language*)
- mat. cult. material culture
- Mel. Melville Jacobs
See Also: Jac.
- Mer. Merritt, British Columbia, Canada
- mg. / mgless. meaning / meaningless
- mistrs. / mistrd. mistranslates / mistranslated
- Moh(s). Mohave(s)
- momy. momentarily (as in "momy. forgets")
- Mor. Adrien G. Morice (particularly refers to his work *The Carrier Language*)
- ms. / msws. man (male) speaking / man speaking, woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms)
See Also: ws.
- n. or N. does not know (L. *nescit*) (as in "Inft. n."—informant does not know)
See Also: nesc. and nt. or Nt.
- n. north
- N(av). Navaho
- Neh. Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon
- nesc. does not know (L. *nescit*)
See Also: n. or N. and nt. or Nt.
- Nesp. Nespelem
- Nic. Nicola
See Also: st.
- nt. or Nt. do not know (L. *nesciunt*) (as in "Infts. nt."—informants do not know)
See Also: n. or N. and nesc.
- O. Chumash: Obispeño
- Oakv. Oakville, Grays Harbor County, Washington
- Oakv. Cheh. Oakville Chehalis (Upper Chehalis)
See Also: Cheh.

obs.	observation(s) made (as in "Obs. on bus River's End to Marshfield")
opp.	opposite
Ore.	Oregon
para.	paragraph
pat.	paternal (as in "pat. grm."—paternal grandmother)
pd.	proofread
P.L.	Pe Ell, Lewis County, Washington
pl.	plural
plcn(s).	placename(s)
plns.	plantnames
postpsn.	postpositional
proncn. / proncs. / proncd.	pronunciation / pronounces / pronounced
pu. or Pu.	perfectly understood (as in "chpu."—clearly heard, perfectly understood)
Pug. Sound	Puget Sound, Washington
quest.	questionnaire
Quil.	Quileute
Quin.	Quinault
r.	region
R.	River or Raven
ra.	rancheria
recd.	received
rem. / rems. / remd.	remember / remembers / remembered
res. or Res.	reservation
rhd. / r(h)g.	reheard / rehearing
R.R.	Rogue River (Tututni) or Rogue River, Oregon
rsn.	rattlesnake
Rus.	Russian
s.	singular (as in "s. you") or south
Sal.	Salish
Sap.	Edward Sapir

Sar.	Sarsi
Sek.	Sekani <i>See Also:</i> Sik.
Shw. (B.)	Lower Chehalis (language) <i>or</i> Shoalwater Bay, Washington <i>See Also:</i> Cheh.
S.I.	Smithsonian Institution
Sib.	Siberia
Sik.	Sikny (Sekani) <i>See Also:</i> Sek.
Sil.	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oregon
Sius(l).	Siuslaw
Skok.	Skokomish <i>See Also:</i> T.
Smr.	Smith River (Tolowa) <i>or</i> Smith River Reservation, California
Sno.	Snohomish
Sp.	Spanish
sp. / spp.	species / species (plural)
spg.	spring
spn(s).	specimen(s)
st.	<i>stuwix-mux</i> (Nicola) <i>See Also:</i> Nic.
stns.	statenames
swh.	sweathouse
syn.	synonomous
T.	Twana (Skokomish) <i>See Also:</i> Skok.
Tah.	Tahola, Chehalis County, Washington <i>or</i> Taholu (Quinault)
Tak.	Takelma
Th.	Thompson <i>See Also:</i> L. <i>and</i> Lyt.
Thalb.	William Carl Thalbitzer
tho.	though
Til(l).	Tillamook
Tl.	Tlingit <i>See Also:</i> Lh. <i>and</i> Y.

Tlats.	Tlatskanai
tob.	tobacco
touched up	proofread, diacritical marks added
trbn(s).	tribename(s)
Trin. R.	Trinity River, California
trn. / trng. / trs.	translation / translating / translates
U. C(owl).	Upper Cowlitz <i>See Also:</i> Cowl.
upc.	upcreek
ult.	ultimate (as in "ult. syl."—ultimate syllable)
Ump.	Lower Umpqua
Un.	Unalaska
ungld.	unglottalized
U. U(mp).	Upper Umpqua
v. / vs. / vd.	volunteer / volunteers / volunteered
val.	valley
Vanc.	Vancouver, Washington <i>or</i> Vancouver, Canada
Ven.	Ivan E. P. Veniaminov
vow.	vowel
w.	west
wd.	would
Wh. River	White River, Washington
Whm.	white man <i>or</i> English (as opposed to any Indian language)
Wil. Val.	Willamette Valley, Washington
Wn.	Washington, D.C. <i>or</i> Washington (state)
wpk.	woodpecker
ws.	woman speaking (usually follows kinship terms) <i>See Also:</i> msws.
y.	yellow (as in "y. pine")
Y.	Yakutat (Tlingit) <i>See Also:</i> Lh. <i>and</i> Tl.
Y.	Robert W. Young
Yah.	Yachats, Lincoln County, Oregon
Yak.	Yakima <i>or</i> Yakutat, Alaska

Yaq. B.	Yaquina Bay, Oregon
Yaq. R.	Yaquina River, Oregon
yer.	second person plural
yest.	yesterday
yj.	yellowjacket
Yur.	Yurok

SPECIAL

_____d

gone over with informant named (as in "Lfd Spencered"—reheard with Louie Fuller and Spencer Scott)



cross-reference symbol



secondary cross-reference symbol *or* contrasting form



form not accurate or authentic



similar form