ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGE CENTER
RESEARCH PAPERS

Number 3

ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGES:
A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE

PART ONE: INDIAN LANGUAGES

by
Michael E. Krauss
and Mary Jane McGary

1980
ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGE CENTER
RESEARCH PAPERS

Number 3

ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGES:
A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE
PART ONE:
INDIAN LANGUAGES

by
Michael E. Krauss

and
Mary Jane McGary

1980
ALASKA NATIVE LANGUAGES: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

PART ONE: INDIAN LANGUAGES

Introduction

The collection

This catalogue describes Alaska Native language materials at the research library and archive of the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The present volume is Part One of a two-part work. It covers the sections of the library devoted to Indian languages (Athabaskan-Eyak, Tlingit, and comparative works on them; Haida; and Tsimshian), and also the General and Bibliography sections. Part Two will cover Eskimo-Aleut languages. The collection is practically exhaustive for material on Alaska Native languages; thus the catalogue of the collection is in fact equivalent to an exhaustive bibliography of the subject, as the relatively very small amount of materials on Alaska Native languages not in the collection but known to exist elsewhere are also listed here. Although this catalogue deals only with languages spoken in Alaska, the library collection also includes extensive, though not complete, sections on Athabaskan languages outside Alaska and on Canadian and Greenlandic Eskimo.

Most languages spoken both in Alaska and outside it (Tsimshian, Haida, Tlingit, Kutchin and Han in Canada; Siberian Yupik and Aleut in the USSR), are also fully covered here, since the literature for these languages outside Alaska is fully covered in the collection and of manageable extent. Inupiaq (Inuit) in Canada and Greenland is not included here, however. This literature, for one thing, is so extensive that were it even possible for us to assemble it, the size of the collection and catalogue would increase several
times over, especially of course with the Greenlandic. Furthermore, there exist centers of research devoted to Canadian Inuit and to Greenlandic, where such collection and bibliographic work may more appropriately be carried out. We hope, in fact, that this bibliography may offer some inspiration and impetus to that work. The same may be said for the large number of Athabaskan languages spoken only in Canada.

The collection and the catalogue concentrate on items of linguistic interest: works in or on Alaska native languages. Ethnographic works have been included only when they include linguistic data or at least address specifically the questions of language definition or relations. In some cases works which are related to a cited item, but not cited items themselves, may be mentioned in the annotation to the relevant item; in this category we have included works on languages outside Alaska but related in some sense to the author's work on Alaskan languages, reviews by persons working outside the immediate field, and ethnographic works by the author under consideration. This catalogue therefore provides thorough bibliographic coverage of material in or on Alaska native languages, including extra-Alaskan material for all the languages except Inupiaq. More general coverage of works in archaeology, ethnography, and folklore is found for Athabaskan in Parr 1974 (see Bibliography). There is a real need for a comparable work for Eskimo-Aleut.

Only written materials are included in the catalogue. The collection includes also many tape recordings, the description of which would be another project. We have occasionally noted when we have tape recordings designed to accompany a written item; we have not, however, noted whether tape recordings of transcribed texts are in the library, though the majority of texts transcribed by ANLC staff and associates are in fact in the collection on tape also. The tape collection further includes copies of sound recordings, as early as 1901, Siberian Yupik (Bogoraz on the Jesup Expedition), and 1909, Aleut
(Jochelson on the Ryabushinsky Expedition). We recognize the need not only to catalogue the tapes in the collection at present, but also to find, copy, and assemble other existing tape recordings in a permanent archive.

Periodically we will issue supplements to this series for new or further materials, and for corrections. We earnestly invite additions or corrections from anyone knowing of such.

