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**Re: [EXTERNAL] \*\* Question from Application 406 Salinan Tribe**

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**From** Michael Erin Woody [REDACTED]  
**Date** Mon 3/17/2025 8:08  
**To** BIA OFA Info <ofa\_info@BIA.GOV>

2 attachments (9 MB)

2025 03 17 Petition 406 Salinan Tribe Public Comment Repsonses.pdf; ATT00001.htm;

Good Morning

Please find enclosed our responses to the thirteen comments that we received from OFA three days ago on March 14, 2025. Can you let me know that this came in OK?

Four questions that I need to report back to my council with

- 1 - Just to clarify from the below email, OFA will begin the review of our documented petition no sooner than the 90-response period which takes us to June 12, 2025 at the earliest or is it possible to begin review before this 90-day window closes?
- 2 - Does OFA have an unlimited amount of time to begin the review of our petition?
- 3 - Can OFA provide to us a ballpark time frame of when it will begin reviewing our documented petition?
- 4 - Do the people on the notification list receive just the notifications or do they receive such things as copies of the public comments, etc that we are sent?

Thank you for everything that you guys do. We are very aware of limited staffing issues. If there is anything we can do on our side to help let us know.

We know that this petition is a bit of a moon shot especially considering we spent (before the monies spent on genealogy) less than \$10,000 for the whole package as we did it ourselves.

Reach out anytime!

Michael

Michael Erin Woody  
Member Salinan Council - Fed Rec Lead  
[REDACTED]

Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties

Petition Number 406

Responses to Public Comments

Office of Federal Acknowledgment

Office of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs

United States Department of the Interior

Washington, DC

March 17, 2025

**Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties  
Petition Number 406  
Responses to Public Comments**

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## Responses

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2024-12-02-INC-000005  
Public Comment Name: Kelley, Jon: 2024\_11\_17

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-01-14-INC-000003  
Public Comment Name: Wiliams, Donna S.; Williams, James W: 2024\_12\_30

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-05-INC-000001  
Public Comment Name: Lawson, Michael L.; Sanders, Alex: 2025\_03\_03

Response: By focusing only on selective evidence in our application that supports a desired conclusion for their client while ignoring vast amounts of exculpatory information already provided in our application, Lawson and Sanders have put us in an untenable situation of having to unnecessarily restate our entire case for federal acknowledgement to address their conclusions.

They have done this by routinely failing to cite information that already exists in our application, including thousands of pages of tribal documents, academic research, records, footnotes, government documentation, and genealogical records that they, by their own admission throughout their comments, did not take into consideration nor even have access to.

Professional honesty requires both a comprehensive and balanced review. Unfortunately, Lawson and Sanders failed to meet this basic standard of professional honesty by not even reaching out to us to ascertain the vast amounts of information that they did not take into consideration.

We look forward to working with the Office of Federal Acknowledgment to address any potential issues that may arise with our application and are grateful that OFA will be using our entire package to prepare a much more educated analysis of our application.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-05-INC-000002  
Public Comment Name: Yabroff, Rev. Martin: 2025\_02\_27

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.



Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-05-INC-000003  
Public Comment Name: Drino, Rev. Dr. Jerry: 2025\_02\_27

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-05-INC-000004  
Public Comment Name: Hurt, Penny Pierce: 2025\_03\_03

Response: Penny Hurt's objection to our petition is based on her continued misunderstanding of federal acknowledgement regulations.

For clarity, we will be directly responding to "Concerns Regarding the SLO Petition" as listed in Hurt's comments beginning on page 2.

1. Without providing to us the "...crucial historical context..." that Hurt claims we have omitted, we are not clear how to address this assertion. Secondly, we are not aware of any federal regulations requiring us to acknowledge other individuals or any of the "...multiple tribal communities..." that exist outside of our tribal entity.
2. As stated above, we are not aware of any federal regulations requiring us to acknowledge other individuals or any of the "...multiple tribal communities..." that exist outside of our tribal entity.
3. The reel and frame numbering system citations being referenced by Hurt in our petition were taken directly from the Milliken and Johnson paper and were not of our doing. Hurt has seemingly confused the original microfilm reel and frame numbering system used by Milliken and Johnson with the more contemporaneous pdf page numbering system used today.
4. If Hurt has other cultural placenames for a particular area she would like to have "...sited (sic)...", she is more than welcomed to provide them.
5. Again, we are not aware of any federal regulations that require us to provide the genealogy of "...the entirety of the Salinan community." Secondly, we have comprehensively provided to OFA all required genealogical records that thoroughly address all ancestral relationships in a very clear manner.

