BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF THE

MUSKHOGEOAN LANGUAGES

BY

JAMES CONSTANTINE PILLING

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1889
A number of years ago the writer undertook the compilation of a bibliography of North American languages. In the course of his work he visited the principal public and private libraries of the United States, Canada, and northern Mexico, carried on an extensive correspondence with librarians, missionaries, and others interested in the subject, and examined such printed authorities as were at hand. The results of these researches were embodied in a single volume, of which a limited number of copies were printed and distributed—an author’s catalogue, including all the material then in hand. Since its issue he has had an opportunity to visit the national libraries of England and France, as well as a number of private ones in both these countries, and to revisit a considerable number in this country and Canada. A sufficient amount of new material has thus been collected to lead to the belief that a series of catalogues may well be prepared, each referring to one of the more prominent groups of our native languages. Of this series three have been published, relating respectively to the Eskimoan, the Siouan, and the Iroquoian families. The present is the fourth, and the fifth, now in preparation, will relate to the Algonquian. The family names employed in these catalogues are taken from the linguistic map in course of construction by the Bureau of Ethnology. Their adoption for that work is based upon the law of priority.

In the compilation of this catalogue the aim has been to include everything, printed or in manuscript, relating to the subject—books, pamphlets, articles in magazines, tracts, serials, etc., and such reviews and announcements of publications as seemed worthy of notice.

The dictionary plan has been followed to its extreme limit, the subject and tribal indexes, references to libraries, etc., being included in one alphabetic series. The primary arrangement is alphabetic by authors, translators of works into the native languages being treated as authors. Under each author the arrangement is, first, by printed works, and, second, by manuscripts, each group being given chronologically; and in the case of printed books each work is followed through its various editions before the next in chronologic order is taken up.

Anonymously printed works are entered under the name of the author, when known, and under the first word of the title, not an article or preposition, when not known. A cross reference is given from the
first words of anonymous titles when entered under an author, and from the first words of all titles in the Indian languages, whether anonymous or not. Manuscripts are entered under the author when known, under the dialect to which they refer when he is not known.

Each author's name, with his title, etc., is entered in full but once; i.e., in its alphabetic order. Every other mention of him is by surname and initials only, except in those rare cases when two persons of the same surname have also the same initials.

All titular matter, including cross-references thereto, is in a larger type, all collations, descriptions, notes, and index matter in a smaller type.

In detailing contents and in adding notes respecting contents, the spelling of proper names used in the particular work itself has been followed, and so far as possible the language of the respective writers is given. In the index entries of tribal names the compiler has adopted that spelling which seemed to him the best. As a general rule initial capitals have been used in titular matter in only two cases: first, for proper names; and, second, when the word actually appears on the title-page with an initial capital and with the remainder in small capitals or lower-case letters. In giving titles in the German language the capitals in the case of all substantives have been respected.

Each title not seen by the compiler is marked with an asterisk within curves, and usually its source is given.

There are in the present catalogue 521 titular entries, of which 467 relate to printed books and articles and 54 to manuscripts. Of these, 469 have been seen and described by the compiler—429 of the prints and 40 of the manuscripts, leaving as derived from outside sources 38 printed works and 14 manuscripts. Of those unseen by the writer, titles and descriptions of more than one-half have been received from persons who have actually seen the works and described them for him.

In addition to these, there are given a number of full titles of printed covers, second and third volumes, etc., all of which have been seen and described by the compiler; while in the notes mention is made of 69 printed and manuscript works, 43 of which have been seen and 26 derived from other (mostly printed) sources.

So far as possible, comparison has been made direct with the respective works during the reading of the proof. For this purpose, besides his own books, the writer has had access to those in the libraries of Congress, the Bureau of Ethnology, the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, and Maj. J. W. Powell, and to those in one or two other private libraries in this city. Mr. Wilberforce Eames has compared the titles of books contained in his own library and in the Lenox Library, and Mr. Charles H. Hull, assistant librarian of Cornell University, has performed a like service for me with the books contained in that institution. The result is, that of the 460 works described de visu, comparison of proof has been made direct with the original sources in
the case of 373. In this latter reading, collations and descriptions have been entered into more fully than had been previously done, and capital letters treated with more severity.

It has given me pleasure to make acknowledgment throughout the work of the kind offices of many persons to whom I have placed myself under obligation. To several, however, I am under special indebtedness, notably to Mr. Wilberforce Eames, for his constant aid and advice in bibliographic matters; to Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, so long and so favorably known as a missionary to the Creeks; and to the Rev. John Edwards, the Rev. John Fleming, and the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, missionaries to the Muskogeeans, for much and varied information concerning the writers and writings in these languages.

As in all my bibliographic work, my principal aid in preparing this catalogue has come from my assistant, Mr. P. C. Warman, upon whom has fallen much of the detail and minutiae inseparable from such a work. It bears its own testimony of the faithfulness and accuracy with which he has performed his task.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1889.

James C. Pilling.
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MUSKHOGEOAN LANGUAGES.

BY JAMES C. PILLING.

[An asterisk within parentheses indicates that the compiler has seen no copy of the work referred to.]

A.

Act of faith [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Acts of the apostles * * * Choctaw. See Byington (C.)

Adair (James). The | history | of the | American Indians ; | particularly | Those Nations adjoining to the Mississippi [sic], east and west Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia: | containing | An account of their Origin, Language, Manners, Religions and | Civil Customs, Laws, Form of Government, Punishments, Conduct in War and Domestic Life, their Habits, Diet, Agriculture, Manufactures, Diseases and Method of Cure, and other Particulars, sufficient to render it a complete Indian system. | With | Observations on former Historians, the Conduct of our Colonies | Governors, Superintendents, Missionaries, &c. | Also an appendix, containing | A Description of the Floridas, and the Mississippi [sic] Lands, with their Productions — The Benefits of colonising Georgiana, and civilizing the Indians — And the way to make all the Colonies more valuable to the Mother Country. | With a new Map of the Country referred to in the History. | By James Adair, Esquire, A Trader with the Indians, and Resident in their Country for Forty Years.


Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication 2 l. preface 1 l. contents 1 l. text pp. 1-464, map. 4°.

MUSK———1

Adair (J.) — Continued.

Argument v. Their language and dialects, pp. 37-74; Argument vi, Their manner of counting time, pp. 74-80; and Argument xxii, Their choice of names adapted to their circumstances, pp. 191-194, contain terms in various Indian languages, among them the Choctah. Chikkasah, and Muskohge.——Chikkasah and Chok-tah numerals 1-11, 20, 100, 1000, pp. 78-79.—Muskohge numerals 1-10, p. 79.


Priced in Stevens's Nuggets, No. 33, 1s. 6d. Brought at the Field sale, No. 13, $9.50; at the Menzies, No. 7, half crushed blue levant morocco, gilt top, uncut, $15.50; at the Squiler, No. 7, $9.75. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, No. 17, 50 fr.; by Quaritch, No. 11607, 1s. 6d. At the Brinley sale, No. 5502, an uncut copy brought $7, and a broken copy, No. 5533, $3.50. At the Murphy sale, No. 14, it sold for $12. Quaritch again prices it, No. 29910, with "pencil notes," 21. 10s.; and another copy, No. 29911, 21. Clarke, of Cincinnati, 1886, No. 6254, $15; Stevens, cat. for Dec. 1887, No. 2091, fine copy, half calf, 21. 7s. 6d.; Nielde, of Bristol, Eng., cat. No. 132, No. 1, calf copy, 41. 10s.

I have seen a German translation, Breslaw, 1782, 8vo, which contains no linguistics. (Brown.)

Most of the linguistic matter was reprinted in Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.), Mithridates, Berlin, 1806-1817.

Reprinted in part as follows:


Contains Arguments i-xiii of Adair's work, followed by "Notes and Illustrations to Adair's History of the North American Indians," by
Adair (J.)—Continued.


James Adair, Indian trader and author, lived in the 18th century. He resided among the Indians (principally the Chickasaws and Cherokee) from 1735 to 1775, and in the latter year published his "History of the American Indians." In this he attempted to trace the descent of the Indians from the Jews, basing his assumption upon supposed resemblances between the customs of the two races. At that time such an hypothesis was regarded as visionary, but the idea has since found many supporters, among them being Boulliot in his "Star of the West." Unsatisfactory as are his vocabularies of Indian dialects, they are the most valuable part of his writings.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Hist.*

Adam (Lucien). Examen grammatical comparé de seize langues américaines.


The five folding sheets at the end contain a number of vocabularies, among them one of the Choctaw.

Issued separately as follows:

— Examen grammatical comparé de seize langues américaines par Lucien Adam | conseiller à la cour de Nancy. |


Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, Congress, Powell.


Adam (Wilban). [A letter in the Choctaw language.]


The letter is addressed to the editor and is signed with the above name; occupies about half a column of the paper.


Berlin, | in der Vossischen Buchhandlung, | 1806[-1817]. |

4 vols. (vol.3 in three parts), 8°.—Vol.3, pt. 3, contains the following Muskogean linguistic material:

Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)—Continued.


Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Trumbull, Watkinson.

Priced by Trübner (1856), No. 503, l. 16s. Sold at the Fischer sale, No. 17, for l.; another copy, No. 2912, for 16s. At the Field sale, No. 16, it brought $11.85; at the Squier sale, No. 9, $5. Leclere (1878) prices it, No. 2012, 50 fr. At the Pinart sale, No. 1322, it sold for 25 fr. and at the Murphy sale, No. 24 a half-calf, marbled-edge copy brought $1.

Advertisement:


African servant [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Ai-yimmika na kanojimi [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Alabama:

Numerals See Trumbull (J. II.) Vocabulary Gatschet (A. S.) Vocabulary Pike (A.)

Allen (Joshua). [An article in the Choctaw language.]


No heading except date; signed with the above name; occupies half a column.

Amar, Choctaw. See Byington (C.)

Am I a Christian? [Choctaw] See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

American Antiquarian Society: These words following a title or inclosed within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that society, Worcester, Mass.

American Bible Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, New York City.

American Bible Society, 1776. Centennial exhibition. 1876. Specimen verses | from versions in different | languages and dialects | in which the | Holy Scriptures | have been printed and circulated by the | American Bible Society | and the | British and Foreign Bible Society. |

[Picture and one line quotation.]
American Bible Society — Continued.

New York: American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCVI. 1876.

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Powell, Trumbull.

An edition similar except in date appeared in 1879. (Powell.)

— Specimen verses | from versions in different | languages and dialects | in which the Holy Scriptures have been printed and circulated by the American Bible Society and the | British and Foreign Bible Society. | [Picture of Bible and one line quotation.] | Second edition, enlarged.

New York: American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCVI. 1885.

Copies seen: Powell.

Issued also with title as above and in addition the following, which encircles the border of the title-page: Souvenir of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. Barcan of Education: Department of the Interior. New Orleans, 1885. (Powell.)

— Muestras de versiculos | tomados de las versiones en diferentes | lenguas y dialectos en que las Sagradas Escrituras han sido impresas y puestas en circulacion por la Sociedad Biblica Americana y la | Sociedad Biblica Inglesa y Extranjera. | [Design and one line quotation.] |

Nueva York: Sociedad Biblica Americana. Fundada en el Año de 1816. 1889.

Title as above verso picture etc. 1 l. text pp. 3-50, historical and other observations pp. 51-60, index pp. 61-63, picture and description p. 64, 102. — St. John iii, 15, in Choctaw, p. 48; in Muskokee, p. 49.
Copies seen: Pilling.

American Board of Commissioners: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions — Continued.

had been prepared and printed, under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the languages of the several Indian tribes among which the missions of the board had been established; it embraces a number in Choctaw and in Creek.

American Philosophical Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that society, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Tract Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, New York City.

Analogies, Choctaw See Edwards (J.)

Apalachi. [Documents in the Apalachi language.]

Manuscript, mentioned by Gatschet in his "Migration legend," vol. i, p. 76, as follows: "Other documents written in Apalachi are preserved in the archives of Havana, the seat of the archbishopric, to which Apalachi and all the other settlements comprised within the diocese of St. Helena belonged."

Mr. Gatschet informs me further that M. Pinart saw these documents at Havana; but their nature I am unable to learn.

Apalachi:
Text See Apalachi.
Text Smith (I.)
Vocabulary Gatschet (A. S.)

Arithmetic, Choctaw See Wright (Alfred).

Armby (Charles). [A letter in the Choctaw language.]

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 6, no. 52, p. 5, Muskogee, Ind. T. September 1, 1888, folio.
Headed "From Caddo, I. T." and signed "Charles Armby. Local preacher."

— [A letter in the Choctaw language.]
In Our Brother in Red, vol. 7, no. 2, Muskogee, Ind. T. October 6, 1888, folio.
Headed "From Boggy Circuit," signed "Charles Armby. Local preacher," and occupies half a column.


[Three lines quotation.]