Michael Krauss began collecting the materials now in the library when he arrived at the University of Alaska in 1960 and began a survey of Alaskan native languages. Work over the next twenty years has led to the present collection of about 5,000 Alaskan items to be included in this catalogue. Of these about 2,300 are described in Part One and about 2,700 will be covered in Part Two. Great efforts have been made especially to assemble primary source material, in the form of wordlists, fieldnotes, ms. texts, and other such materials; earlier secondary materials in the form of distant academic commentary and discussion of previously published data are somewhat less thoroughly represented. Also, through the continuing efforts of Krauss and other staff members, and the cooperation of many agencies and individuals, the collection has become the most comprehensive repository for educational publications in native languages, many of them issued in very limited editions locally. The staff of ANLC have further contributed to the collection their fieldnotes and other manuscript material. Although the collection represents a close approach to completeness for published materials, it includes also a very large proportion of the unpublished writing ever done on or in Alaska Native languages, and as such includes more unpublished than published material.

Lest anyone imagine that Alaskan Native languages are an "untouched" field of linguistic inquiry, it should be emphasized that the literature catalogued here has been accumulating for over two hundred years, and the number
of known persons whose names appear in the indexes to the sections of this catalogue as contributors (linguists, informants, writers) to this literature are probably no fewer than 3,500.

We expect that the publication of this catalogue will serve to make researchers, both in and outside Alaska, aware of the magnitude of the effort already devoted to Alaskan languages and of the wealth of material already on paper. It should further serve to discourage duplication of previous effort, and permit researchers to determine appropriate priorities for language work at this time. We welcome those doing research in the field of Alaskan linguistics to utilize the ANLC research library, and ANLC assistance.

The library itself is situated in the Chapman building on the University of Alaska campus at Fairbanks, and is open to the public 8 to 5 weekdays, and further by arrangement, throughout the year. Visitors to the collection may photocopy non-restricted items; lack of clerical staff prohibits our processing photocopies ordered by mail, except in special cases for limited amounts of material the specific need for which has been well identified. In addition, many items in the collection are restricted in use by their authors or by the repositories from which we obtained our copies, and may not be further copied here.

Acknowledgments

Much of the work of preparing this catalogue was supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, grant number RC-25569-76-1055. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the many linguists, archivists, and other professionals who have assisted us in discovering, acquiring, and describing materials in the collection. The following have been particularly helpful: Paul McCarthy, University of Alaska Archives;
Marvin Falk, Arctic Bibliographer, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska; Annette McFadyen Clark, the National Museum of Man, Ottawa; Manuscript Division, New York Public Library; Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago; Phyllis de Meuth, Alaska State Historical Library, Juneau; Herman Viola and Elaine Mills, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution; American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia; Archibald Hanna, Manuscript Curator, Yale University Library; Bancroft Collection, University of California, Berkeley; Robert Carriker and the Oregon Province Archives, Gonzaga University, Spokane; Manuscripts Division and the Archives of American Music, Library of Congress; Elizabeth Langdon Jacobs and Richard Berner, University of Washington Libraries; Fr. Gaston Carrière, St. Paul University Seminary, Ottawa; Robert Levine, Barbara Efrat and the staffs of the British Columbia Provincial Museum and Archives; Robert Petersen and Inge Kleivan, Institute of Eskimology, Copenhagen; Kenneth Lohf, Butler Library, Columbia University; P. Morozov and A. Biryukov of the Magadanskoe Knizhnoe Izdatel'stvo; B. Kanevski of the Otdel Mezhdunarodnogo Knigoobmena, Lenin Library; the Library of the Scott Polar Institute; the Library of the Arctic Institute of North America.