From the above, we see that Hurt's concerns are centered on her continued misunderstanding that federal acknowledgment is based on recognizing the entirety of a linguistic culture and everyone that claims descendancy from it.

Lastly, Hurt claims that she has some type of "...data sovereignty..." over the use of a personal letter written from Dick Pierce to his uncle, Edward Pierce, both members of our tribe. As such, Hurt claims to be seeking "...legal counsel..." to remedy this situation.<sup>1</sup>

This type of legal posturing does not dignify a response. We find this to be indicative of Hurt's benighted misunderstanding of the law and our sovereign right to use personal letters between members of our tribal entity in our application.

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<sup>1</sup> Hurt, Penny Pierce. Public comment to Petition 406 "Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties" before the Office of Federal Acknowledgment, Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the U. S. Department of the Interior. March 3, 2025. Quoted references are found in the last paragraph of page 1.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-10-INC-000001  
Public Comment Name: White, Karen R.: 2025\_03\_05

Response: Karen White's objection to our petition is primarily based on her benighted misunderstanding of the federal acknowledgement regulations.

(As a special note, White's final bullet point "Conclusion and Request" list does not accurately line up with the bullet point list found in the body of her comments. It seems as if points 4 and 5 were reversed. Our responses below are taken from the concerns outlined in the body of White's letter.)

1. As White states, the Xolon Salinan Tribe formed almost 25 years ago when a group of members "...withdrew their tribal membership..." from our group to form a new tribal entity.

Somehow, White believes that this event of individuals withdrawing their tribal membership to form a new organization leaves the original organization as a splinter group. We do not understand her reasoning, nor has she provided any cohesive rationale for this conclusion.

2. White believes that her Xolon group has some type of "procedural priority" based on the filing of a letter of intent back in 2001.

White's belief that we must wait our turn behind her Xolon group, based on this letter of intent, further demonstrates her continued misunderstanding of federal regulations.

3. White incorrectly asserts that federal regulations require us to "...exercise political authority over the entire Salinan people and... represent the full historical Salinan community."

Paradoxically, in her very next sentence, she also states that there are "...three distinct Salinan groups... each with independent governance structures and leadership." We could not agree more.

Federal requirements do not require our group to exercise authority over other people and/or other distinct groups that we are not associated with, nor even require us to identify who they are.

4. As required, our petition clearly uses primary sources throughout. These primary sources representing thousands of pages of documentation and research have been meticulously provided to the government and can be found in our federal recognition package.
5. As stated previously, federal requirements do not require our group to exercise authority over other people and other groups that we are not associated with.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-10-INC-000002  
Public Comment Name: Nodine Ph.D, Thad R.: 2025\_03\_03

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-10-INC-000003  
Public Comment Name: Tucker, Mona Olivas: 2025\_02\_28

Response: Mona Tucker's objection to our petition is primarily based on her belief that we have misrepresented the cultural region of our claimed Historical Indian Tribe and, secondly, her inaccurate belief that a linguistic informant used by ethnologist John P. Harrington, Rosario Cooper, should not have been listed as a Migueleño linguistic informant.

From her opening paragraph Tucker states:

*"Our objection is based on their Petition's (sic) misrepresentation of the area they describe as their homeland." <sup>2</sup>*

As requested by the Office of Federal Acknowledgement, <sup>3</sup> we see the following requirement:

- B. Location(s) of the historical Indian tribe prior to 1900*
- 1. Colony/territory/state*
  - 2. County/counties/ region/other geographic area*

The Historical Indian Tribe claimed in our petition comes from both Mission San Antonio de Padua of Monterey County, as well as Mission San Miguel Arcángel of San Luis Obispo County, as they existed before Mexican secularization in 1834, well before 1900 as required by OFA.

Her second point of contention seems to rest on our quoted citation listing Rosario Cooper as a "Linguistic Informant" of the Migueleño language for John P. Harrington. Tucker states:

*"...it is of the utmost importance to... correct the misleading assertion... that our ancestor Rosario Cooper is (sic) a "Migueleño Linguistic Informant."*

In the book in which the citation comes from, "The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution 1907-1955" we find that Rosario Cooper was, in fact, listed as a linguistic informant of the Migueleño language for the Salinan culture. <sup>4</sup> As quoted:

*"Another early source of Migueleño data was Rosario Cooper."*

The rest of Tucker's commentary regarding her interpretation of post-1900, as well as contemporaneous, indigenous cultural boundaries is irrelevant to the requirements of federal acknowledgement and, as such, will not be addressed here.