Title verso blank 1 l. text in Muskoki (with English and Muskoki headings to the hymns), pp. 3-82, index 1 l. 24.°
Copies seen: Congress, Powell.
Asbury (D. B.) — Continued.
— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)

Daniel B. Asbury, a full-blood Creek, was born in the old Creek nation, Alabama, about the year 1818. He was sent, with other young Creeks, to Johnson's school in Kentucky. He probably received his English name from the Methodists. He went west in 1837, teaching school in his early manhood and for many years laboring as a minister in the Methodist church. While the Creeks were governed in two divisions he was, in 1856, second chief in the Arkansas district. In 1857 he was sent as a delegate to Washington, where he died.—Mrs. Robertson.

Aspberry (D. P.) See Harrison (P.) and Aspberry (D. P.)

Probably the same person as Asbury (D. B.)

Assistant, Muskohi See Fleming (J.)

Astor: This word following a title or within parentheses after a name indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Astor Library, New York City.

Austin (Daniel). See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Daniel Austin and his half-sister, Pollie Fife, half-breed Creeks, who gave me the Chicasaw found in a copy of Albert Pike's vocabulary [q. e.], grew up partly among the Chicasaws, from their mother's having tied to the Chicasaw country during the war. Both used the Chicasaw, Creek, and English with ease, and were Tullahassee pupils.

Daniel was sent by his tribe to school in the States. His intelligence and pleasing manners seemed to give promise of great usefulness among his people, and his early death, from consumption, in 1852, was widely mourned.

He had married Susan Perryman, one of his most talented schoolmates, who had given me much help in the Muskokee words and phrases collected by General Pike. She, too, is dead.—Mrs. Robertson.

Authors:

See American Board of Commissioners.

Bagster (J.)

Brinton (D. G.)

Byington (C.)

Clarke (R.) & Co.

Field (T. W.)

Laurie (T.)

Leckre (C.)

Ludewig (H. E.)

O'Callaghan (E. B.)

Pick (B.)

Pett (A. F.)

Sabin (J.)

Schoolcraft (H. R.)

Steiger (E.)

Trübner & Co.

Trumbull (J. H.)

Vater (J. S.)

B.

Bagster (Jonathan), editor. The Bible of Every Land. A history of the sacred scriptures in every language and dialect into which translations have been made: illustrated with specimen portions in native characters; Series of Alphabets; coloured ethnographical maps, tables, indexes, etc. Dedicated by permission to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. [Vignette and one line quotation.] London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster row; warehouse for bibles, new testaments, prayer books, lexicons, grammars, concordances, and psalters, in ancient and modern languages. [1818-1851.]


Copies seen: American Bible Society, Boston Athenaeum, Lenox.

Bagster (J.) — Continued.

[——] The Bible of every Land; or, A History, Critical and Philological, of all the Versions of the Sacred Scriptures, in every language and dialect into which translations have been made; with specimen portions in their own characters: including, likewise, the History of the original texts of Scripture, and intelligence illustrative of the distribution and results of each version, with particular reference to the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and kindred institutions, as well as those of the missionary and other societies throughout the world. Dedicated by permission to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. [Vignette.] London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row; Warehouse for Bibles, New Testaments, prayer books, lexicons, grammars, concordances, and
Bagster (J.) — Continued.

By Baker. (B.) — Continued.

The letter is addressed to the editor of the paper, is dated "Jacks Fork Co., C. N., November 8th, 1887," and signed with the above name. It occupies half a column.

— Chihowa hit Eblam 3, [etc.]

In Indian Missionary, vol. 4, no. 5, p. 2.

An article in the Choctaw language, unheaded and unsigned, occupying one and one-fourth columns, and beginning as above. It is an exhortation to appreciate the work and words of Christian missionaries.

—[A letter in the Choctaw language.]

In Indian Missionary, vol. 4, no. 10, p. 2.
A. Baker, Ind. T., October, 1888, 4°.

The letter is dated "Jacks Ford Country, Aug. 28, 1888," is signed with the above name, and occupies one column of the paper.

—[Two articles in the Choctaw language.]

In Indian Missionary, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 3.
A. Baker, Ind. T., January, 1889, folio.

The first article, occupying nearly half a column, is an appeal to churches to raise funds for missionary endowment: the second, which occupies more than a column of the paper, is an exhortation to Choctaws to write, read, and subscribe for the paper.*

These two articles were reprinted in the Muskogee Phoenix, vol. 1, no. 47, p. 8, Muskogee, Ind. T. January 3, 1889, folio.

Mr. Baker is a native Choctaw preacher of the Baptist Church.

Balbi (Adriano). Atlas ethnographique du globe, ou classification des peuples, ancien et modernes. d'apres leurs langues; precede d'un discours sur l'utilite et l'importance de l'etude des langues appliquee a plusieurs branches des connaissances humaines; d'un apercu sur les moyens graphiques employes par les differens peuples de la terre; d'un comp-d'oeil sur l'histoire de la langue slave, et sur la marche progressive de la civilisation; et de la litterature en Russie, avec environ sept cents vocabulaires des principaux idiomes connus, et sui et du tableau physique, moral et politique des cinq parties du monde, &c.

A Paris, Chez Rey et Gravier, libraires, Quai des Augustins, no 53. M. DCCC. XXVI [1836]. Imprime chez
Balbi (A.)—Continued.
Paul Renouard, Rue Garenèricc, No. 5.
P.-S.-G.
73 unnumbered H. folio.—Tableau polyglotte des langues américaines, plate xli, contains a vocabulary of twenty-six words of a number of languages, among them the Muskogee and Choktah.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Powell, Watkinson.


Ballard (Rev. Edward). See Schoolcraft (H. R.) and Trumbull (J. H.)

Bancroft: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cal.

Barnwell (David). Methodist discipline. Section V. 1758. Of the church conference. (Translated into the Creek language by David Barnwell.)

In our Brother in Red, vol. 5, no. 12, pp. 4-5, Muskogee, Ind. T. August, 1887. 4th.

Occupies nearly two columns.

Barton (Benjamin Smith). New views of the origin of the tribes and nations of America. By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. correspondent-member [&c. ten lines].

Philadelphia: printed, for the author, by John Bioren. 1787.

Pp. i-xii, i-ix, 1-83, 8th.—Comparative vocabulary of 54 words of a number of Indian languages, including the Muskogee, Chikaskah, and Choktah (all from Adair), pp. 2-79.

Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum, British Museum, Congress.

At the field sale, No. 106, a half morocco, unequal copy, brought $3.; at the Brinley sale, No. 5359, a half calf, large, fine copy, brought $9.; the Murphy copy, half calf, No. 183, brought $5.50.

Second edition, corrected and enlarged, as follows:

— New views of the origin of the tribes and nations of America. By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. correspondent-member [&c. ten lines].

Philadelphia: printed, for the author, by John Bioren. 1788.

Title as above reverse blank 1 l. pp. i-ix, 1-133, appendix pp. 1-32, 8th.—Linguistics as above, pp. 2-133.


Barton (B. S.)—Continued.
A copy at the Field sale, No. 107, brought 8s. Leclere, 1787, No. 809, prices an uncut copy 40 fr. At the Murphy sale, No. 184, a half morocco copy brought 90.50.


Benjamin Smith Barton, physician, born in Lancaster, Pa., February 10, 1700; died in Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1815. After a course of general studies under Dr. Andrews, at York, Pa, he followed the instruction given at the Philadelphia College, now University of Pennsylvania. Then during 1788-88 he studied medicine and the natural sciences in Edinburgh and London, and received his medical degree from the University of Göttingen, Germany. On his return he settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1783 he was appointed professor of natural history and botany, and in 1795 of materia medica in the college of Philadelphia. In 1813 he succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1809, and was some time vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and also a member of many other American and European societies. He contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and to the "Medical and Physical Journal," which was published by him. His most important works are: "Observations on Some Parts of Natural History" (London, 1787); "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1797); "Elements of Botany," Philadelphia, 1803, 2d ed., 2 vols., 1812-14; an edition of Cullen's "Materia Medica;" "Eulogy on Dr. Priestley;" "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History" (Philadelphia, 1807); and "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States" (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1810).—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biol.

Bartram (William). Travels through | North & South Carolina; | Georgia, | east & west Florida, | the Cherokee country, the extensive | territories of the Muscogulges, | or Creek confederacy, and the | country of the Chactaws; | containing | an account of the soil and natural | productions of those regions, toge- | ther with observations on the | manners of the Indians. | Embellished with copper-plates. | By William Bartram.


Title 1 l. contents, introduction, &c. pp. 1- xxxiv, text pp. 1-522, 8th.—Lists of the towns
Bartram (W.) — Continued.

and tribes in league, and which constitute the powerful confederacy or empire of the Creeks or Muscogulges, pp. 462-461.

Appended and occupying pp. 481-522 is:

An | account | of | the | persons, manners, customs | and | government | of | the | Muscogulges | or | Creeks, | Cherokees, | Chactaws, &c. | aborigines | of | the continent | of | North America. | By William Bartram. |

Philadelphia: | Printed by | James & | Johnson. |

| M, | DCC, | XC | (1791). |

Chapter vi. Language and manners | of | the Muscogulges | and | Cherokees, | pp. 519-522.

Copies seen: | British Museum, | Congress, | Massachusetts Historical Society, | Watkinson. |

At the Field sale, No. 110, a "poor copy, half-morocco," brought $3.25. The Brinley copy, No. 3481, brought $3.50, and the Murphy, No. 187, $5.80.

Travels through | North | and South Carolina, | Georgia, | East and West Florida, | the Cherokee Country, | the extensive Territories | of | the Muscogulges | or | Creek Confederacy, | and | the Country | of | the Chactaws. | Containing | an Account | of | the Soil | and | Natural productions | of | those regions; | together with observations | on | the manners | of | the Indians. Embellished | with | copper-plates. | By William Bartram. |

Philadelphia: | Printed by | James | and | Johnson. |


1792. |

Pp. i-xxiv, i-520, 6 ill. map, plates, 8°.—Language and manners, pp. 517-520.

Copies seen: | British Museum, Brown, Trumbull. |

Brought at the Squier sale, No. 69, 84.50; at the Mentles, No. 140, half | blue | morocco, gilt top, uncut, 88.50; at the Brinley, No. 4344, 4.50; at the Pinart, No. 80, i fr.; at the Murphy, No. 185, $3.50. | Priced | by | Quaritch, No. 29919, half-calf, 15s., calf, 18s.; by | Stevens & Son, | at | July | 1888, No. 4499, half-calf copy, 18s.

Travels through | North | and South Carolina, | Georgia, | East | and | West Florida, | the Cherokee country, | the extensive territories | of | the Muscogulges | or | Creek confederacy, | and | the country | of | the Chactaws. | Containing | an Account | of | the soil | and | natural productions | of | those regions; | together with observations | on | the manners | of | the Indians. Embellished | with | copper-plates. | By William Bartram. |

The second edition in London. |

Philadelphia: | printed by | James | and | Johnson. |


1794. |

Title verse blank | I. | contents | pp. iii—vii, introduction | pp. vii—xxiv, text pp. i—520, index | 4 ill. | 8°.—Language and manners, pp. 517-520.

Copies seen: | British Museum, Brown, Congress, | Massachusetts Historical Society, | Watkinson. |

Priced in Stevens’s Nuggets, No. 223, 8s. 6d. At the Field sale, No. 111, a half-morocco, uncut copy brought 6s.

Bartram (W.) — Continued.

— Voyage dans les parties sud de l’Amérique septentrionale; | Savoir: les Carolines septentrionales et méridionales, la Georgie, les Florides orientale et occidentale, le pays des Cherokees, le vaste territoire des Muscogulges ou de la confédération, ration Creek, et le pays des Chactaws; | Contenant des détails sur le sol et les productions naturelles de ces contrées, et des observations sur les mœurs des Sauvages qui les habitent. Par Williams [sic] Bartram. | Imprimé à Philadelphie, en 1791, et à Londres, en 1792, et trad. de l’angl. par P. V. Benoist. | Tome Premier [-second].


2 vols.: 2 II. pp. 1-437, 1 L. 12°, — Langage, mœurs, etc. [Muscogulge et Cherokee], vol. 2, pp. 419-424.

Copies seen: British Museum, Brown, Congress.


• A Paris, | Chez Maradan, Libraire, rue Parée Saint-André des-Arcs, No. 16. | An IX [1801].

2 vols. 8°.—Langage, mœurs, etc. vol. 2, pp. 419-424.

Copies seen: Brown.


Bartram (W.) — Continued.


The article by Mr. Bartram occupies pp. 11-58, the remaining pages being taken up with Mr. Squier’s notes.

There are a few Creek and Cherokee terms scattered throughout.

William Bartram botanist, born in Kingseed, Pa., February 3, 1739; died there July 22, 1823. He removed to North Carolina and there became engaged in business. This he abandoned before reaching the age of thirty, and, accompanying his father to Florida, settled on the banks of St. John's River, where for several years he cultivated indigo. In 1771 he returned to the botanical gardens and subsequently devoted his attention almost entirely to botany. From 1772 till 1778 he traveled extensively through the Southern States in order to examine the natural products of the country. An account of his experiences, under the title of "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive Territories of the Muscogulges or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Choctaws," was published (Philadelphia, 1791, and London, 1792-94). In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined the place on account of his health. In 1806 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and he was also connected with other scientific bodies. Mr. Bartram was the author of "Anecdotes of a Crow," "Description of Certhia," and "Memoirs of John Bartram." In 1789 he wrote "Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians," which was published in 1831 ("Transactions American Ethnological Society," vol. iii). He drew the illustrations in Barton's "Elements of Botany," and many of the most curious and beautiful plants of North America were illustrated and first made known by him. He also published the most complete list of American birds previous to Alexander Wilson, whom he greatly assisted at the outset of his career. — Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Bio.