Many individuals outside the staff and associates of ANLC have devoted considerable time and effort to providing copies of their published and especially their unpublished materials to this collection. For their interest and kindness we would like to extend special thanks to the following:

Elizabeth Andrews; Robert Austerlitz; David Baumgartner; Knut Bergsland; Lydia Black; Rev. Oscar Brown; Randy Bouchard; Mildred Buck; Rev. Henry F. Chapman; Raymond Collins; Eung-Do Cook; Keith J. Crowe; Richard and Nora Dauenhauer; Frederica de Laguna; Louis-Jacques Dorais; Rev. Otto Dreydoppel; Fr. Ferdinand Drebert; John Dunn; N. M. Emel'yanova; Raymond Gagné; Victor K. Golla; Mary Haas; Ken Hale; Frank Hardy; the late L. L. Hammerich;
Agencies and organizations publishing language material in Alaska have graciously deposited copies of their materials in our collection, which thus serves as the only permanent archive for many of these items. We would like to thank the Summer Institute of Linguistics, especially David Henry; the Barrow Schools Inupiat Program, especially David Baumgartner; the Alaska Native Education Board (1973-1976); Tlingit Readers (Richard and Nora Dauenhauer); the Upper Kobuk Eskimo Language Program, especially Susie Sun and Peter MacManus; and the National Bilingual Materials Development Center (NBMDC), Tupou Pulu and Mary Pope.
We are certain to have omitted from these acknowledgments some who have made important and much appreciated contributions to the collection, and hope that anyone who has done so will accept our thanks in any case.

Organization of the collection and catalogue

The catalogue follows the shelf organization of the collection. The numbers of the sections described below are keyed to the map (overleaf). It begins with two sections, (1) General and (2) Bibliography, which contain works dealing in many cases with both Eskimo-Aleut and Indian languages. The scope of these sections is discussed in more detail in the introduction to each section. Next is the section here called (3) Comparative Athabaskan (but including Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit and Na-Dene). (4) Tsimshian, a language spoken mostly outside Alaska and unrelated to any other Alaskan language, begins the specific language sections. (5) Haida, once linked to Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit but now recognized as unrelated, follows. After Haida, we find (6) Tlingit, then (7) Eyak. The remainder of the Indian languages section is devoted to the Athabaskan languages of Alaska, continuing from the southeastern end in the following progression based on their geographical distribution and to some extent on their relationships to one another: (8) Ahtna, (9) Tanaina, (10) Inglik, (11) Holikachuk, (12) Koyukon, (13) Upper Kuskokwim, (14) Tanana, (15) Tanacross, (16) Upper Tanana, (17) Han, and (18) Kutchin.

We have devised a system of call numbers (discussed in detail below under Format) permitting the arrangement of materials in this shelflist in chronological order and by author. Briefly, the materials are arranged first by the beginning date of the author's work in the specific section; within dates alphabetically by author; within author's work chronologically and
within those years somewhat arbitrarily. Although this arrangement has led inevitably to some awkwardness and arbitrariness, we feel it to be the most workable and straightforward system of the various ones proposed during the initial stages of cataloguing.

Map of the Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska (after Krauss 1974); the numerals follow the catalogue order of the library collection.
FORMAT

The elements of the catalogue entries are discussed below. We have attempted to maintain a degree of consistency in citation format; the reader may note, however, frequent departures from standardized format. We are only too aware of the editorial inconsistencies of the catalogue in respect to bibliographic science. The material dealt with in this catalogue is extremely heterogeneous and often unusual in nature, such that it would probably make serious demands on the capabilities of even professional librarians and archivists. Neither of the compilers are professionally trained in these specialties. We have therefore attempted to cover to the best of our knowledge the full range of items, and somehow to include the information about them we considered relevant. We are aware that another course of editorial revision might have eliminated some of the remaining inconsistencies, but we feel it is more valuable at this point to make the catalogue available. When we began this work in the winter of 1976, we did not anticipate the complexity and magnitude of the project; we are both astonished and pleased at the quantity of material that has been organized and described, and in some cases discovered, during the course of the cataloguing.