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<sup>2</sup> Tucker, Mona. Public comment to Petition 406 "Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties" before the Office of Federal Acknowledgment, Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the U. S. Department of the Interior. February 28, 2025. Quoted reference is found in the first paragraph of page 1.

<sup>3</sup> Office of Federal Acknowledgment. Retrieved March 16, 2025. "Documented Petition Description with a Suggested Outline for Concise Written Narrative. (<https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/as-ia/ofa/admindocs/DocPetDescWithSugOutlineForConcWritNarr.pdf>) Page 3.

<sup>4</sup> Mills, Elaine L., Editor. "The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution 1907-1955: Volume Two, A Guide to the Field Notes." Kraus International Publications. Copyright The Smithsonian Institute, 1985. On page 130 at the bottom, we see that Rosario Cooper was, in fact, a Migueleño informant. We have never disputed that she was also an Obispeño Chumash informant as well. The list of names cited in our narrative was taken from page 138 beginning at the top of the page. We hope this can help Tucker learn something new about her ancestors.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-10-INC-000005  
Public Comment Name: Shreve, William R.: 2025\_03\_03

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-10-INC-000006  
Public Comment Name: Raycroft, Susan; Woodfill, Larry: 2025\_02\_28

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.

Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-10-INC-000007

Public Comment Name: Robinson, Elvira Zaragoza; Conners, James Whitebear: 2025\_03\_05

Response: We deeply appreciate the support.



Public Comment OFA Number: COR-2025-03-12-INC-000001  
Public Comment Name: Freeman, José: 2025\_03\_04

Response: Freeman's only stated concern seems to be that we do not have a working relationship with his group located 350 miles away in northern California well outside of Salinan cultural boundaries.

Further, his group is run by two individuals who, from years of genealogical research, have no native Indian ancestry that we can identify nor that has been provided to us. Yet, they claim to be a tribal entity we should recognize.

We do appreciate that Freeman recognizes that we are a sovereign "...separate tribal entit[y]..." in his opening paragraph.<sup>5</sup> This simple admission by Freeman negates any argument that our tribal group is somehow legally or even morally required to work with and/or even recognize his group.

Lastly, we are also not aware of any federal regulations that requires us to work with or even recognize other tribal groups.

As such, we do not find anything in Freeman's comments to be related to our application nor the requirements of federal acknowledgment.

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<sup>5</sup> Freeman, José. Public comment to Petition 406 "Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties" before the Office of Federal Acknowledgment, Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the U. S. Department of the Interior. March 4, 2025. Quoted reference is found in the first paragraph of page 1.