Beadle (J. H.) The undeveloped West; or, five years in the territories; being a complete history of that vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific, its resources, climate, inhabitants, natural curiosities, etc., etc. | Life and adventure on prairies, mountains, and the Pacific coast. | With two hundred and forty illustrations, from original sketches and photographic views of the scenery, cities, lands,
Beadle (J. H.) — Continued.

mines, people, and curi-osities of the great West. By J. H. Beadle, western correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and author, of "Life in Utah," etc., etc. [Three lines.]

Published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. [1873.]

Title I. pp. 15-323, map and 8 plates, 8°. —

Creek hymn, pp. 364-365.

Copies seen: Brooklyn Public, Congress.

There is an edition with title but slightly different from the above except in imprint, which is as follows: National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. (Boston Athenæum, Congress.)

Bennett (Leo E.), editor. See Muskogee Phoenix.


Pp. 1-200, 12°.—The Lord's prayer in Choctaw, p. 38; in Muskokee, p. 132.

Copies seen: Congress.


A single column, with above heading, on a slip of paper 2 1/2 inches in length. Mrs. Robertson informs me that the Rev. M. A. Clark had the translation made in 1887.

Copies seen: Filling.


Followed by some instructions from the presiding elder "to the preachers of the Creek and Seminole Nations who are called Methodist; " the whole translated into Muskogee by Mr. Berryhill.

The portion of the discipline (but not the instructions) is reprinted in the same periodical, vol. 5, no. 12, p. 5, August, 1887.

— Creek hymn. (Translated by Rev. D. L. Berryhill.)

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 6, no. 20, p. 3, Muskogee, Ind. T. January 21, 1888, folio.

Berrylhill (D. L.) — Continued.

— Creek hymn.

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 6, no. 24, p. 3, Muskogee, Ind.T., February 18, 1888, folio.

Five stanzas; dated "Okmulgee, I. T. Jan. 26, 1888."

— Discipline.

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 7, no. 15, p. 3, Muskogee, Ind.T. April 6, 1889, folio.

In the Muskoki language. Probably a portion of the discipline of the Methodist church. "To be continued."

Bible:

Portions Choctaw See Talley (A.)
Portions Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- ington (C.)
Pentateuch Choctaw Byington (C.)
Genesis Muskoki Ramsay (J. R.)
Joshua Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
Judges Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
Ruth Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
Samuel I, II Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
Kings I Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
Kings II Choctaw Edwards (J.)
Psalms Choctaw Edwards (J.)
Psalms Muskoki Ramsay (J. R.)
New Test. Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- ington (C.)
New Test. Muskoki Robertson (A. E. W.) and others.
Four G o s. Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- pels Byington (C.)
M a t t h e w Choctaw (pt.) Wright (Alfred)
M a t t h e w Choctaw (pt.)
Matthew Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- ington (C.)
M a t t h e w Muskoki Davis (J.) and Lykins (J.)
(pt.) Lougeridge (R. M.)
M a t t h e w Muskoki Robertson (A. E. W.)
(pt.)
Mark Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- ington (C.)
Mark (pt.) Muskoki Davis (J.) and Lykins (J.)
Mark Muskoki Robertson (A. E. W.)
Mark (pt.)
Luke (pt.) Choctaw Byington (C.)
Luke Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- ington (C.)
Luke Muskoki Robertson (A. E. W.)
John (pt.) Choctaw American Bible So- ciety.
John (pt.) Choctaw Bagster (J.)
John (pt.) Choctaw Bible Society.
John Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
John Choctaw Wright (A.) and By- ington (C.)
John (pt.) Muskoki American Bible So- ciety;
John (pt.) Muskoki Bible Society.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bible — Continued.</td>
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<td>John Muskoki</td>
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<td>Hierrood (G.)</td>
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<td>John Muskoki</td>
<td>Davis (J.) and</td>
<td>Lykins (J.)</td>
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<td>John (pt.) Muskoki</td>
<td>Longbridge (R. M.)</td>
<td>and others</td>
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<td>Evington (C.)</td>
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<td>Acts Muskoki</td>
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<td>Peter I, II Muskoki</td>
<td>Robertson (A. E. W.)</td>
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<td>Wright (Alfred).</td>
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<td>John I-III Muskoki</td>
<td>Robertson (W. S.)</td>
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<td>Jude Muskoki</td>
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<td>Wright (A. E.) and</td>
<td>Byington (C.)</td>
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<td>See Wright (A.) and</td>
<td>Byington (C.)</td>
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<td>Bible of every land.</td>
<td>See Bagster (J.)</td>
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<td>in 161</td>
<td>Languages and Dialects in which the Holy Scriptures have been printed and circulated by the Bible Society. [Design and one line quotation.]</td>
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<td>Bible House, Corner Walnut and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia. [1876?]</td>
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<td>The later edition, [1878?] &quot;in 213 languages,&quot; does not contain these versions. (Eames, Powell.)</td>
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### Bible stories:

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<td>Wright (H. B.) and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dukes (J.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Bible stories.

"* * * Chalhta. See Williams (L. S.)"

### Bibliographical catalogue of books.

See Schoolcraft (H. R.)

### Blake (W. P.), editor.

See Indian missionary.

### Bland (Col. Theodorick), jr.

List of Indian words (supposed to be Chickasaw).

In the Bland Papers, vol. 1, pp. 151-152, Petersburg, 1848-49, 8°.

Not Chickasaw, but Delaware.

### Bollaert (William).


A few words in Muskogee, p. 267.

### Book of the Psalms * * * Choctaw.

See Edwards (J.)

### Books of Genesis * * * Choctaw. See Byington (C.)

### Books of Joshua. * * * Choctaw. See Wright (Alfred).

### Boston Athenaeum.

These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Boston, Mass.

### Boston Public.

These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in that library, Boston, Mass.

### Boudinot (Rev. Elias).

A star in the west; or, a humble attempt to discover the long lost ten tribes of Israel, preparatory to their return to their beloved city, Jerusalem. By Elias Boudinot, L.L. D. [Seven lines quotations.]


Title verse copyright notice I. contents pp. iii-iv, preface pp. i-xii, introduction pp. 23-31, text pp. 33-323, 8°—Chapter III. An inquiry into the language of the American Indians, pp. 89-167, contains a vocabulary of several languages, among them the Creek, pp. 102-103.


At the Squier sale, No. 108, a half-calf, gilt copy brought $2.25; at the Brinley sale a copy
Boudinot (E.) — Continued.

with " fine portrait inserted" sold for $2.75; the Murphy copy, catalogae No. 305, half-marocco, top edge gilt, brought $4.75. Clarke & Co., 1856 catalogae, No. 6281, priced it $1.75.

Elias Boudinot, philanthropist, born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1749; died in Burlington, N. J., October 24, 1821. His great-grandfather, Elias, was a French Huguenot, who fled to this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After receiving a classical education, he studied law with Richard Stockton, and became eminent in his profession, practicing in New Jersey. He was devoted to the patriot cause. In 1777 appointed commissioner-general of prisoners, and in the same year elected a delegate to Congress from New Jersey, serving from 1778 till 1779, and again from 1781 till 1784. He was chosen president of Congress on November 4, 1782, and in that capacity signed the treaty of peace with England. He then resumed the practice of law, but, after the adoption of the constitution, was elected to the first, second, and third Congresses, serving from March 4, 1789, till March 3, 1795. He was appointed by Washington in 1791 to succeed Rittenhouse as director of the mint at Philadelphia, and held the office till July 1795, when he resigned, and passed the rest of his life at Burlington, N. J., devoted to the study of biblical literature. He had an ample fortune and gave liberally. He was a trustee of Princeton College, and in 1862 endowed it with a cabinet of natural history, valued at $3,000. In 1812 he was chosen a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, to which he gave $100 in 1813. He assisted in founding the American Bible Society in 1816, was its first president, and gave it $10,000. He was interested in attempts to educate the Indians, and when three Cherokee youth were brought to the Foreign Mission School in 1818, he allowed one of them to take his name. This boy became afterward a man of influence in his tribe and was murdered on June 10, 1839, by Indians west of the Mississippi. Dr. Boudinot was also interested in the instruction of deaf-mutes, the education of young men for the ministry, and efforts for the relief of the poor. He bequeathed his property to his only daughter, Mrs. Bradford, and to charitable uses. Among his bequests were one of $200 to buy spectacles for the aged poor, another of 13,900 acres of land to the mayor and corporation of Philadelphia, that the poor might be supplied with wood at low prices, and another of 3,900 acres to the Philadelphia hospital for the benefit of foreigners. Dr. Boudinot published " The Age of Revelation," a reply to Payne (1799); an oration before the Society of the Cincinnati (1793); " Second Advent of the Messiah" (Trenton, 1813), and " Star in the West, or An Attempt to Discover the Long-Lost Tribes of Israel" (1834), in which he concurs with James Adair in the opinion that the Indians are the lost tribes. He also wrote, in " The Evangelical Intelligence" of 1806, an anonymous memoir of the Rev. William Tennent, D. D.— Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Boulet (Rev. J. H.), editor. See Youth's.

[NoirJ (—) Voyages intéressans dans différentes colonies françaises, espagnoles, anglaises, &c; Contenant des Observations importantes relatives à ces contrées; & un Mémoire sur les Maladies les plus communes à Saint-Domingue, leurs remèdes, & le moyen de s'en préserver moralement & physiquement: Avec des Anekdotes singulières, qui n'avaient jamais été publiées. Le tout rédigé & mis au jour, d'après un grand nombre de manuscrits, par M. N. [Scroll.]

A Londres; Et se trouve a Paris, Chez Jean-François Bastien. M. DCC. LXXXVIII[1788].


Copies seen: Congress.

Brantz (Lewis). Some words from the language of the Choctaws.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 3, p. 347, Philadelphia, 1853, 4v.

Brinley: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to was seen by the compiler at the sale of books belonging to the late George Brinley, of Hartford, Conn.

Brinley (George). See Trumbull (J. H.)

Brinton: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. D. G. Brinton, Media, Pa.

Brinton (Dr. Daniel Garrison). The Natchez of Louisiana, an offshoot of the civilized nations of Central America. By D. G. Brinton, M. D.

In Historical Mag. second series, vol. 1, pp. 16-18, Morrisania, N. Y., 1867, sm. 4v.

Contains a few words of Choctaw and other Muskogean languages.

—— The National legend of the Chahita-Muskokee tribes. By D. G. Brinton, M. D.

In Historical Mag. second series, vol. 7, pp. 118-120, Morrisania, N. Y. 1876, sm. 4v.

Contains a few native-terms with English
Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.

signification, and the tribal divisions of the Muskokees according to several authors.

Issued separately as follows:


Printed cover, title 1 1. prefatory note 11. text pp. 5-13, large 8°.

Copies seen: Astor, Dunbar, Eames, Massachusetts Historical Society, Wisconsin Historical Society, Yale.

A copy at the Field sale, No. 211, sold for $1.12.

See Gatschet (A. S.)

— Contributions to a grammar of the Muskokee language. By D. G. Brinton, M. D.


Issued separately as follows:

— Contributions to a grammar of the Muskokee language. By D. G. Brinton, M. D., Member &c. three lines. (From the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.) Philadelphia: McCalla & Stavely, Printers, 237-9 Dock Street, 1870.

Printed cover 1 1. pp. 301-309, 8°.

Copies seen: Astor, Dunbar, Eames, Trumbull, Wisconsin Historical Society.

At the Field sale, No. 214, a copy sold for 25 cents. Dufossé, No. 29615, prices it 1 fr. 50.

— On the language of the Natchez.


Comparison of Natchez terms with those of a number of American languages, among them the Muskoki, Seminole, and Choctaw.

Issued separately as follows:

— On the language of the Natchez. By D. G. Brinton, M. D. (Read before the American Philosophical Society, December 5th, 1873.)

[Philadelphia. 1873 ?] (*)

No title, heading as above; pp. 1-17, 8°. Description from Mr. Wilberforce Eames, from a copy in his possession.

— Aboriginal American literature.

In Congrès des Américainsistes, Compte-rendu, fifth session, pp. 51-64, Copenhagen, 1881, 8°.

Rewritten, and reprinted as follows:

Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.

— Aboriginal American authors and their productions; especially those in the native languages. A Chapter in the History of Literature. By Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Member [&c. six lines]. Design, with a line descriptive thereof beneath.

Philadelphia: No. 115 South Seventh Street. 1883.

Title reverse blank 1 1. preface reverse blank 1 1. contents pp. viii-viii, text pp. 9-63, 8°.

References to Muskokee literature, pp. 22-23, 32; to the Choctaw, p. 44.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Pilling.

— See Byington (C.)

— See Gatschet (A. S.)