This catalogue is entirely the work of the two compilers. Most of the collecting was done over the years by Krauss. Krauss wrote the descriptions for the early, comparative, and scientific materials, and McGary those for modern educational materials (except for the Russian publications, described by Krauss). The subject catalogue is primarily the work of McGary. The indices and introductory materials were drafted by McGary and reviewed and revised by Krauss. McGary did the typing and layout of the catalogue.
Designation of items

Some of the items listed are individual, single works, either published or unpublished. Others are groupings of works: reprintings or multiple publications of a single body of data; an original publication and its subsequent translations, re-editions, and reprintings; several separately identified manuscript items by a single author, grouped by date and/or by content. When an item is a grouping, sub-items are often listed following numbers in parentheses in the head citation.

A few works existing in several drafts with major revisions have been given separate item citations for each major draft version. Also, in a few cases, notably the McDonald Kutchin corpus, reprints have been listed as separate items.

When the collection includes drafts of a subsequently published work, the item usually appears as the citation of the publication and the holdings of drafts are noted in the annotation for the item, not in most cases cited individually in the heading. When drafts include significant revision, this is noted in the annotation.

Some works containing material on or in more than one language are included in more than one section. Special reference to the content of the item relevant for the language under consideration is made in the annotation. Sometimes such multiply listed items have been xeroxed for physical inclusion in each relevant section on the shelf; if not, their shelf location is noted at the end of the annotation.

The reader will note that a number of items listed in the bibliography are not in fact in the library holdings. These items, cited for the sake of bibliographic completeness, fall into several categories: (1) items known to exist in other repositories, but which because they appear to be of lesser
importance for linguistic purposes have not been copied for this collection, e.g. sermons by missionaries in languages otherwise amply documented in text; (2) some relatively important items in the possession of their authors, which for various reasons we have not yet obtained; (3) items known to have existed, but of which we have been unable to locate or obtain copies, e.g. publications cited in works contemporary with them but of which no copy has apparently survived; (4) works in preparation or in press at this writing. The note "not in collection" in the annotation identifies such items.

Sections

Each section of the collection, and of the catalogue, is identified by a letter abbreviation, the first line of the call number, in order as follows:

(for the first volume)

G General
B Bibliography
CA Comparative Athabaskan
TS Tsimshian
HA Haida
TL Tlingit
EY Eyak
AT Ahtna
TI Tanaina
IK Ingalik
HO Holikachuk
KO Koyukon
UK Upper Kuskokwim
TN Tanana
TC Tanacross
UT Upper Tanana
HN Han
KU Kutchin

(for the second volume)

AL Aleut
SU Sugpiaq (Alutiiq)
CY Central Yupik
SY Siberian Yupik
CE Comparative Eskimo-Aleut
IN Inupiaq
In certain sections these abbreviations are followed by a third letter signaling the dialect of the item, but the dialect signal letter does not affect the ordering of the collection or the catalogue; the dialect signals, when used, are discussed in the appropriate section introductions.

Each section is preceded by a brief introductory discussion of the language, special points relating to the material described, the orthography and literature. We have refrained from going into detail in these statements on the language, language situation, history of the literature, etc., and refer the reader instead to the reports by Krauss listed in the General section (1973b, c, 1979).

An index of names is provided for each section, giving the names of authors and also of all other persons mentioned in the citations and annotations. The underlined partial call numbers following a name in the index indicate author entries for that person, and the non-underlined numbers indicate other references to the person. By using the index, the reader may quickly find the contributions of any worker, whether as author or commentator or informant.

**Author dates**

The second element of the call number is a three-digit number consisting of the last three digits of the year of author's first known work on or in the language under discussion. The purpose of this number is to permit a chronological ordering of the authors in each section, a practice which gives a basically historical perspective to the bibliography.

When an item has more than one author, the author date is that of the first-named author. This leads to some separation of a person's authored and co-authored works in some cases (e.g. in Kutchin, Mueller's author date is 960, but he appears as second or third author on works found under the
973 author dates of others). In a few instances, especially in the Comparative Athabaskan section under Sapir and Krauss, we have assigned the author date of the second author in order to preserve historical unity.