Footnote Attachments

Footnote 1 Documents

**Attachment omitted**

**- OFA**

Footnote 2 Documents

**Attachment omitted**

**- OFA**

### Footnote 3 Documents

**Attachment omitted**

**- OFA**

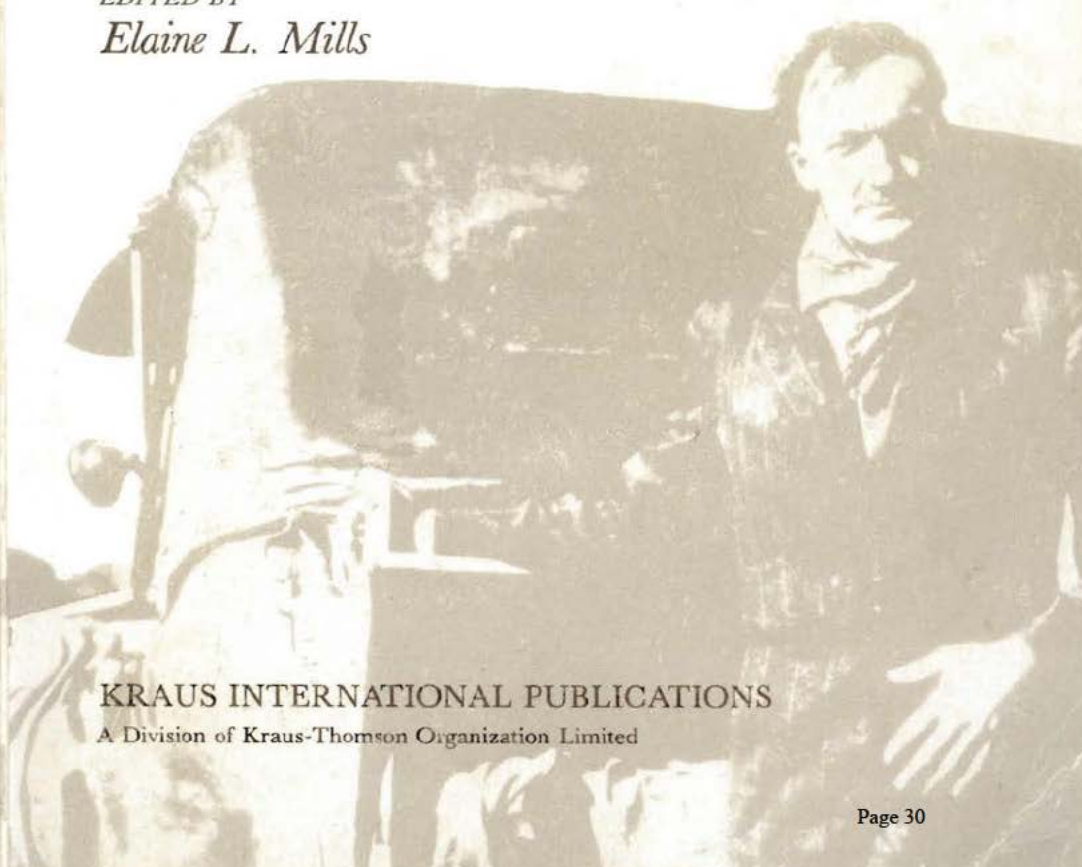


Footnote 4 Documents

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

VOLUME TWO  
A GUIDE TO THE FIELD NOTES;  
NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY, LANGUAGE;  
AND CULTURE OF  
NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

EDITED BY  
*Elaine L. Mills*



KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS  
A Division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited

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

VOLUME TWO

A GUIDE TO THE FIELD NOTES:  
Native American History, Language  
and Culture of  
Northern and Central California

*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*  
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KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS  
A Division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited  
White Plains, New York

083	0479-0640	} <i>Rehearing of Esselen Vocabulary</i>
	0001-0425	
	0426-0450	<i>Comparison of Esselen and Southern Pomo</i>

## Salinan

Harrington undertook fieldwork on the Salinan dialects during three phases of his career. In 1912 and 1913 he worked for several days with two Migueleño speakers, Juan Solano and Pacífico Archuleta. He interviewed Archuleta again briefly in 1915. During a lengthy period of time in the field in 1922, he contacted David and María Mora, recording extensive Antoniano<sup>1</sup> and Migueleño vocabularies from them. Approximately ten years later he returned to work with David as well as with María de los Angeles<sup>2</sup> and her husband, Tito Encinales. The primary focus of his study was the rehearing of his earlier field notes and the checking of data from several manuscript and published sources. He also took a number of trips by car and on horseback to collect botanical specimens for identification and to gather placename data.

Harrington recorded relatively little biographical data from his first informants. He noted that Juan Solano was born at Pacheco Ranch at Piedras Blancas, and that he left San Luis Obispo County when he was ten years old but returned ten years prior to his contact with Harrington.

Pacífico Archuleta was born at Santa Isabel between San Miguel and Paso Robles. His age was reported to be twenty-five or twenty-six in 1849, which would have made him approximately eighty-eight years old at the time Harrington first met him. He was evidently also referred to as Pacífico Gallego.

Another early source of Migueleño data was Rosario Cooper. She and her mother were born at San Luis Obispo and were speakers

1. The spelling currently preferred by Salinan scholar Katherine Turner is "Antoniano."

2. Harrington's nephew, Arthur, and another assistant, Paul García, made sound recordings with María for him in 1936.

of Obispoño Chumash. She was about eighty years old, living at Lopez Canyon in the early 1900s.