Daniel Garrison Brinton, ethnologist, born in Chester County, Pa., May 13, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861, after which he spent a year in Europe in study and in travel. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon, and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, eleventh corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, and other engagements, and was appointed medical director of his corps in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburgh he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis, especially the popular series known as "Napley's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through so many editions. In the medical controversies of the day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of clinical observation, rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856-57, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archaeology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. For some years he has been president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of
British and Foreign Bible Society—Cont. No. 10, Earl Street, Blackfriars, London. Printed by W. M. Watts, Crown Court, Temple Bar, London, from types principally prepared at his foundry. [1863 ?]


A previous issue of the "Specimens" by the Society, on a breviate, does not contain the Choctaw version.

— Specimens of some of the languages and dialects in which the British and Foreign Bible Society has printed and circulated the Holy Scriptures. [Picture, and one Line.] London. 1868. Printed by W. M. Watts, 80, Gray's-Inn Road, from types principally prepared at his foundry.


British and Foreign Bible Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, Eng.

British and Foreign Bible Society. Specimens of some of the languages and dialects in which the British and Foreign Bible Society has printed and circulated the Holy Scriptures. [Picture.]
Buckner (H. F.) and Herrod (G.)—Cont.

Title 1 L. certificate of commission p. 3, Creek alphabet pp. 4-6, prose pp. 7-14, text pp. 15-186, 2 li. 167.—Gospel of John in Creek with numerous foot-notes, pp. 15-183.—Names and titles of Christ in John, p. 186 n. n.—Words which have reference to the Levitical law, p. 187 n. n.—Theological words and phrases, p. 188 n.—Remarks, in English, on the names of the Supreme Being, p. 189 n. n.—Creek hymn "Morning worship," p. 190 n. n.

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Congress, Eames, Powell, Trumbull.

Clarke & Co., 1866 catalogue, No. 6727, priced a copy 75 cents.

— — A | grammar | of the | Maskoke, or Creek language. | To which are prefixed | lessons in spelling, reading, and defining. | By | H. F. Buckner, | a missionary, under the patronage of the domestic and Indian | mission board of the southern Baptist convention ; | assisted by his interpreter. | G. Herrod, | superintendent of public instruction, etc., | Micco Creek nation.

Marion, Ala.: | published by | the domestic and Indian mission board | of the southern Baptist convention. | 1860.

Certificate of commission l. title l. introduction pp. 5-13, Maskoke alphabet p. 15, the "white man's Creek alphabet " pp. 16-17, text pp. 18-138, index l. 12".—The first portion of the work is devoted to lessons in spelling, defining, derivation, etc., easy reading, pp. 37-48; the grammar proper, pp. 49-138.

Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum, Congress, Dunbar, Pilling, Powell, Trumbull.

— — Maskoke hymns. | Original, collected, and revised. | By | H. F. Buckner, | a Baptist missionary, and G. Herrod, | interpreter. | [Two lines quotation. ]

Marion, Ala.: | published by the | domestic and Indian mission board | of the southern Baptist convention. | 1860.

Pp. l-140, 24°.—A printed note says many of the hymns were revised and corrected from an old manuscript collection, composed or translated by Elder James Perryman, a native Baptist preacher.

Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum, Congress, Trumbull.

Clarke & Co., 1866 catalogue, No. 6726, price a copy 60 cents.

Rev. Jf. F. Buckner, D. D., became an ordained Baptist missionary to the Creeks in the summer of 1849, and continued his labors among them until his death, which occurred December 3, 1882, at Enfaua, Iml. T. He was educated at Maryville College, Tenn., and was a man of unusual talent and a popular speaker.

Bureau of Ethnology: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

[Byington (Rev. Cyrus.)] Holiso | hvshi holltena isht anoli. | Chahta almanac | for the year of our Lord | 1836: | adapted to the latitude of the Choctaw country. | [Five lines Choctaw. ]


Pp. l-16, 16°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners.

[— —] Holiso | hvshi holltena isht anoli. | Chahta almanac | for the year of our Lord | 1837: | calculations copied from the Louisiana and Mississippi almanacs. | adapted to the latitude and meridian of Natchez. | [Eight lines Choctaw.] 


Pp. l-24, 16°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners.

[— —] Holiso | hvshi holltena isht anoli afvmni 1839. | Chahta almanac | for the year of our Lord | 1839. | [One verse Choctaw and one verse English. ]


Pp. l-24, 16°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, American Tract Society.

[— —] Chahta Almanak | Hypin Chitokaka yvt vta tok a afvmni holltena | 1813. | [Three lines English, three lines Choctaw. ] | Chalaki yakni ak o aivlhta ha tok. 


Pp. l-44, 16°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners.

[— —] Chahta Almanak | Hypin Chitokaka yvt vta tok a afvmni hollhtina. | 1844. | [Three lines English, three lines Choctaw. ] | Chalaki yakni ak o aivlhta ha tok.


Pp. l-24, 16°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners.
Byington (C.) — Continued.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Brinton, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Powell, Trumbull, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Sold for $1.25 at the field sale, No. 354.

— Grammar of the Choctaw language. Prepared by the Reverend Cyrus Byington, and edited by Dr. Brinton.


Issued separately as follows:

— Grammar of the Choctaw language, by the Rev. Cyrus Byington. Edited from the original MSS. in the Library of the American Philosophical Society, by D. G. Brinton, M. D., Member of [&c. three lines.]

Philadelphia: McCulla & Stavely, 257-9 Dock Street, 1870.

Cover title, title verso blank 11. introduction pp. 3-5, text pp. 7-56, 8°.

For a detailed account of the manuscript upon which this work is based, see biography of Mr. Byington, below.


At the Field sale, No. 244, a copy brought $1.25. Priced 18 fr. by Leclere in 1878, No. 2161, and 7s. 6d. by Trübner in 1882, p. 36. The Murphy copy, No. 325, brought $1. Priced by Trübner in 1885, p. 45, 7s 6d.; by Kochler, catalogue No. 440, No. 329, 5 M.; by Francis, of New York, catalogue for March 1887, No. 377, "superbly bound," $4; by Clarke & Co., of Cincinnatii, 1888 catalogue, No. 6716, paper, $3.50; by Kochler, No. 329 of catalogue No. 453, 5 M.

— Choctaw Bibliography. A list of the books prepared and published in the Choctaw language by the Missionaries of the American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions * 9. [1865 ?]

In Byington (C.). Grammar of the Choctaw language (the manuscript described below).

The bibliography occupies four leaves of the grammar, page in pencil 43-50, being written mostly on the rectos of the leaves. It is divided into eight parts: I. Spelling Books. II. Choctaw Definer. III Hymn Books. IV. Portions of the Scripture. V. Catechism. VI. Other Books. VII. Tracts. VIII. Tracts of American Tract Society. A concluding note is as follows:

"The name of the author or translator of any one of the preceding works is not published on the title-page, except in a very few instances. The principal authors and translators were members of the Choctaw Mission as conducted..."
Byington (C.) — Continued.

by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In translating they were aided by the most skilful interpreters they could find among the educated Choctaws. The missionaries who have devoted themselves to the labor of preparing books in the Choctaw language, more than any of their associates, are Rev. Alfred Wright, Loring S. Williams, and Cyrus Byington. Mr. Williams is not now a member of the mission. Several hymns in the hymn-book were composed by native Choctaws, as well as by the mixed blooded whites."

— [Choctaw Dictionary: Choctaw-English and English-Choctaw, 1865?]

Manuscript, 5 vols. folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Contains about 16,000 Choctaw words with English definitions. The material has been placed in the hands of Prof. O. T. Mason, of the National Museum, to be edited and prepared for publication as one of the series of "Contributions to North American Ethnology." There has been compiled from it an English-Choctaw dictionary of 16,000 words to accompany the original work; these are on slips.

— Grammar of the Choctaw language, [1865?]

Manuscript in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. This material also is being prepared for publication by the Bureau, as one of the series of Contributions to North American Ethnology. As left by Mr. Byington it consists of several parts. The first is dated Stockbridge, Choctaw Nation, June 23, 1863, and contains 83 pages of an old journal sewed together, in which a first attempt is made at systematizing the principles of the language. The remainder appears to be subsequent revisions of the chapters in the first edition. It is in the form of two or more foolscap sheets pinned or stitched together. Of some of the least understood portions of the language there are four or five copies, and it is not always possible to select the latest. The grammar evidently was designed to consist of nine chapters:

1. Introduction and alphabet.
2. Article-pronouns. [Post positives, quantificatives, and determinatives.]
3. Pronouns.
4. Verbs.
5. Prepositions.
7. Adjectives.
8. Adverbs.
9. Conjunctions and interjections.

Mr. Byington's material was left in an unfinished condition; it needs but a casual glance at his manuscript, however, to find that he looked forward to the wants even of our most advanced philology.

For an extended notice of this manuscript see bibliography of Mr. Byington, below.

Byington (C.) — Continued.

— See Edwards (J.) and Byington (C.)

— See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).

"This eminent scholar and missionary, whose name is inseparably connected with the later history of the Choctaw Nation, was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 11, 1792. He was one of nine children, and his parents were in humble circumstances, but industrious and respected. His father was at one time a tanner, and subsequently a small farmer. Necessarily, therefore, his early education was limited.

"When a well-grown lad he was taken into the family of Mr. Joseph Woodbridge, of his native town, from whom he received some instruction in Latin and Greek, and with whom he afterward read law. In 1814 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced a few years with success in Stockbridge and Sheffield, Mass.

"His father though a moral was not a religious man, and it seems to have been only after he reached manhood that Mr. Byington became, as he expressed it, 'a subject of divine grace.' He then resolved to forsake the bar and devote himself to missionary life. With this object in view he entered the theological school at Andover, Mass., where he studied Hebrew and theology, and was licensed to preach, September, 1819. At this time he hoped to go to the Armenians in Turkey, but Providence had prepared for him another and an even more laborious field.

"For about a year he preached in various churches in Massachusetts, awaiting some opportunity for missionary labor. Toward the close of the summer of 1819 a company of twenty or twenty-five persons left Hampshire County, Mass., under the direction of the American Board of Missions, to go by land to the Choctaw Nation, then resident in Mississippi. They passed through Stockbridge in September, and were provided with a letter from the Board asking Mr. Byington to take charge of them and pilot them to their destination. He was ready at a few hours' notice.

"The company journeyed by land to Pittsburgh, where they procured flat-boats, and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi to a point near the mouth of the Yazobush River, whence a land journey of two hundred miles brought them to their destination.

"Thus commenced Mr. Byington's missionary life among the Choctaws. It continued for nearly fifty years, and resulted, with the blessing of Providence and the assistance of some devoted co-workers in the nation, especially the Rev. A. Wright and the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, in reviving the nation from drunkenness, ignorance, and immorality to sobriety, godliness, and civilization. There are no lives which in the eyes of the philanthropist are more worthy of admiration or more deserving of record than those of such men, who not only
Callaghan (S. M.), editor. See Indian Journal.

Campbell (John). On the origin of some American Indian tribes. By John Campbell. [Second article.]


Kadiak and Aleutian words compared with Cherokee-Chocotaw, p. 267.

— The affiliation of the Algonquin languages. By John Campbell, M. A.


Comparison of characteristic forms in Algonquin with the same in the neighboring families (Athabascan, Iroquois, Dacotah, and Chocotaw), pp. 45-50.

Issued separately, repaged, as follows:

— The Affiliation of the Algonquin Languages. By John Campbell, M. A., Professor of Church History, Presbyterian College, Montreal. [1879.]

No title-page: pp. 1-41, 8°.

Copies seen: 2.

MUSKHOGEAN LANGUAGES. 17

Byington (C.) — Continued.

rescue thousands of individuals from spiritual and physical degradation, but preserve with enlightened care the only memorials of whole nations.

"For throughout his missionary life Mr. Byington appreciated the value which a knowledge of the language and traditions of the Choctaws would have to scholars. From his arrival among them, therefore, he devoted as insidious labor to their language, with a view to comprehend its extremely difficult construction, and to render it available for the missionary and philological student. The first draft of his grammar was completed in 1834. It was written and re-written, until at the time of his death, which occurred at Belpre, Ohio, December 31, 1868, he was at work upon the seventh revision. This had proceeded as far as the close of Part I. This much, therefore, of the grammar is almost precisely as the author left it."

"Part II, commencing with the Article-Pronyms, I have arranged from the manuscripts of the fifth and sixth revisions, deposited in the library of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, by the family of the author."

"In undertaking this task I have throughout adhered closely to the language and arrangement of the original, even where a different nomenclature and an altered arrangement suggested themselves, as in better accordance with modern philological views. It is, I think, more proper to maintain strict fidelity to the forms chosen by so thorough a Choctaw scholar as the Rev. Mr. Byington, in the explanation of so difficult a tongue, than to run any risk of misrepresenting his views by adopting a more modern phrasology.