**Authorship**

The third element of the call number is the first letter of the author's surname (or several letters in the case of co-authors). When two authors with the same initial fall under the same author date, they are differentiated by the use of small letters following the capital letter, e.g. in Haida, Lawrence is 972La and Levine 972Lv. A specific author's work in a language may be readily found in the shelflist by referring to the index, where authorship entries are underlined (cross-references are not underlined).

The author's name heads the catalogue entry. The assignment of authorship of items requires some clarification here. We usually give the author's name as given in the item; some exceptions are noted below.

Under certain circumstances our assignment of authorship differs from that on the item itself. Especially in the older materials, it often occurs that data collected by one person has been copied by another, and archived under the name of the second; when possible, we have ascertained the name of the collector of the data and listed him as author, with reference below to the transmitter or copyist. The same is true of wordlists and other such data collected by one person and published by another as part of a larger work. Especially in educational and religious publications, the writer of the native language text may be listed only as the translator in the publication itself, but we have listed these translators as authors; e.g. the NBMDC readers are listed under the appropriate authors for each language, rather than under the authors of the English models for them; the Kutchin Bible appears as the work of Robert McDonald. The transcriber of textual
material narrated by another is generally listed as first author, except in the case of publications where the transcriber/editor has chosen to have the narrator listed as author (e.g. the Tlingit texts of Williams and Williams transcribed and edited by Leer; the Tlingit texts by several narrators transcribed and edited by N. Dauenhauer; the Tanaina texts by several narrators transcribed and edited by Kari). The narrator may be listed as second author, except when one transcriber has worked with so many narrators that such listing would result in a confusing multiplicity of call numbers (e.g. the Kutchin texts transcribed by Katherine Peter); in the latter case, the narrator's name is given in the title. Our goal in all of this has been to give credit to authors of primary data and to native writers, even when their work has been published through the agency of others.

In most cases the fact that a person edited rather than strictly authored an item has not been noted in the authorship line, but rather in the body of the annotation. Also omitted from the authorship line are clerical titles, ranks, and academic degrees, although these may appear on the items themselves.

When the spelling of an author's or informant's name differs among various items, it has been arbitrarily standardized to avoid confusion. This occurs especially in the case of names derived from Russian, which may be spelled quite variously especially in older sources. Russian names from written sources have been standardized to a modern transliteration of the Cyrillic. Native given names derived from Russian are given in the person's preferred spelling when known, or in a spelling suggesting the pronunciation of the name in the local area. When an author has written items under several surnames, her works are listed under only one, either the most recent or that under which most of the works appear, with cross-reference to the other names in the index.
Dating of items

The fourth line of the call number gives the date of the item. This date is not repeated in the citation itself but may be discussed in the annotation where appropriate.

The given date on a published item is used as the item date. When an item includes several editions, translations, or reprints of a single item, the first publication date is given in the call number. Note that although earlier drafts of a published item may also be in the collection, the publication date still appears in the call number. In some cases an academic year date appears on educational publications, e.g. 1978/79; here the first year has been used as the item date.

The dating of unpublished material presents more problems. If a date appears on the item, it is used as the item date, except in a few cases where we have concrete knowledge that the date is in error. Undated items have been assigned item dates based on our knowledge of the author's work, references to the items in other works, and other clues. Sometimes these dates are quite approximate, and where so, this has usually been stated in the annotation.

When an item contains material written over a period of years, or separate sub-items from different years, the earliest date has been used as the item date, although initially we considered a system expressing time span, e.g. 1976-78.

The bibliographic citation

After the author line, the first part of an item entry consists of title and publication information. Where an item is titled, the title as given is used in the catalogue; this has sometimes resulted in the repetition of
spelling or typographical errors from the original. When the cover title and inside title page title differ, the latter has been used; in a very few cases both are given.

Many unpublished items entered the collection untitled. For convenience we have assigned descriptive titles to these, and to groupings of items, and these titles assigned by the cataloguers appear in brackets at the head of the bibliographic entry.