The principal informant for Migueleño during the 1922 work was María Jesusa, wife of David Mora. Harrington referred to her also by the surname Encinales and various abbreviations: "Mar.," "Me.," "Enc.," and "Mj." The daughter of Osebio Encinal, she was raised around San Miguel. She was thirty years old when her mother died so she had had an excellent opportunity to learn the language. She had apparently also learned some Migueleño words from María de los Angeles. In the older woman's estimation María Jesusa understood the language very well, but used a mixture of Migueleño and Antoniano when she spoke, as did her brothers and sisters.

Harrington's last major informant for Migueleño was María de los Angeles. She was also referred to as María Ocarpia, the surname being a feminized form of that of her late husband, Ocarpio. At the time of the fieldwork (1930-1932), she was married to Tito Encinales and living on a ranch at the foot of Santa Lucia Peak. Both her father and mother had spoken Migueleño.

David Mora was Harrington's principal consultant for Antoniano data. Surprisingly the linguist recorded no biographical data on this prolific informant. Tito Encinales had conversed in the language, but was not as reliable a source.

Petronilo Gómez provided many useful comments on the flora and fauna of the Salinan territory. Although Antoniano was his native language and his first wife had spoken it, he was "very rusty"; thus, most of his comments were given in English. It should be noted that Spanish was the second language of Harrington's Salinan informants. Therefore many of the translations and glosses of Antoniano and Migueleño terms are in California Spanish rather than in English.

## EARLY MIGUELENO FIELD NOTES

Harrington's first notes on Salinan were obtained on June 16, 1912, from Juan Solano at the San Luis Obispo County Hospital. He gave a brief vocabulary of Migueleño and provided information on tribal borders and suggestions on possible informants. At approximately the same time, Harrington conducted an interview with Pacífico Archuleta, collecting a Migueleño vocabulary (with a few Luiseño, "Tular-



ño," "Carmeleño," and Antoniano terms), as well as English synopses of myths and miscellaneous ethnographic and biographical notes. Following the set of original notes are slipfile copies of each lexical entry, including the vocabulary items interspersed throughout the myth texts. Harrington also made typed copies of the myth, as well as the ethnographic notes which were in part based upon it. These were arranged alphabetically according to encyclopedic headings at the top of each sheet.

Further discussions were pursued with Archuleta and Solano on September 17, 1913. On that occasion, Harrington recorded additional vocabulary, ethnographic notes, and myth summaries. The set of early field notes concludes with fileslips and one page of notes from Archuleta. These were recorded in late June 1915<sup>3</sup> during his work with him and Rosario Cooper, an Obispeño Chumash speaker.

### MIGUELENO SLIPFILE

This series consists of linguistic and ethnographic notes filed semantically under such headings as nature, plants, animals, and material culture. The notes, which are recorded on a variety of handwritten and typed slips, were copied from Harrington's early Migueleño field notes. Slips which are labeled "Pac.a" are copies of the vocabulary given by Pacífico Archuleta in 1912. Cards marked "Pac.b," "Juan S.-Mb," and "Pac. and Juan S.b" contain data recorded from Archuleta and Juan Solano in 1913. Notes which are flagged "Pac." do not match any of the early field notes in the preceding series; the originals are evidently missing. Copies of notes from 1915 are labeled "Pac. m5."

### ANTONIANO AND MIGUELENO FIELD NOTES

In January and February 1922 Harrington recorded extensive linguistic notes from María and David Mora. While María was the principal source for Migueleño and David for Antoniano, the informants occasionally gave cognate forms in both languages. When necessary, Harrington distinguished between equivalent terms by the use of the

3. Expense accounts show that Harrington paid him for information on June 23, 1915.

letters "A." and "M." in combination with the informant's first initial—for example, "Am," Antoniano María, "Mm.," Migueleño María. Much of the data was given in response to questions regarding vocabulary items published by J. Alden Mason (1918). A citation such as "On Mas. M." was used to indicate this. One section of phrases was evidently elicited by Harrington for purposes of comparison with Esselen forms.

In April 1922 many of these original field notes were copied onto two sets of sheets—one vocabulary item per page, along with any related data. The first set was arranged semantically (see next series). The second set was used as a questionnaire for eliciting additional vocabulary in 1931–1932.<sup>4</sup> A few pages of original notes were found on the reverse side of the copies. Electrostatic copies have been made and refiled with the originals.

### ANTONIANO AND MIGUELENO VOCABULARY

This file consists for the most part of semantically arranged vocabulary which Harrington copied from his original field notes of 1922. The notes on plants and animals are particularly extensive and contain commentary from Petronilo Gómez. There are numerous references to terms copied from the vocabulary portion of Mason's "The Language of the Salinan Indians." A few copies of notes from Pacífico Archuleta and Juan Solano are also filed here.