"Mr. Byington's own views of what he had accomplished deserve recording. In his diary, under date March 11, 1864 (his birthday), he writes:

"'The last year I revised the Choctaw Grammar, going over the ground twice. The last effort I hope is my best, and will be of use to learners of Choctaw and to Choctaw scholars in schools, but it needs further revision, and then to be well transcribed. I commit these efforts in my old age to the Lord. I have enjoyed these labours very much. The pleasure of happily resolving difficulties in these studies, and of success in the work is gratifying and reviving to the mind.'"

"In 1867 he wrote: 'This work can be much improved hereafter by other hands. It may be compared to the first survey and making of a road in a new country.'"

"In spite of these deficiencies, of which no doubt the author was more distinctly aware than any one else, his grammar remains one of the most valuable, original, and instructive of any ever written of an American language. It is the result of nigh half a century of concentrated study, and we may well doubt if ever again a person will be found who will combine the time, the opportunities, and the ability to make an equal analysis of the language."

"Mr. Byington also prepared a Choctaw dictionary, containing about 15,000 words, which remains in manuscript, in the possession of his family." — Brinton.

C.

Campbell (J.) — Continued.

— The unity of the human race, considered from an American standpoint.

In British and Foreign Evangelical Review, new series, No. 37, pp. 74-101, London, January, 1869, 8°. (Pilling.)

By a copious exhibition and comparison of grammatical and lexical forms, this article professes to discover in America two main families of speech, and to connect these with the Northern Asiatic and Malay Polynesian families, respectively. It abounds in words and sentences from, and remarks concerning, the Iroquois, Choctaw, Quiche, Algonquin, Creek, Kadiak, Tchuktchi, Cherokee, Dacotah, Molusk, Colbey, Cree, New England, Illinois, Penobscot, Menomonee, and Maya.

— Asiatic tribes in North America. By John Campbell, M. A.


Comparative vocabulary of the Cherokee-Choctaw and Peninsular languages, pp. 192-194.

Issued separately, repaged, as follows:
Campbell (J.) — Continued.
— Asiatic tribes in North America. By John Campbell, M. A., Professor of Church History, Presbyterian College, Montreal. [1884.]
Copies seen: Brinton, Powell.

— Etruria capta. By John Campbell, M. A.
A list of 32 words showing superficial affinities between the Japanese and Choctaw, pp. 189-190.—The same of Choctaw and Basque, p. 190.
Issued separately as follows:


Toronto: The Copp, Clark company (limited), printers, 167 & 169 Colborne street. 1886.
Half-title 1 l. title as above 1 l. text pp. 1-123, 8°.—Linguistics as above, pp. 46-48.
Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

Casey (Capt. J. C.) Hitchitee or Chell-o-kee dialect numeration.
Gives the numerals 1-29, 30, 40, etc., 100, 200, etc., 1000, as "spoken by several tribes of the great Muskokoe race."
"Chell-o-kee" is a Muskoki word meaning speaking in a foreign language, and the Hitchitee is recognized by the Muskokis as a foreign language.

— Vocabulary of the Muskogee or Creek.
About 300 words.

— and Waldron (—). A vocabulary of the Seminole language (English-Seminole), with some additions made by Lient. Waldron. (*)

Manuscript in possession of Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Conn., who has furnished me with title and note. Something was added by Frances Kidder, who obtained the original manuscript in Florida in 1851. Contains upwards of 900 words and phrases.

Castiglioni (Luigi). Viaggio negli Stati Uniti di doll' America Sottentriionale fatto negli anni 1785, 1786, e 1787

Castiglioni (L.) — Continued.
2 vols.: title 1 l. preface contents &c. pp. v-xii, text pp. 1-403; title 1 l. index pp. v-vi, text pp. 1-402, 3 folding tables, 8°.—Vocabulary of the Choctaw and Cerehoese (about 170 words each), vol. 1, pp. 259-260.
Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenaeum, British Museum, Congress.

Title and 7 other p. ll. pp. 1-145, maps and plates, sm. 8°. Vol. I all that was published.—Vocabulary in Deutsch, Chahtaischen, and Shorokchischen, pp. 322-328.
Copies seen: Congress.

Catalogue of one hundred and seventeen Indian Portraits, representing eighteen different tribes, accompanied by a few remarks on the character, &c. of most of them. | Price 12½ cents. | [1850?]
No imprint; pp. 1-24, 8°.—A list of prominent persons belonging to various American tribes, whose portraits were painted by King, of Washington, and copied by Iannu. The names of most of them are given, with the English signification. Among the people represented are the Muskogee or Creek, and the Choctaw.
Copies seen: Powell, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Catalogue of the library of George Brinley. See Trumbull (J. H.)

Catechism:
Choctaw | See Colbert (II.)
Choctaw | Shorter.
Choctaw | Wright (Alfred).
Creek | Longbridge (R. M.)
Creek | Longbridge (R. M.)
and Winslett (D.)
Catlin (George). Catalogue of Catlin's Indian gallery; of portraits, landscapes, manners and customs, costumes, &c. &c., collected during seven years' travel amongst thirty-eight different tribes, speaking different languages.

New York: Piercy & Reed, printers, 7 Theatre alley. 1837.

Title as above verso blank 1 l. pp. 3-36, 12°.—A list of prominent personages of different tribes, including a number of Muscogee, Choctaw, and Seminole, giving their names, with English meanings.

Copies seen: Harvard, Powell.

— Catalogue of Catlin's Indian gallery; of portraits, landscapes, manners and customs, costumes, &c. &c. Collected during seven years' travel amongst thirty-eight different tribes, speaking different languages.

New York: Piercy & Reed, printers, 7 Theatre alley. 1838.


— A descriptive catalogue of Catlin's Indian gallery; containing portraits, landscapes, costumes, &c. &c.; and representations of the manners and customs of the North American Indians. Collected and painted entirely by Mr. Catlin, during seven years' travel amongst 43 tribes, mostly speaking different languages. Exhibited for nearly three years, with great success, in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London. Admittance One Shilling.


Title 1 l. text pp. 3-48, 8°.—Linguistic contents as above.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Powell.

The descriptive catalogue is reprinted in the various editions of Catlin's Notes of eight years' travel and residence in Europe, for titles of which see below.

— Catalogue raisonné de la Galerie Indienne de Mr. Catlin, renfermant des portraits, des paysages, des costumes, etc., et des scènes de mœurs et coutumes des Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord. Collection entièrement faite et peinte par Mr. Catlin. Pendant un séjour de 8 ans parmi 48 tribus sauvages, parlant trente langues différentes, et formant une population d'un demi-million d'âmes.

[Paris:] 1845. Imprimerie de Wittersheim, Rue Monttourenéc, 8.

Title as above on cover, pp. 1-48, 8°.—Linguistic contents as above.

Copies seen: Powell.

Some copies of this date have title-page differing slightly from above. (Harvard.)

— A descriptive catalogue of Catlin's Indian collection, containing portraits, landscapes, costumes, &c., and representations of the manners and customs of the North American Indians. Collected and painted entirely by Mr. Catlin, during eight years' travel amongst forty-eight tribes, mostly speaking different languages. Also opinions of the press in England, France, and the United States.

London: published by the author, at his Indian collection, No. 6, Waterloo Place. 1848.

Title (reverse "London: printed by William Clove and Sons, Stamford Street") 1 l. pp. 3-92, 8°.—Proper names, with English significations, of the Muscogee, Choctaw, and Seminole, pp. 31-32.

Copies seen: Harvard, Powell.

— North and South American Indians. Catalogue descriptive and instructive of Catlin's Indian Cartoons. Portraits, types, and customs [sic]. 600 paintings in oil, with 29,000 full length figures: illustrating their various games, religious ceremonies, and other customs, and 27 canvas paintings of Lasalle's discoveries.


Abridged title on cover, title as above reverse blank 1 l. pp. 3-9, 8°.—Names of Creek, p. 21; Choctaw, p. 22; Seminole, pp. 22, 23.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Eames, Powell, Wisconsin Historical Society.

— The Catlin Indian collection, containing portraits, landscapes, costumes, &c., and representations of the manners and customs of the North American Indians. Presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Thomas Harrison, of Philadelphia, in 1879. A descriptive catalogue. By George Catlin, the artist.

Catlin (G.) — Continued.

Names of Muskogee persons, p. 81; Choctaw and Seminole, p. 82.
Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

--- Part V. The George Catlin Indian gallery in the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), with memoir and statistics. By Thomas Donaldson.

In Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution * * * July, 1883, part 2 (half-title 1 p., i-vii, 3-939), Washington, 1886, 8°.

Descriptive catalogue of Indian portraits (pp. 13-230), includes proper names, some with English signature, of the Muskogee, Choctaw and Seminole, pp. 210, 212, 215-217.

Issued separately, with title-page, as follows:

--- The George Catlin gallery in the U. S. National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), with memoir and statistics. By Thomas Donaldson. From the Smithsonian report for 1885.


Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. i-iii, illustrations pp. v-vii, text pp. 3-915, index pp. 917-939, 8°.
Copies seen: Pilling, Smithsonian Institution.

Issued also with the following title-page:

--- The George Catlin Indian gallery in the U. S. National Museum, (Smithsonian Institution.) with memoir and statistics. By Thomas Donaldson.


Title reverse blank 1 l. contents pp. i-iii, illustrations pp. v-vii, text pp. 3-915, index pp. 917-939, 8°.—Linguistics as above.
Copies seen: Lowdermilk.

--- Catlin's notes of eight years' travels and residence in Europe, with his North American Indian collection: with anecdotes and incidents of the travels and adventures of three different parties of American Indians whom he introduced to the courts of England, France, and Belgium. In two volumes octavo. Vol. I[-II]. With numerous illustrations.

New York: published by the author. To be had at all the bookstores. 1848.

2 vols.: pp. i-xvi, 1-296; i-xii, 1-336; plates, 8°.—Descriptive catalogue etc. as above, vol. 1, pp. 233-277.
Copies seen: Congress.


London: published by the author, at his Indian collection, No. 6, Waterloo Place. 1848.

2 vols.: pp. i-xvi, 1-296; i-xii, 1-336; plates, 8°.—Descriptive catalogue etc. vol. 1, pp. 248-296, containing proper names, with English meanings, in Muskogee, Choctaw, and Seminole, pp. 276, 277.

Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati, 1886 ext., No. 6322, price a half-morocco copy $4; Gagnon of Quebec, in 1888, No. 46, half-russia, $3.

Some copies, otherwise as above, have "Third edition" (Congress); and I have seen a copy of vol. 2 whose title, otherwise the same, has "Fourth edition" (Bureau of Ethnology).


London: published by the author, at his Indian collection, No. 6, Waterloo Place. 1852.

2 vols. 8°. A reprint of Notes of eight years'
Catlin (G.—Continued.
travel in Europe.—Descriptive catalogue etc. vol. 1, pp. 253-257, containing proper names in Muskogee, Choctaw, and Seminole, pp. 270-277.
George Catlin, painter, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1796; died in Jersey City, N. J., December 22, 1872. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., but after a few years’ practice went to Philadelphia and turned his attention to drawing and painting. As an artist he was entirely self-taught. In 1832 he went to the Far West and spent eight years among the Indians of Yellowstone River, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Florida, painting a unique series of Indian portraits and pictures, which attracted much attention on their exhibition both in this country and in Europe. Among these were 470 full-length portraits of a large number of pictures illustrative of Indian life and customs, most of which are now preserved in the National Museum, Washington. In 1852-57 Mr. Catlin traveled in South and Central America, after which he lived in Europe until 1871, when he returned to the United States. One hundred and twenty-six of his drawings illustrative of Indian life were at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876. He was the author of "Notes of Eight Years in Europe" (New York, 1847); "Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians" (London, 1857); "The Breath of Life, or Mal-Respiration" (New York, 1861); and "O-kee-pa: A Religious Ceremony, and other Customs of the Mandana" (London, 1867).—Appleton’s Cyclop. of Am. Riey.

Cesvs Klist estomen [Muskoki]. See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Land (J. H.)

Cesvs Klist * * Maro coyte * * * Muskokee. See Loughridge (R. M.)

Cesvs oh vyares * * * Creek. See Perryman (T. W.) and Robertson (A. E. W.)

Chahta uhmannak. See Byington (C.)

Chahta holissou. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Chahta holissou a tukla * * * Chahta. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Chahta holissou ai isht. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Chahta holissou im annapuli. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Chahta j kana. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Chahta ikhanauchi. See Wright (A.) and Williams (I. S.)

Chahta leksikon. See Wright (Allen)

Chahta na-holitina * * * See Wright (Alfred)

Chahta vha isht. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Chahta yakni. See Wright (Alfred)


2 ill. 8°; half-title as above, reverse Catawba-Siokan vocabulary; recto 2d leaf Catawba and Choctaw-Muskogee vocabulary, verso blank.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

—The affinities of the Muskogee with the Iroquois tongues.

Manuscript 4 pp. in possession of its author. Contains comparative vocabularies of Muskogee and Seneca. A copy of the chief portions has been furnished the Bureau of Ethnology.

Chamberlayne (Joannes) [and Wilkins (D.)], editors. Oratio dominica in diversas omnium feri gentium linguis versa et propria exsyyque lingvae characteribus expressa, Una cum Dissertationibus nonnullis de Linguarum Origin, varisque iaparum permutationibus. Editore Joanne Chamberlaynio Anglo-Britannio, Regiae Societatís Londinensis & Berolinensis Sacio. [Vignette.]