Following the title is publication data in the case of published items. In the case of unpublished items whose originals are in other repositories, this is noted following the title. Abbreviated forms have been employed to refer to major repositories, as follows:


APS: American Philosophical Society Library.

BCPA: British Columbia Provincial Archives.

Names of other repositories are given in fuller form.

If the title of an unpublished item is not followed by such information, it may be assumed that the original is in possession of the author. The collection does include in addition a large amount of original ms. material, especially by the staff of ANLC.

The bibliographic citation concludes with the number of pages in the item (given after each sub-item in groupings). Items containing very large amounts of unnumbered material have sometimes been estimated as to their length. The number of pages given in our citation may not be the number of pages in the original document in cases where we have a xerox copy of something
which has been copied two pages to one sheet; furthermore, we have included in our page counts the cover sheets especially of the NAA/BAE materials, so some discrepancy between our citation and other bibliographies may be noted here. It was our intention to include a count of all sheets that might logically be included as the "item," unnumbered cover sheets and title pages as well as numbered pages. When an item consists of file slips xeroxed on sheets, both the number of slips and the number of sheets are noted.

No description of the size, binding, and physical condition of items has been included in this catalogue except where it is especially relevant to the history or identification of the item.

Annotation

The annotation of unpublished items begins with a note of whether the item is ms., typescript, or ditto, etc. No mention is made of whether our copy is original or xerox; the majority of such items are in fact copies. If a date and location appear on the item they are then noted.

The greater part of the annotation describes the content of the item. Important items, especially older sources, have been described in some detail. We have noted the general subject matter; informants if any are listed; the number of items in lexical works; and in the case of fieldnotes, places and dates appear in this section. Related items are cross-referenced by their call numbers (if a complete call number does not appear, the cross-referenced item may be assumed to be in the same section as the entry under consideration). The history of drafts and publications of an item may be discussed, especially when this is complex. We have made a special effort to note any persons who contributed to the work recorded in a specific item, whether these are informants, editors, or commenters. Thus by using the index one can trace a given person's contribution to work in the language, not only in works
authored but also in the works of others.

The annotation concludes with information regarding the location of the item, i.e., "not in collection" (discussed above under Entries), "also in collection, drafts..." or "shelved as ...."

Some annotations are quite brief. This may be because the title is fairly self-explanatory. Primary readers are described simply as such with no attempt to discuss their content (fuller annotation of these may be found in the "Bibliography of Educational Materials for Alaska Native Languages" included in the Bibliography section).

Some statement of our policy on evaluative comment in the annotation is appropriate at this point. We have for the most part refrained from evaluating the value and adequacy of works cited, although a few very major and important works are so described. It goes without saying that the early (18th and 19th century) materials are not phonologically adequate; those which are exceptionally better than the general run are so described. The same would go for their linguistic analysis, if any. On the other hand, exceptions to our general policy have also been made in the cases of modern works which are exceptionally erroneous and inadequate, but are cloaked in such trappings of academic respectability that they may mislead the reader unacquainted with the field in depth. Evaluation of the field is covered in Krauss's survey articles listed in the General section (1973b, c; 1979). We have in a few cases noted that an item has egregious typographical errors, but this should not be construed as a condemnation of the author's work.
SUBJECT CATALOGUE

In addition to the shelflist, we have prepared subject catalogues containing duplicates of the shelflist entries, arranged by their subject content. The subject headings appear in alphabetical order, as follows: Bibliography, Dialects, Educational, General, Grammar, Lexicon, Miscellaneous, Phonology, Placenames, Text-Ethnographic, Text-Religious, and Text-Traditional. Some entries may appear in only one subject heading (for example, primary readers under Educational), and others may be listed in several (for example, fieldnotes often appear in Lexicon, Phonology, and Text if they include a variety of data). The criteria for including items in each heading are discussed below, in the alphabetical order of the headings as they appear following each shelflist section.