Following the semantic series is a set of uncategorized notes and some miscellaneous terms arranged alphabetically. A sheet with numerals may actually be a page of original field notes.

### REHEARING OF MASON'S "THE ETHNOLOGY OF THE SALINAN INDIANS"

Most of Harrington's efforts in 1931 consisted of reviewing published works by J. Alden Mason with María de los Angeles, David Mora, and, to a lesser extent, Tito Encinales. He began by asking his informants

4. It appears that Harrington initially deposited this set, labeled "David Mj 1922," with the B. A. E. as ms. 3042. He subsequently withdrew the notes for study and intermixed them in semantic categories with his later notes. Therefore ms. 3042 no longer exists as a discrete unit. (See "Rehearing of Antoniano and Migueleño Vocabulary.")



to comment on the native terms and the ethnographic content of "The Ethnography of the Salinan Indians," referred to as "Maseth." The notes are arranged in three groups. The first contains comments from María and David which pertain to pages 99 through 190. The second section comprises notes from María on the myths from page 192 to the end of the work. The notes are dated May 4, 1931 and February 27, 1932. A third section deals with selected plates found at the end of Mason's monograph.

### REHEARING OF MASON'S "THE LANGUAGE OF THE SALINAN INDIANS"

In April and May 1931 Harrington proceeded to a systematic review of portions of Mason's other major work "The Language of the Salinan Indians." He recorded selected comments from María de los Angeles on the myths in "Part III, Texts," pages 59-120. With María and David he reheard vocabulary from "Part IV, Nominal Stems," which pertained to manufactured objects and natural phenomena (pages 130-133). The notes follow the order of Mason's original list. In February 1932 Harrington began to rehear the list of verbal stems from Part IV. He mounted entries from the list on long sheets of paper and added María's comments below. He only completed the work for pages 137-138.

### REHEARING OF ANTONIANO AND MIGUELEÑO VOCABULARY

During the later phases of his fieldwork, Harrington sought to corroborate and elaborate upon the linguistic data which he had recorded in 1922 from David and María Jesusa Mora. In April and May 1931 he utilized copies of the early notes to elicit additional Antoniano and Migueleño vocabulary from María de los Angeles, David Mora, Tito Encinales, and a woman identified simply as Maggie. Throughout February 1932 he repeated the process with María, and to a lesser extent with David, recording their commentary below that dated 1931. María Jesusa and Tito were also present at a number of the interview sessions.

Harrington envisioned the totality of his linguistic notes as

forming the framework for an "ethnological dictionary."<sup>5</sup> He arranged the notes into semantic groupings. The headings of the rehearsals do not always match those which he had utilized earlier. For example, the category "Nature" includes terms previously filed under the separate headings "Minerals," "Astronomy," "Cosmography," "Seasons," and "Weather." There is a particularly large section of notes on plants, formerly cataloged as B. A. E. ms. 6049. It includes, in addition to commentary on the 1922 notes, remarks on lists of plants native to Mutsun territory in California and to New Mexico and a rehearing of ethnobotanical information published by Engelhardt (1929).

The category labeled "Stories" contains copies of cards from the Migueleño slipfile as well as notes on stories told by María Jesusa in 1922. Included are English and Spanish summaries of myths dealing with Coyote, the Land of the Dead, and the mythical figures *sekul*, *tʃaq*, and *huy*. Only a few native words appear.

Under the subject heading "Persons" are biographical notes. They contain data on informants, their relatives, various Antoniano and Migueleño tribal members, and speakers of other neighboring language groups.

### REHEARING OF SITJAR'S ANTONIANO VOCABULARY

Harrington consulted three versions of Father Bonaventura Sitjar's Antoniano vocabulary before rehearing it with various informants in 1932. He obtained a photostat reproduction of the original manuscript authored by Sitjar and Father Miguel Pieras, the first missionaries at Mission San Antonio de Padua. In addition, he gained access to the copyist's version of the manuscript which Alexander S. Taylor had forwarded to the Georgetown University Library. He also referred to the printed vocabulary published under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.<sup>6</sup>

It was the copyist's version which Harrington utilized for rechecking. As in the original manuscript, Antoniano words are given

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

6. The out card in the back pocket of the B.A.E. copy of the volume indicates that Harrington checked it out on January 8, 1925, and September 5, 1930.



alphabetically, but "examples (of grammatical usage) are intermingled in great confusion."<sup>7</sup> Photostat pages, which Harrington often annotated with blue pencil, are followed by sheets with related comments from María de los Angeles, David Mora, and Tito Encinales, dated February 8–15, 1932. María was the principal informant. Some pages are clearly marked with the citation "Tay. Sit." plus a page number. Not all entries from Sitjar were reheard.