Amsterdam, Typis Guilielmi & Davidis Goerei, MDCCXV [1715].


"Appendix continens quattor præcipuas voces in Oratiōnibus Dominicus occurrentes . . . ex Americanis," viz.: paier, malem, terra, panis, including Greek and Choctaw, follows p. 94.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Lenox, Watkinson.

At the Murphy sale a copy, No. 537, brought 90 cents.

Charity (Logan). [A letter in the Choctaw language.]


Occupies two-thirds of a column.

Charter of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Central Railroad Company. See Pomero (J. M.)
Charter of the Choctaw and Chickasaw 35th Parallel Railroad Company. See Pomeroy (J. M.)


Paris et Londres, chez Colburn, librairie, New Burlington street. 1828.

Copies seen: Congress.

— Travels in America and Italy, by Viscount de Chateaubriand, author of Atala, Travels in Greece and Palestine, The Beauties of Christianity, &c. In two volumes. [Vol. II-[II].]


— Envois complets de M. le Vicomte de Chateaubriand, membre de l'Académie française. Tome premier [-trente-sixième].

Paris: Pourrat frères, éditeurs, M. DCCC.XXXVII-[M.DCCC.XL] [1836-1840].


Paris: Pourrat frères, éditeurs, M. DCCC.XXXVIII [1838].

Copies seen: Congress. There is an edition: Paris, 1830-1861, 12 vols. 8°. (*)

Chateaubriand illustré. Voyages en Italie et en Amérique.

Lagny—Imprimerie de Vialat et Cie. [1850?] (*)

Chateaubriand (F. A. de) — Continued.

No title-page, illustrated heading only; pp. 1-112, folio. Imprint at bottom of p. 1.—Languages indiennes, pp. 72-75.

Title furnished by Mr. W. Eames from copy in the Lenox Library.

— Voyages en Amérique et en Italie, etc. par M. De Chateaubriand avec des gravures.

Paris: Bernardin-Béchet, Libraire 31, Quai des Augustins [1865.] Printed cover, half-title 1 l. pp. 1-380, 8°.—Languages indiennes, pp. 138-144.

Copies seen: Bancroft.

— Atala, René, les Abencéragues, suivis du voyage en Amérique, par M. le vicomte de Chateaubriand.

Paris: Librairie de Firmin Didot frères, imprimeurs de l'Institut, rue Jacob, 56. 1850.

Copies seen: Lenox, National Museum.

— Atala, René, les Abencéragues, suivis du voyage en Amérique, par M. le vicomte de Chateaubriand.


Copies seen: Shea.

François Auguste, vicomte de Chateaubriand, French statesman, born in St. Malo in September, 1768; died in Paris July 4, 1848. He sprang from a noble family of Brittany, and received his education at the colleges of Dole and Rennes. He was destined for the church, but preferred the army, and received a commission as second lieutenant in 1785. His first production, an idyllic poem, "L'amour de la campagne," revealed nothing of the genius he afterward manifested. He had no sympathy with the revolutionary movements in Paris, and in the spring of 1791 embarked for the United States, ostensibly in search of the Northwest passage. In Philadelphia he dined with Washington, and when the President alluded to the obstacles in the way of a polar expedition, the young traveler said: "Sir, it is less difficult than to create a nation, as you have done." Chateaubriand then visited New York, Boston, and Albany, and went among the Indian tribes, living with them, and exploring the country bordering on the great lakes. He afterward traveled through Florida, and spent some time among the Natchez. These wanderings among the savages, the strange beauties of the American Continent, the size of its rivers, the solitude of its forests, made a powerful impression upon his imagination. Hear-
Chateaubriand (F. A. de) — Continued.

ing of the sight and arrest of Louis XVI, he returned to France, but, finding that he could not benefit the royal cause, joined the emigrants at Coblenz, and afterward enlisted in a company that followed the Prussian army in their invasion of France. He was wounded and left for dead near Thionville, taken to Jersey by a charitable person, and from 1793 till 1800 was an exile in England, where he was reduced to extreme poverty. He was converted from materialism by the dying appeal of his mother, and in 1798 began to compose his “Genie du Christianisme.” He returned to France under an assumed name and completed this work, publishing it in 1802. The romance of “Atala,” a picture of life among the American aborigines, which was incorporated in this work, had previously appeared in the “Mercure de France” in 1801, and attracted much attention. His work gained him a diplomatic appointment from Bonaparte; but after the execution of the Duc d’Enghien he resigned it, and afterward bitterly assaulted the Emperor. Chateaubriand’s political career was somewhat wayward. He called himself a “Bourbonist from a point of honor, a royalist by reason, a republican by taste and disposition.” He had published a political pamphlet entitled “De Bonaparte et des Bourbons” (1814), which did good service in the king’s cause, and after the restoration he became minister of State and a peer of France. Forfearing the royal favor, he lost his office, but, becoming reconciled, he was minister to Berlin in 1820, to London in 1822, and, as a member of the Congress of Verona, was instrumental in bringing about the French expedition to Spain. On his return he was made minister of foreign affairs. Throughout this time he remained a royalist, till on being dismissed from office by the prime minister de Villete, in 1824, he joined the liberals. He made himself popular by advocating Greek independence, but after 1830 ceased to be active in politics and gave himself up to literary pursuits. Among his numerous works, besides those already noticed, are “Les Martyrs” (1809); “Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem,” notes of his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt (1811); “Etudes, sur discours historiques,” an introduction to a history of France on a gigantic plan (1831); “Essai sur la littérature anglaise;” and “Mémoires d’entretien avec la France,” an autobiography (12 vols., 1799–1850); New Ed., illustrated, 8 vols., 1856; 6 vols., 1861; German translation, 2d ed., Jena, 1832. This work he sold in advance in 1830, and lived on an annuity secured by the proceeds. His life was spent in retirement, the drawing-room of his friend, Mme. Becanier, being almost the only place he visited. There he could be seen every evening among the élite of the literary world. But a profound melancholy clouded his latter years. Most of his works have been translated into the English, German, and other languages.

The complete and separate editions are numer-

Chishowa (Chicotaw). See Williams (L. S.)

Chishowa wяташа [Chicotaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Chikasha okla. See Wright (Allen).

Chikasaw:

Adjectives See Gatschet (A. S.)

Constitution Wright (Allen).

General discussion McIntosh (J.)

General discussion Schermerhorn (J. F.)

Gentes Morgan (L. H.)

Grammatic comments Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)

Grammatic comments Featherman (A.)

Grammatic comments Gatschet (A. S.)

Laws Wright (Allen).

Numerals Gatschet (A. S.)

Numerals Iiaine (E. M.)

Numerals James (F.)

Numerals Jarvis (S. F.)

Relationships Copeland (C. C.)

Relationships Gatschet (A. S.)

Text Kilbat (J. H.)

Text Pomerey (J. M.)

Text Treaty.

Treaty Treaty.

Vocabulary Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)

Vocabulary Barton (B. S.)

Vocabulary Gallatin (A.)

Vocabulary Gatschet (A. S.)

Vocabulary Gibbs (G.)

Vocabulary Hale (H.)

Vocabulary Hawkins (B.)

Vocabulary Robertson (A. E. W.)

Vocabulary Smith (D.)

Words Adair (J.)

Words Gatschet (A. S.)

Words London (A.)

Words Pickett (A. J.)

Words Smet (P. J. de.)

Words Vater (J. S.)

Child’s "book on the creation * * * Chahta. See Williams (L. S.)

Child’s book on the soul * * * Choc-taw. See Williams (L. S.)

Chisvis Kilaist Chishowa [Chicotaw]. See Williams (L. S.)
Chitokaka i nitak [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Choctaw. Vocabulary Chactas, En Anglais [sic for Français] Choctaw. (*)

Manuscript in the Lenox Library, New York City; 2 leaves, 4*; containing 3 pages written in double columns, each column containing the French before the Indian. About 119 words in alphabetical order, followed by numerals 1-290, and a few sentences. Apparently written about the year 1800, in a plain handwriting. Title from Mr. Wilhelforice Eames.

I have seen what is apparently a copy of the above vocabulary, as follows:


Manuscript in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa. It forms No. L of a collection made by Mr. Duponceau, and is recorded in a folio account-book, of which it occupies pp. 156-158. It is without date or name of author. Alphabetically arranged by French words, in four columns to the page—two of French and two of Choctaw—and contains about one hundred and sixty words.

The vocabulary is again copied on pp. 163-165 (No. LIII of the collection) of the same book.

A closing note says: "Je n'ai jamais rien pu comprendre à leurs verbes, à cause de leur trop irrégularités," &c.

Choctaw. Vocabulary of the Choctaw language.

Manuscript, 5 pp. 8°, 180 words, in the library of Dr. J. G. Shea, Elizabeth, N. J.

Choctaw:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertisement</th>
<th>See Indian Champion.</th>
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Bible:

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Choctaw — Continued.

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Chocotaw teacher. See Wright (A.) and Williams (L. S.)


No title-page; pp. 1-50, 8°.—Vocabulary of the Sauke and Musquawke Indian tongue, pp. 11-16, 46-48, 50.

Copies seen: Congress, Wisconsin Historical Society. The copy in the Library of Congress is minus the first sixteen pages.


Printed cover, title 11. pp. iii-viii, 1-260, 1-42, 8°.—Indian languages, pp. 232-254, contains a number of titles in Muskhogean languages.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling.


Printed cover, title as above reverse blank 11. pp. iii-vii, 1-260, 1-51, 8°.—Titles of books relating to Indians and archaeology, pp. 236-251; to Indian languages (including a number of Muskhogean titles), pp. 254-257.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames.

I have seen copies of this house's catalogue for the years 1872, 1873, 1876, 1878, and 1879, and understand that there were issues for 1869, 1871, 1877, and 1887. In several of them works relating to the Indian languages are grouped under the heading "Indians and American antiquities."

Coachman (Charles). See Gatschet (A. S.)

Cobb (L. W.) [A letter in the Chocotaw language.]

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 6, no. 47, p. 6, Muskoge, Ind. T. July 28, 1888, folio.

Headed "From Atoka," occupies a column of the paper, and signed with the above name.

Colkov enlyvteceskv * * * vpastel Pal Kyveurlvke * * * Muskokee. See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Colkov mokusavpvlke vtekat [Muskoki]. See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Colkov vpastel Pal Helepuvlke * * * Muskokee. See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Colkov vpastel Pal Kelesvlke * * * Muskokee. See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Colkov vpastel Pal Lomvvlke * * * Muskokee. See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Colbert (Rev. George). Sprinkling, translated into Chocotaw language.


Passages of scripture bearing on the subject of baptism; heading as above.

Continued as follows:

—— Na bpistsno George Mula vt isht ne nunupohole tok.


In the Chocotaw language. The above heading is taken from the November number of the paper, wherein appears the note: "Continued from Sept. number." The portion in the September number begins abruptly, without heading, and ends in the same manner, but the numerical subdivisions of the two portions enable one, though unfamiliar with the language, to identify it as the complement of the November portion. The latter is signed "George Colbert, Translator."

[Colbert (Rev. Humphrey).] Klaist im okha himita alheha, na i ponaklo.


Bible questions and answers, in Chocotaw; four columns of the paper.

Collins (Judson Dwight). See Gatschet (A. S.)

[Connelly (Rev. James Martin).] The "Pater Noster" written by | Students of the Propaganda (Rome) in their various tongues | Collection made by | Rev. J. M. C[onnelly].] Rome, 1883-84.

Manuscript, 62 II. 8°, bound, in the library of Rev. Jacob A. Walter, Washington, D. C. The above titulus matter appears on l. 3, where an index to the versions also begins, ending on l. 6. The versions, 55 in all, occupy the rectos of ll. 7-81. On the recto of l. 1 is the following dedication: "To Rev. Jacob A. Walter with the Affective Regards of the Collector."—The Lord's Prayer in the Mexican lan.
Pike Perrynian

Congress, in American tho with

(No. 1580)

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January

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And

of

Creek

Choctaw

Miiskoki

Hitchiti

Kov.

59.

Published

1831,

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in

1815,

in

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Hawkins (B.)
Newcomb (H.)
Pickett (A. J.)
Sewan (C.)

See, also, Muskoki.

Creek — Continued.

Davis (John). See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.).
— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.).
— and Lykins (J.) Hecat oponakahera | Cane | cocacetast, | momen | mata
oponakah | Cane Tiyet Cane Tikan Liken,| tepake | Maskoko ponaka | cocacetast.

Shawano Baptism Mission, Ind. Ter.
J. Mecker, Printer, 1835.

Literal translation: This word good John wrote, and that word John Davis, Jonathan
Lykins together Maskoko language wrote in.

Pp. 1-190, 24°.—John xxi, 24, end:—p. 187.—
Matt. iii, 13-16, 27; Mark xv, 15-18, p. 189.—
Hymn, p. 190.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners.