Please note that some later and minor revisions to the entries, especially the annotations, have been incorporated in the shelflists but not in the subject catalogues. When the listing of an entry differs between the shelflist and the subject catalogue, the shelflist should be taken as the authoritative entry. For this reason it is well to look up entries in the shelflist after finding them in the subject catalogue if one wishes to cite them from the catalogue.

Bibliography

This section includes bibliographical works dealing with the single language under consideration. We have included a few more general works which have unusually extensive bibliographies. We also include publications lists of agencies which deal only with a single language (e.g. the publications list of the Yup'ik Language Workshop or the Barrow Schools Inupiat Program). Bibliographies dealing with works on or in more than one language will be
found in the Bibliography section of the collection or in the appropriate Comparative section when they deal with only one language family.

We should note that the collection also includes files of the notes used by Krauss during the preparation of the present catalogue, although these may not be included in the catalogue itself.

Dialects

Listed in this section are works of two categories: (1) those which define and discuss dialects and their relationships within the language under consideration; and (2) those which document and/or discuss notably aberrant minority dialects of the language (e.g. Tongass Tlingit, Chena Tanana). Documentations and discussions of majority dialects have not been included in this section, to avoid needless expansion; the user pursuing the subject of dialectology should also consult the sections on Lexicon and especially Phonology.

Educational

Works in this category have been defined by their purpose rather than their form, so that textual, grammatical, and lexical materials may be found here. Educational includes any works written for use in school or other programs in literacy, elementary education, second language teaching, etc. These works range from readers through vocabulary flash cards and conversation drills to formal grammars designed for use in teaching (e.g. the Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar). The category has not been made a subcategory of Text because, although Educational may include heavily edited or rewritten versions of traditional oral literature which are then not included in the Traditional section, it does not include more direct transcriptions of traditional oral narrative even when these have nominally been produced for school use; furthermore, many non-textual materials are found here.
The interested user may find a more detailed listing and description of works in this category in McGary (1978, 1979) *Bibliography of Educational Materials for Alaska Native Languages*, which includes all published works listed in the present catalogue, but does not include the unpublished material here listed.

**General**

In this section we list (1) major ethnographic works, especially those that define or discuss tribe and language boundaries; (2) general discussions of the specific language not restricted to lexicon, grammar, or phonology, e.g. those that include sociolinguistics, language status, etc.; (3) materials having to do with the history of work on the language, e.g. reports of language workshops.

The General subject catalogues are far from complete, since we have restricted our coverage of ethnographic works to the kind described above, especially for languages which are relatively poorly documented. The interested user should consult other, more general bibliographies such as Parr 1976, *Bibliography of the Athapaskan Languages* for more complete coverage of non-linguistic works on a particular group.

**Grammar**

Here we have included works on morphology and syntax, both analytic discussions of issues and systematic elicitations done for this purpose (e.g. verb paradigms). Since for materials in all the languages within our scope it is often difficult to draw a line between grammar and lexicon, some works may be listed under both headings, for example discussions of the inventories of verb prefixes in an Athabaskan language, or postbases in an Eskimo language. Some works are listed under both grammar and phonology, for example discussions of Athabaskan morphophonemics.
Lexicon

Works included in Lexicon fall roughly into two categories: (1) systematic wordlists, vocabularies, lexical fieldnotes, and dictionaries of the specific language; and (2) more general works (e.g. ethnographic or geographical surveys) containing native lexicon passim. This category does not include texts (even interlinear ones) unless the text item has a systematic glossary of some kind; nor does it include grammatical works, necessarily using lexical forms as examples, unless they cover a fairly broad range of lexicon in a systematic way (e.g. a list of particles or postbases with glosses).

