

Clearly Heard Forever

The J.P. Harrington Project Newsletter

Number 3

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Mj. Juez naxattfuf, mantis, walking stick. naxattfumawif, tubercular. sáasaxmal & take it for tuberculosis. You make this tea strong & vomit & it brings everything up.

3:115:019a:1:1 Mj. Juez naxatt\$u\$, mantis {arrow under <mantis> with <vd. by Juez!> written}, walking stick.

3:115:019a:1:2 naxattfumawif, tubercular.

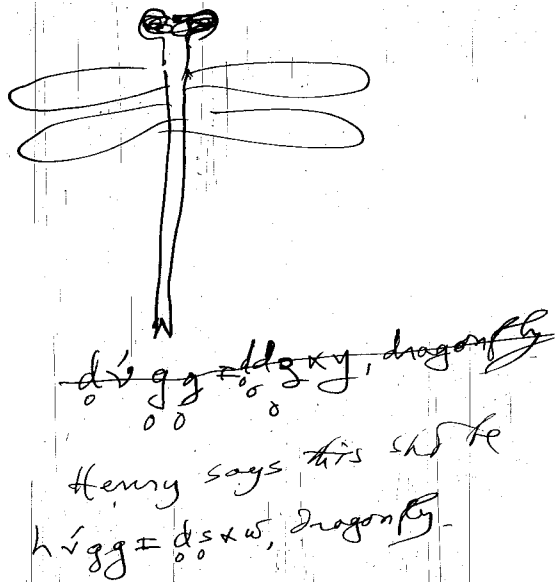
3:115:019a:1:3 Make tea of sáasaxmal & take it for tuberculosis.

3:115:019a:1:4 You make this tea strong & vomit & it brings everything up.

Transcribed Data from Harrington's Luiseño and Southeastern Pomo notes.

Above is a sample of Harrington's notes from volume 3, reel 115, frame 119a, paragraph 1, sentences 1-4. Each sentence is shown transcribed according to the coding procedures of the Harrington Database Project. The large elongated and looped *s*, representing a sound like English *sh*, is transcribed as \$, and the smaller version, a variant of *sh*, is transcribed with *f*. An inserted comment is described here between curled brackets, {}. This sample does not include detailed coded data such as the full name of consultants (*Mj.* is Maria Omish and *Juez* is Jose Albañez), the English/Spanish gloss, or the scientific name for plants and animals, etc.

The second figure is Southeastern Pomo, volume 2, reel 5, frame 264b, paragraph 1, sentence 1. This transcription is more complex. The vowels Harrington writes with the Greek letters upsilon and alpha—coded as «*u* and «*a* respectively—are precise shades of "u" and "a" that English letters aren't able to indicate. Similarly, the small circle under the *d* and *s*—coded with a forward slash and degree sign after each letter—marks a subtle difference from ordinary *d* and *s*. Because Harrington transcribed detailed variation of this sort, it is usually possible to know the exact sound of the words he heard. This is extremely valuable. However, for students in community language programs, or for people scanning the materials for cultural and historical information simplified transcriptions that omit some of these details will be more useful.



02:005:264b:1:1 {hand drawn picture of a dragonfly with <d°<úg°g°Id°d°g°<ay, dragonfly> crossed out} Henry says this shd be h<úggId°s°<aw, dragonfly.

For example, in this kind of regularized transcription the Southeastern Pomo word for 'dragonfly' shown in the sample above might be written simply as *hugitsaw*.

Trainings and Presentations

Since February trainings have been conducted for coders working on the following languages: Paipai/Kiliwa and Yokuts (materials used in the Tejon legal case). A presentation was made to the Karuk Language Program Director.

Recently Completed Languages

The notes on Southeastern Pomo (Middletown), Bodega (Coast Miwok), Tuleyome (Lake Miwok), and Mishawal (Western Wappo) have been completed and are currently being reviewed by community members. Klamath/Modoc, two Luiseño/Juaneño reels, Salinan, and two Wiyot/Yurok reels and are currently being reviewed by project personnel. The notes on Nevada Paiute have been completed.

Languages Currently being Coded California

Cahuilla, Chumash: Barbareño, Obispeño, Ventureño, Gabrielino, Kitanemuk, Luiseño/Juaneño, Mutsun, Northern and Central Pomo, Rumsen, Salinan, Tubatulabal, Wikchamni, Yana, Yokuts (Tejon).

Other languages

Coos, Ute.

The next Newsletter will contain sample word lists from one or two of the languages that have been coded.

General Information

John Peabody Harrington (1884–1961), hired in 1915 by the Bureau of American Ethnology as a research ethnologist, devoted over 50 years to field work on Native American languages. The men and women he interviewed were often among the last remaining speakers of their languages.

The J. P. Harrington Database Project,

administered through the Native American Language Center at the University of California, Davis, received initial funding from the National Science Foundation in August of 2001 (BCS01-11487). The goal of the project is to increase access to the linguistic and ethnographic field notes collected by J. P. Harrington. The database will provide a continuous text of the notes in an easily readable form, and will be used to generate lists of words and phrases. The principal investigators are Martha Macri and Victor Golla. Lisa Woodward is project director. Research associates include Sheri Tatsch, Suzanne Wash, and Georgie Waugh.

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Newsletter name: Harrington sometimes wrote "ch." next to a word or phrase to indicate that he had asked the speaker to repeat it, so it could be "clearly heard." If he had asked the speaker to repeat it slowly several times, and was absolutely certain of the accuracy of his phonetic transcription, he would write "ch. forever."

Newsletter editors: Lisa Woodward, Martha Macri, and Victor Golla.