John Davis, a full-blood Creek, was born in the "Old Nation." In the war of 1812, when a boy, he was taken prisoner, and was raised by a white man. He emigrated from Alabama in 1829, and was educated at the "Union Mission" after coming to the Indian Territory. He had good talents, and in early manhood became a valuable helper to the missionaries as interpreter and speaker in public meetings. He was an active worker in 1839, and died about ten years later. Two daughters survived him, who were educated in the Presbyterian boarding-school, one of whom, Susan, wife of John McIntosh, still lives, and she and her husband being near neighbors to Tullahomassie, they have often

D.

Davis (J.) and Lykins (J.)—Continued, given me valuable help in my Creek work.—Mrs. Robertson.

Majesty's Surveyor-General | for the southern district of North America. | Now First Printed.

Wornstoe. | MDCCCXLIX [1849].

Pp. 1-55, 11 large 4°. Printed privately for the editor (George Wytherley-Jones). The impression was limited to forty-nine copies.—List of Cherokee Indian towns in the Province of Georgia, p. 54.—List of Creek Indian towns in the Province of Georgia, pp. 54-55.


Déféré, Choctaw. See Byington (C.)

Dickerson (J. H.). [Three passages of Scripture in the Choctaw language.]


No heading; signed with the above name. The passages are 1st Col. iv, 40; 1st Col. ix, 11 and 14; and Luke 5, 7.

[Three passages of Scripture in the Choctaw language.]

Dickerson (J. H.) — Continued.

For speeches counsellors, Wright Byington John with the and likewise a
Illustrated Indians Religion |
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London 37, ilusoum, No. 5115, as
As
German Wright 1823; No. 328, 6 fr. Clarke, 1880, No. 5115, prices a copy 8§, and Dufossé, 1847 catalogue, No. 25675, 15 fr.

Emmanuel Henri Dieudonné Domenech, French author, born in Lyons, France, November 1, 1825; died in France in June, 1886. He be-
came a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, and was sent as a missionary to Texas and Mexico. During Maximilian's residence in America, Domenech acted as private chaplain to the emperor, and he was also second to the French army during its occupation of Mexico. On his return to France he was made honorary canon of Montpellier. His "Manuscrit picto-
graphique Américain, précédé d'une notice sur l'Idiographie des Peaux Rouges" (1890), was published by the French government, with a facsimile of a manuscript in the Library of the Paris arsenal, relating, as he claimed, to the American Indians; but the German orientalist, Julius Petzoholdt, declared that it consisted only of scribbling and incoherent illustrations of a
classical German dialect. Domenech maintained the authenticity of the manuscript in a pamphlet entitled "La vérité sur le livre des sauvages" (1881), which drew forth a reply from Petzoholdt, translated into French under the title of "Le livre des sauvages au point de vue de la

Domenech (E. H. 1.) — Continued. civilisation Française" (Brussels, 1861). He has also published "Journal d'un missionnaire au Texas et au Mexique" (1857); "Voyage dans les solitudes Américaines, le Minnesota" (1858); "Voyage pittoresque dans les grands déserts du Nouveau monde" (1861); "Les Gorges du Diable, voyage en Islande" (1854); "Lé-
gendes islandaises" (1865); "Le Mexique tel qu'il est" (1867); and "Histoire du Mexique, Juarez et Maximilien, correspondances indi-
dites" (1868). The historical accuracy of the last-named work has been questioned by sev-
eral writers, including General Prim. Dom-
enech also published "Quand j'étais journali-
este" (1869); "Histoire de la campagne de 1870—71 et de la deuxième ambulance de la presse Française" (1871); and "L'écriture syl-
labique (Maya) dans le Yucatan d'après les découvertes de l'Abbé Brassier de Bourbourg" (1883); and during the latter part of his life he produced also several works pertaining to reli-
gion and ancient history. —Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Hist.

Donaldson (Thomas). See Catlin (G.)

Dorsey: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the possession of Rev. J. O. Dorsey, Washington, D. C.

Drake (Samuel Gardner). Biography and history of the Indians of North America. From its first discovery to the present time; comprising details in the lives of all the most distinguished chiefs and counsellors, exploits of war-
riors, and the celebrated speeches of their orators; also, a history of their wars, massacres and depredations, as well as the wrongs and sufferings which the Europeans and their descendants have done them; with an account of their Antiquities, Manners and Customs, Religion and Laws; likewise exhibiting an analysis of the most dis-
tinguished, as well as absurd authors, who have written upon the great question of the first peopling of America. [Monogram and six lines quotation.] By Samuel G. Drake. [Fifth Edition, With large Additions and Corrections, and numerous Engravings.]

Boston: | Antiquarian Institute, 56 Cornhill, | 1836.

1 p. l. pp. i-xii, 1, 48, 1, 120, 1-144, 1-36, 1-168, 8°.—Numerals 1-10 in Choctaw, book 4, p. 24. Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Con-
gress.

A copy is priced by Quaritch, No. 11963, 10s.
and again, No. 29011, 7s. 6d. At the Marph
Drake (S. G.) — Continued.

sale, No. 631, a copy, "calf extra, gilt edges, with portrait of Mr. Drake inserted," brought $3.75.

Some copies are dated 1837. (Astor.) The "Seventh edition," "1837," has title-page otherwise similar to the above. (Astor, Congress.) The earlier editions of this work do not contain the above linguistics.

— The [book of the Indians; or, biographical and historical of the Indians of North America, from its first discovery to the year 1841. [Nine lines quotations.] By Samuel G. Drake. Fellow [i.e., two lines]. Eighth edition, with large Additions and Corrections.

Boston: | Antiquarian Bookstore, 56 Cornhill. | M. DCCC.XLI [1841].

Pp. i-xii, 1-120, 1-156, 1-200, and index, pp. 1-16, 8°.—Linguistics as in fifth edition, supra.

Copies seen: | Boston Athenaeum, British Museum, Congress.

According to Sabin's Dictionary, No. 20688, there was a ninth edition, Boston, 1845, 748 pp. 8°, and a tenth edition, Boston MDCCCXL [VIII, 8°.


Boston: | Benjamin B. Mussey & Co. | M. DCCC.LI [1851].


Copies seen: | British Museum, Eames, Massachusetts Historical Society, Wisconsin Historical Society.


Title seen: | British Museum. | Three volumes.

According to Sabin's Dictionary, No. 29980, there is an edition with the imprint: Boston, Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, 1857; and another: Boston, 1858.

— The Aboriginal Races of North America; comprising Biographical Sketches of Eminent Individuals, and an Historical Account of the Different Tribes, from the First Discovery of the Continent to the Present Period, with a Dissertation on their Origin, Antiquities, Manners and Customs, Illustrative Narratives and Anecdotes, and a copious analytical index. By Samuel G. Drake. Fifteenth Edition, revised, with valuable additions, by J. W. O'Neill. Illustrated with Numerous Colored Steel-plate Engravings. [Quotation, six lines.]

Philadelphia: | Charles Desilver, | No. 714 Chestnut Street. | 1860.

Pp. 1-736, 8°. This is the Biography of the Indians, with a new title-page and some additions.—Linguistics as above, p. 364.

Copies seen: | Astor, Bancroft.

— The | Aboriginal races of North America; comprising biographical sketches of eminent individuals, and an historical account of the different tribes, from the first discovery of the continent to the present period, with a dissertation on their origin, antiquities, manners and customs, illustrative narratives and anecdotes, and a copious analytical index. By Samuel G. Drake. Fifteenth edition, revised, with valuable additions, by Prof. H. L. Williams. [Quotation, six lines.]

New York: | Hurst & company, publishers. | 122 Nassau Street. | [1862.]

Pp. 1-767, 8°.—Choctaw numerals 1-10 p. 364.—Comparative vocabulary of the Seminole and Mikasuki tongues (from B. Smith), pp. 763-767.


Clarke, 1888, No. 6377, prices a copy $3.

Drennen (John). Numerals of the Choctaw language.


Numerals 1-1,000,000,600.

[Dukes (Joseph).] The history of Joseph and his brethren. In the Choctaw language.


Pp. 1-48, 24°. Verso of title-page says: "This little tract is indebted for its existence to Mr. Joseph Dukes, a native interpreter."

Copies seen: | American Board of Commissioners, American Tract Society, Boston Athenaeum.

I have seen mention of a reprint of 1836.
Dukes (J.) — Continued.
— See Byington (C.)
— See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)
— See Wright (II. B.) and Dukes (J.)

Captain Joseph Dukes was born in the Choctaw nation, in what is now the State of Mississippi, in 1811. His parents were half-breed Choctaw Indians. He was educated in one of the early mission schools, at Mayhew, where he made such progress that he often acted as interpreter for Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, the pioneer missionary, who never learned the language. After the sale of the country, he remained in Mississippi some years, helping Mr. Byington prepare a grammar and dictionary of the language. In preparing the latter, he took an English dictionary, and made definitions of all the words in Choctaw. Mr. Byington revised it. When I made his acquaintance, in 1851 or 1852, he was preaching under the direction of the Rev. Alfred Wright, at Wheelock, and in the region around, and also assisting Mr. Wright in translating the Old Testament. When I succeeded Mr. Wright, in 1853, he taught me Choctaw and aided me in

Dukes (J.) — Continued.

translation in addition to his preaching. I think that the first draft of the whole of the Old Testament, from Genesis to 2 Kings, as well as of the Psalms, was made by him; probably also some portions of the New Testament. He died in 1861.—*Edwards*.

Dunbar: This word following a title or included within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. John B. Dunbar, Bloomfield, N. J.

Duncan (Prof. David). American Races. | Compiled and abstracted by | Professor Duncan, M. A.
Forms Part 6 of Spencer (II.), Descriptive Sociology, London, 1878, folio.
Comments on language, with examples of the Creek, pp. 49-12.
Copies seen: Congress.
Some copies have the imprint: New York, D. Appleton & Co. [n. d.] (Powell.)

Dwight (Rev. J. E.). See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

E.

Edwards (J.) — Continued.
[---] The book of the Psalms, translated into the Choctaw language. | Atloa Inlissio | tushowet | Chahta annumpah tuba hoke.

Title verse blank 1 l. text in the Choctaw language pp. 3-192, 12. In a letter to me, Mr. Edwards says: “I began the translation of the Psalms about thirty years ago, but found the difficulty of the Hebrew tenses so great that I failed at that time to make a satisfactory translation. I found it necessary to know just why one of the Hebrew tenses was used instead of another, in order to give the right expression in Choctaw. Failing to find this, I failed in the translation, notwithstanding the spare time of some four years was spent upon it. At the same time, in the close study of the Choctaw and Hebrew together, I found analogies in the former which to my mind were very suggestive as to this supreme difficulty of the latter. Some nine or ten years since, I gave myself to special study of the Hebrew, with a view to developing and applying the ideas thus suggested so far as they are applicable to the Choctaw. To my mind I have in large measure solved the difficulty, and so was able, with the help of several Choctaws, to make what I think is at least a fair translation.

Eames: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, New York City.


Title verse blank 1 l. half-title reverse blank 1 l. text in the Choctaw language pp. 291-339, 12. Appended to Wright (A.), First and second books of Samuel.
Copies seen: Powell.
A later edition as follows: .

[---] The second book of Kings, translated into the Choctaw language. Mjko rlchla’ isht annumpa atukla ket | toshowet | Chalta’ annumpa toba hoke.

Title reverse blank 1 l. half-title reverse blank 1 l. text in the Choctaw language pp. 291-339, 12.
Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.
Edwards (J.) — Continued.

Copies seen: Filling, Powell.

Several chapters from this work have been republished as follows:

— Atcloa hulissó hoke.
  In Indian Missionary, vol. 3, no. 7, p. 5, no. 8, p. 5, no. 9, p. 3, no. 12, p. 5; vol. 4, no. 6, p. 7; Atoka, Ind. T. July, August, September, December, 1857; June, 1888; 4°.
  Chapters 1-10, 23, 24, 121 of the book of Psalms in the Choctaw language; heading as above.

[——] [Two lines quotation.] Yvmmak bano? [1888.]

Translation: Is that all?

No title-page, heading as above, pp. 1-8, 10.

A tract entirely in the Choctaw language. Note at end: "This tract is donated to the Choctaws by the First Baptist Church, Cleveland [sic], Ohio."

Copies seen: Filling, Powell.

— [Grammar of the Choctaw language. 1857.] (*)

Manuscript, 162 pp. folio; unbound.

The author writes me concerning this manuscript as follows: "Under Orthography I discuss letters and sounds, syllables, accent, defects of the alphabet, and defects in its use. Under Etymology I classify as 1) Significant words, including (1) words representing (A) some existence, (a) nouns, (b) pronouns, (B) some action, state, or quality, (a) verbs; (2) Words qualifying (a) nouns, adjectives, (b) verbs and adjectives, adverbs; (3) Words expressing simply feeling, (a) interjections. (II) Words which define significant words and show the relation between them—particles, including (a) prepositions, (b) article-conjunctions. I treat them in the following order: Personal pronouns, verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, interjections, prepositions, article-conjunctions and other pronouns. I am not yet [January, 1887] through the last head. I prepared the work in somewhat this form before the war, and since my return have re-written and extended it. For help I am more indebted to my old interpreters, Capt. Noel Gardner and Capt. Joseph Dukes, and to the late Rev. Allen Wright, than to any others." 