### RECORDS RELATING TO PLACENAMES

The notes on placenames which are filed as a semantic category within the Antoniano and Migueleño vocabulary are supplemented by additional records which were compiled by Harrington from 1929 to 1932. The earliest set consists of notes which he made in Washington, D.C. in 1930 on a list of rancheria names obtained in 1929. English or Spanish equivalents are given for the Indian placenames. No informant is listed.

In February 1930 Harrington interviewed Buck Davis and Mr. J. C. Curtin at San Miguel. He recorded eight pages of miscellaneous notes on San Miguel, Valenzuelara, and the Salinas River region. In the same month he conducted a placename trip with María de los Angeles, María Jesusa, and David. The twenty pages of resulting notes contain numerous sketch maps as well as notes on photographs which Harrington took. The data were reheard on multiple occasions in 1931 and 1932. In 1930 Harrington also reheard a list of rancheria names published by Zephyrin Engelhardt (1929).

Intermittently during March and April 1931 and in the spring and fall of 1932, Harrington took various groups of informants on placename trips. Those usually accompanying him were María de los Angeles, Tito, and David. They were occasionally joined by María Jesusa and Maggie. The records of one trip include seven pages of notes from an interview with Felipe Encinales, the older brother of Tito.

On some trips, Harrington drove informants in his newly purchased Dodge truck. One three-week series of trips was made with Juan Romero, grandson of María de los Angeles, at the wheel of his

7. Quote from the preface to the published version by Shea.

Ford touring car, with Harrington's old Dodge car following behind. Other travels were undertaken on horseback. Among the numerous places which they visited on these expeditions were Santa Lucia, Nacimiento, Hoy, San Antonio Mission, and Altadero. The data which Harrington recorded in his journals of the trips include etymologies of the Indian placenames, explanations of the significance of sites, descriptions of locations with indications of mileage by car and paces on foot, sketch maps, references to myths, biographical notes, and mentions of photographs taken.

### MISCELLANEOUS LINGUISTIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

This series consists of notes which Harrington did not have time to file elsewhere or for which he could not find a convenient place. Most of the notes were recorded from David and María Mora and from María de los Angeles from February 1930 to February 1932; some are undated. Among the data included are unsorted vocabulary and phrases (particularly on animals and plants), observations on phonetics, and ethnographic and biographical references in English and Spanish. Also filed here are notes on a letter from C. Hart Merriam (December 26, 1929), with comments on Esselen. The last group of notes is a set of instructions from Harrington to Arthur E. Harrington, his nephew, and Paul García, son of a Chumash informant, on making sound recordings from María de los Angeles and David Mora. (The aluminum discs which they made are housed at the N.A.A.)

### PERSONS CONTACTED BY HARRINGTON

#### *Linguistic Informants*

#### ANTONIANO

María de los Angeles (Mla., María Ocarpia, M. O.)

Tito Encinales

David Mora (Ad., Dave)

María Jesusa Encinales Mora (Am., Mar., Mj., Me., M. E., Enc.)



## MIGUELEÑO

Pacífico Archuleta (Pac., Gallego)  
 Rosario Cooper (rc.)  
 María de los Angeles  
 Maggie  
 David Mora  
 María Jesusa Encinales Mora  
 Juan Solano (Juan S., J. S.)

## Nonlinguistic Informants

Patricio Avila  
 José Bailón (Jb.)  
 Mrs. Castillo  
 Mr. J. C. Curtin  
 Mr. Daniel  
 Buck Davis  
 Anto Durazo  
 Felipe Encinales  
 Albert Estrada, judge  
 Antonio Fontes  
 Petronilo Gómez (G.)  
 Mrs. Gómez  
 Marta J. Herrera  
 Mr. Huston  
 Mr. Jack  
 Luther  
 G. G. Martin  
 Víctor Ortega (V. O.)  
 Enos Price  
 Cayetano Quintana  
 Ben Rammage  
 Mrs. Rammage (Mrs. R.)  
 Juan Romero  
 Mrs. Romero  
 Eligio Villa  
 Austin White

## Assistants

Marta J. Herrera (Mjh.)  
 James Hovey (Jim)

## SOURCES CONSULTED BY HARRINGTON

Engelhardt, Father Zephyrin

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Mason, J. Alden

1912 "The Ethnology of the Salinan Indians." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 10:4:97-240.