We feel it appropriate to note at this point that lexical materials for a number of languages are at present being systematically collated for inclusion in comprehensive dictionaries at ANLC: Haida, Tlingit, Ahtna, Tanaina, Koyukon, Kutchin, Sugpiaq (Alutiiq), Central Yupik, Siberian Yupik, and the North Slope dialect of Inupiaq fall into this group. Eyak has already been thus treated in Krauss 1970b. Thus at least for these languages, the most recent lexical materials are intended to include and supersede the older as far as practical.

Miscellaneous

As might be guessed, this category includes items that do not fit into any other, although most have a common denominator in that they represent the use of the written language in everyday life. Here we have included calendars with native language headings; correspondence in native languages; diaries and journals; and certain ephemera such as newsletters and greeting cards. We have not included, despite half-serious suggestions, photographs of birthday cake inscriptions, or T-shirts with slogans in Inupiaq.
Phonology

The following types of items are listed in this category: (1) phonological analysis, either discursive or in the form of tables and notes; (2) fieldnotes of elicitations done especially for the purpose of phonological analysis; (3) technical discussions of language and dialect definition based on phonology; (4) discussions of orthographies (but not literacy exercises designed to teach alphabets, included in the Educational category). There is, as mentioned above, considerable overlap between this category and the Grammar category, and interested users should consult both.

Placenames

Strictly a subcategory of Lexicon, this has been given its own heading because it is a subject of special interest to many investigators, and because a number of items are restricted in content to placenames. In addition to these, ethnographic works and lexical lists containing significant amounts of placename data are included here.

Text

Three types of text, Ethnographic, Religious, and Traditional have been distinguished in this categorization. Each is described below. We consider text to be extended descriptive or narrative speech or writing. Such things as conversation, isolated sentences, and instructions are placed under Miscellaneous or Educational. Many of the items listed in the Educational section are extended and connected text, but have not been included here because their lexicon and syntax are controlled to some extent by their purpose, and also because they are often translations, more or less strained, of English models. The same might of course be said for religious works,
which are not to be considered "texts" in the same sense as the other two categories here.

Text-Ethnographic

In this category we have placed extended narratives which are not part of the general oral tradition of a culture. These narratives may be autobiographical or anecdotal; descriptions or discussions of social and material culture; or historical accounts. Often the last approach the Traditional category, and the rule of thumb that we have used to separate them is that if the personages mentioned in a text can be identified with known actual persons in recent history, the text is ethnographic; if they cannot be so identified, it is traditional. The boundary between legend and history in any oral tradition is often a vague one, so we have made some arbitrary decisions. The user should be aware that much history of Alaskan native groups is to be found in legend, and that ethnographic or historical accounts have much to tell us about the process by which traditional oral literature evolves.

Text-Religious

As mentioned above under Text, material in this category is not to be considered representative of the oral narrative tradition of a speech community in the same way that Ethnographic and Traditional texts are. In the Religious category we include translations of Christian scriptures, liturgy, prayers, hymns, sermons, instructions, and tracts from a European language (usually English, sometimes Russian or French) into a native language. Ironically, material having to do with the original religion of Alaskan
peoples is to be found in the other Text categories, and we should apologize for this accommodation to acculturation and ethnographic practice.

Religious text has usually been written by non-natives, though usually with the assistance of native speakers, and thus should often not be treated as representative of native speech.

Text-Traditional

The difficulty of categorizing certain semi-legendary narratives as either Ethnographic or Traditional is discussed under the former category. Definitely within the bounds of the Traditional category are myths, stories of the supernatural, and legends of pre-contact times. We have also included in this category songs in the native musical tradition (but not hymns and songs based on European models), and riddles.

In a very few instances collections of traditional stories in English only have been included in this category for the convenience of the user, but we have made no attempt at thorough or systematic coverage of such material. Those few items included are generally good collections in non-standard sources which might be missed in the usual more general bibliographies. To these other bibliographies of ethnography and folklore we refer the reader looking for strictly English-language tellings of traditional stories.

Fairbanks, Alaska
December 31, 1979