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1878ms *Vocabulario de la lengua de los Indios de la misión de San Antonio de Padua (Totankui o Tesxaya?)*. Collection of California Indian Vocabularies, 1852-1878, C-C 62, no. 6 (former ms. 35055), Pinart Collection, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

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[1771- *Vocabulary of Indians of San Antonio Mission*. Ms. C-C 34,

1797] The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. [Photostat in N. A. A.]

[pre- *Vocabulary of Indians of San Antonio Mission*. (Copy of  
 1797] above.) John Gilmary Shea Papers, Special Collections Division, Georgetown University Library.

1861 *Vocabulario de la lengua de los naturales de la misión San Antonio, Alta California*. Shea's Library of American Linguistics 7. New York: Cramoisy Press.

## CROSS-REFERENCES

Additional notes from Juan Solano and Rosario Cooper are filed under "Chumash." (See forthcoming reels on "SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA/BASIN.") Related botanical specimens and sound recordings are housed in N. A. A.

## SALINAN

Reels 084-088

REEL	FRAMES	
084	0001-0113	<i>Early Migueleño Field Notes</i>
	0114-0257	<i>Migueleño Slipfile</i>
	0258-0437	<i>Antoniano and Migueleño Field Notes</i> <i>Antoniano and Migueleño Vocabulary</i>
085	0001-0069	Cosmography
	0069-0122	Earth and Minerals
	0122-0176	Plant Parts
	0177-0446	Plants
	0447-0791	Bodyparts
	0791-1204	Animals
086	0001-0151	Material Culture
	0152-0215	Relationship Terms
	0215-0234	Age Terms
	0234-0259	Rank Terms
	0259-0269	Tribenames
	0270-0380	Miscellaneous
	0381-0489	<i>Rehearing of Mason's "The Ethnology of the Salinan Indians"</i>
	0490-0644	<i>Rehearing of Mason's "The Language of the Salinan Indians"</i> <i>Rehearing of Antoniano and Migueleño Vocabulary</i> [former B. A. E. ms. 3042]
	0645-0750	Nature
	0750-0767	Plant Parts
	0768-0924	Plants [former B. A. E. ms. 6049]
	0925-1190	Bodyparts
087	0001-0337	Animals

0338-0567	Material Culture
0568-0572	Games
0573-0619	Religion
0620-0623	Sociology
0623-0633	Age/sex
0633-0653	Rank
0654-0705	Relationship Terms
0705-0828	Placenames
0828-0857	Tribenames
0858-0920	Stories
0921-0939	Phonetics
0940-1001	Persons
088	0001-0413 <i>Rehearing of Sitjar's Antoniano Vocabulary</i>
	0414-0655 <i>Records Relating to Placenames</i>
	0655-0820 <i>Miscellaneous Linguistic and Ethnographic Notes</i>

## Yokuts

Harrington worked on the Yokuts language a number of times during his forty years of fieldwork in California. This study certainly matches the breadth of the data for Karok and Salinan and is surpassed in volume only by his output for Costanoan and Chumash.

Harrington's first contact with the so-called "Tulareño" people occurred in late September to early October 1914 on a two-week trip to the San Joaquin Valley. At that time he made short visits to the Santa Rosa rancheria near Lemoore, to the Tule Indian Reservation near Porterville, and to Bakersfield as part of a dialect survey. His notes from this fieldwork are limited to a little ethnographic and biographical information on possible informants and perhaps a dozen lexical items in Tachi and Yawdanchi.

A limited amount of additional data was obtained in 1914 and 1915 during the course of his work on Salinan and Chumash. His Migueleño informant, Pacífico Archuleta, whose wife, Sunció, was Yokuts, gave a limited Tachi vocabulary and Rosario Cooper, an Obispeño speaker, also gave him several words.

In November 1916 Harrington traveled to the Tejon region,

Footnote 5 Documents

**Attachment omitted**

**- OFA**