— [Some analogies in the Choctaw which throw light on the use of the tenses in Hebrew. 1857.] (*)

Manuscript of about 74 folio pages. Concerning it the author writes me: "One result of the difficulty I met with in translating the Psalms [see note under that title] was the embodiment of my notions, in part, in a paper I recently sent to Professor Whitney, which I entitled as above. It amounts to a new theory of the use of the tenses."

Edwards (J.) — Continued.

— The Choctaws, their origin, language, manners, customs, &c. 1857. (*)

Manuscript—a lecture, in possession of its author, concerning which Mr. Edwards in a later letter says: "It opens with a salutation in English, followed with the same in Chahta, and with some brief remarks on some of the most prominent features of the language."


In Morgan (L.H.), Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family, pp. 293-382, line 28, Washington, 1871, 4°.

Mr. Edwards was born at Bath, Steuben County, New York, January 21, 1828; was graduated from the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1848; completed the course in Princeton Theological Seminary in 1851, and went to Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation, the same year as a missionary teacher of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; removed to Wheelock, under the American Board of Foreign Missions, in 1853; on their abandonment of the mission, in 1859, returned to the Presbyterian Board. Compelled to leave by the outbreak of the war in 1861, in 1862 he went to California. After a residence there of twenty one years, he returned to the Choctaws in March, 1883, under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, being at Atoka, Ind. T. one and one-half years, and then returning to Wheelock, which has since been his home.

Ellett (Kate Lois). See Murrow (K.L.)

Emerson (Ellen Russell). Indian myths or | or legends, traditions, and symbols of the aborigines of America | Compared with Those of Other Countries | including Hindostan, Egypt, Persia, | Assyria, and China | by | Ellen Russell Emerson | Illustrated | [Monogram.] | Boston | James R. Osgood and Company | 1884

Frontispiece 1 b. title 11, preface pp. iii-vi, contents pp. vii-xvii, text pp. 1-677, 8°.—Choctaw numbers 1-10, p. 278.

Copies seen: Congress.

Epistle of James ** Choctaw. See Wright (Alfred).

Epistles of John ** Chahta. See Wright (Alfred).

Explanation of the ten commandments [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)
MUSKHOGEAN LANGUAGES.

F.

Fauvel-Gouraud (François). Practical Cosmophonography; | a System of Writing and Printing all the Principal Languages, with their exact Pronunciation, | by means of an original Universal Phonetic Alphabet, | Based upon Philological Principles, and representing Analogically all the Component Elements of the Human Voice, as they occur in | Different Tongues and Dialects; | and applicable to daily use in all the branches of business and learning; | Illustrated by Numerous Plates, | Explanatory of the Calligraphic, Stenographic, and Typo-Phonographic | Adaptations of the System; | with specimens of | The Lord's Prayer, in | One Hundred Languages; | to which is prefixed, | a General Introduction, | elucidating the origin and progress of language, writing, stenography, phonography, | etc., etc., etc. | By | Francis Fauvel-Gouraud, D. E. S. | of the Royal University of France. | New York: | J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall. | 1850.
1 p. l. pp. 1-186, 1 l. plates 1-21 and A-T, 8?—The Lord's Prayer in Choctaw, plate 14, No. 59.
Copies seen: Astor, British Museum.

London: | Trubner & co., Ludgate Hill. | 1855[1-1889]. | (All rights reserved.)
3 vols. 8?.—The Mobilians, vol. 3, pp. 151-168, contains a brief discussion of the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw, chiefly with regard to grammar, and on p. 156 a few Creek words.
Copies seen: Congress.

Field (Thomas Warren). An essay towards an Indian bibliography. | Being a catalogue of books, relating to the history, antiquities, languages, customs, religion, wars, literature, and origin of the American Indians, in the library of Thomas W. Field. | With bibliographical and historical notes, MUSK—3

Field (T. W.)—Continued.
and synopses of the contents of some of the works least known.
New York: | Scribner, Armstrong, and co. | 1873.
Titles above verso to printers 11. preface pp. iii-iv, text pp. 1-430, 8?—Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.
Titles and descriptions of works in Muskogean languages passim.
—Catalogue of the library belonging to Mr. Thomas W. Field.| To be sold at auction, | by Bangs, Merwin & co., | May 24th, 1875, and following days.
New York: | 1875.
Printed cover, title as above verso blank 1 l. notice etc. pp. iii-viii, text pp. 1-376, list of prices pp. 377-390, supplement pp. 1-59, 8?.
Compiled by Joseph Sabin, mainly from Mr. Field's Essay. | Contains titles of a number of works in the Muskogean languages.
Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

Fife (Pollie). See Robertson (A. E. W.)
First and second books of Samuel * Choctaw. See Wright (Alfred).  
First three chapters of the Revelation of John * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)
Fiak (Rev. Pliny). See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Fitch (Dr. Asa). Names of insects in the languages of several tribes of American Indians (Lenape or St. Francis dialect, Muskokke, He-che-ta, Yu-che, etc.). Followed by: Muskokke Indian words (from Fleming's Muskokke Assistant).
Manuscript, 4 pp., 8?, in possession of Mr. John B. Dimar, Bloomfield, N. J.
Asa Fitch was born at Fitch's Point, N. Y. February 24, 1839, and died April 8, 1879. He was at first an agriculturist and country physician, but relinquished medical practice in 1838 to devote his time to scientific agriculture and the study of natural history. He was made New York State Entomologist in 1854, and for many years published annual reports on insects injurious to vegetation.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Lit.

[Fleming (Rev. John).] The Muskoki Inyinatisv. | Muskokke (Creek) Assistant. | [Picture.]
Fleming (J.) — Continued.


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, American Tract Society, Trumbull.


— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)

See Robertson (A. E. W.) and Winslett (D.)

Mr. Fleming was born in 1806 in eastern Pennsylvania. He received his collegiate education at Jefferson College, and his theological at Princeton. Licensed to preach by the Huntington Presbytery October 15, 1822, he set out for the Creek nation, and on Christmas day of that year landed from a small steamboat at Fort

Fleming (J.) — Continued.

Gibson. He has spent the remainder of his life on the frontier among the Indians and new settlements of the West.

He writes me as follows concerning his linguistic work:

Ah, Neeh, November 5, 1888.

Dear Sir: I entered upon my work among the Creeks December 25, 1832, which, in my fifth year, was brought suddenly and unexpectedly to a termination through causes over which I had no control. It was sudden expulsion on the charge of abolition—that I was seeking the liberation of the few slaves who were within the bounds of the territory. The charge was utterly without foundation, but the agent gave credence to the charge and ordered me out. As I said, I entered on my work there on the 25th of December, 1832. I was under appointment from the A. B. of F. Missions in Boston, and was the pioneer missionary, or the first ever especially designated to the Muskogee nation. The acquisition of their language was the first work that engaged my attention. Securing a young man who was familiar with the English, I had to construct an alphabet in which I could reduce the language to writing, as it had never been as yet a written language. In this I was greatly aided by the adoption, to a great extent, of Pickering's system, and I am sorry that it was not subsequently retained by those who have followed me in that mission work. The Muskogee language is not a difficult language to acquire. It is remarkably regular in the construction of its verbs, and having secured the root of the verb, it can be run with ease through its persons, moods, and tenses.

I was enamored with the language, and to secure its speedy acquisition separated myself from my family days and weeks at a time, living in families where I heard only their own language among themselves. To construct an elementary book of short words and simple sentences, to meet the necessities of our little school, was my first effort at book-making.

To furnish hymns in their own language for use in our Sabbath services was among my earliest efforts to meet the wants of the people. I had in this work an excellent assistant in the person of James Perryman, at the time a member of my church. He was not a full-blood Indian, but was an earnest and faithful worker in the elevation of his people. In addition to the goodly number of hymns which I secured, I wrote a short essay on creation and the redemption of the world by Christ; and this with the hymns formed one book. The manuscript of my elementary book was now ready for publication, and I sent all to Boston, where they were printed—in how large an edition I can not now say—and duly returned to me at my mission in the Indian Territory.

It was very soon after the return of my printed works from Boston that the calamity to which I have referred in the beginning of this short sketch of my mission life among the
Soudeni geometrical trait Americanisclien About, so of welcher nebst * iu of Sprachen das Folsom Folsom Folsom America. Atoka, know to but anumiia first tabulation Crocks the taw which could, aud with evaluation "gospel years Tennessee, mission, woman. When Grammatic la I

The American language chiefly treated of is the Choctaw.

This is not a full memoir, but a résumé presented to the congress by Mr. Prosper Mullendorff.

Four gospels * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

[Fritz (Johann Friedrich) and Schultze (B.), editors.] Orientalisch und Occidentalischer : Sprachmeister, welcher nicht allein mindert Alphabeten, nebst ihrer Aussprache, so bey denen meisten Europäisch, Asiatisch, Africanisch, und Americanischen Völkern und Nationen, gebräuchlich sind, auch einigen Tabulis Polyglottis verschiedener Sprachen und Zahlen vor Angen leget, sondern auch das Gebet des Herrn, in 200 Sprachen und Mundarten mit derselben Charakteren und Lesung, nach einer geographischen Ordnung mittheilet. Aus glaubwürdigen Anaptoribus zusammen getragen, und mit darzunächtigen Kupfern versehen.

Leipzig, zu finden bey Christian Friedrich Geßnern. 1748.

19 p. ll. pp. 1-224, 1-128, appendix 7 ll. 8°. The preface is subscribed by Fritz, but a dedication, which precedes it, is by Schultze, who had been a Danish missionary at Tranquebar and whose good offices Fritz acknowledges. It is probable he was the real editor of the work.

Short vocabulary (4 words) of a number of American languages, among them the Choctaw and Creek, appendix, p. 6 (unnumbered).

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Trumbull.

Gallatin (Albert).

A synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. By the Hon. Albert Gallatin.


Grammatical notice of the Choctaw (from Forschhammer (Prof. —.) Vergleichung der amerikanischen Sprachen mit den ural-altärischen hinsichtlich ihrer Grammatik.


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Short vocabulary (4 words) of a number of American languages, among them the Choctaw and Creek, appendix, p. 6 (unnumbered).

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Trumbull.


Gallatin (A.) — Continued.

— Hale's Indians of North-West America, and vocabularies of North America; with an introduction. By Albert Gallatin.


Comparative vocabulary of the Choctaw and Muskogee (97 words), p. exii.—Vocabulary of the Choctaw and Muskog (about 180 words), pp. 82-88.

A comparative vocabulary of the Uchee, Natchez, Muskohgue, & Hitchittee languages.


It is a copy made by Mr. Duponceau, and forms No. LXIII. of a collection made by him and recorded in a folio account-book, of which it occupies pp. 189-186.

It is arranged in 5 columns, the English occupying the first, and contains about 225 words. On p. 185 is "Additional Muskohgue [words about 290], by Ridge." Then follow 2 columns Uchee and Natchez words and phrases.

Albert Gallatin was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761, and died in Astoria, L. I. August 12, 1849. He was descended from an ancient patrician family of Geneva, whose name had long been honorably connected with the history of Switzerland. His father, Jean Gallatin, was engaged in trade, and died when the boy was two years old, while his mother, Sophie Albertine Rolaz du Rosey, survived her husband seven years. Young Albert, who had been baptized by the name of Abraham Alfonse Albert, was confided to the care of Mademoiselle Pictet, a relative of his father, and from her he received his early education. In 1779 he was sent to a boarding-school, and a year later entered the University of Geneva, where he graduated in 1789, standing first in mathematics, natural philosophy, and Latin translation. The liberal spirit of the times was not without its influence on the young man. His grandmother, Madame Susanne Gallatin-Vaundenct, was a woman of strong character, with many friends, among whom were Frederick Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and Voltaire. Through her influence a commission of lieutenant-colonel in the Russian troops, then serving in America, was offered to Gallatin; but he declined it, saying that he would "never serve a tyrant." In opposition to the wishes of his family he secretly left Geneva in April, 1789, with his college friend, Henri Serre, for America, where they might "drink in a love for independence in the freest country of the Universe." He sailed from the Orient late in May, 1789, and reached Boston on July 14.

He entered Congress on December 7, 1795, as a follower of James Madison, who was then the leader of the Republican opposition, and continued a member of that body until his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in 1801.

When Thomas Jefferson became President, Gallatin was made secretary of the treasury, and held the office continuously until 1813. His services were rewarded with the appointment of minister to France in February, 1813, but he spent some time in travel both in Europe and in the United States, finally entering on the duties of his office in January, 1816. Meanwhile he took part in the commercial convention held in London during the summer of 1815. During his career in Paris he aided John Quincy Adams in preparing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and also was associated with William Enetis in negotiating a treaty with the Netherlands in 1817. He left France in 1822 and returned to the United States, where he was occupied for some time in attention to his private affairs, refusing a seat in the cabinet as secretary of the navy and declining to be a candidate for the vice-presidency, to which he was nominated by the Democratic party. In 1836, at the solicitation of President Adams, he accepted the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and negotiated commercial treaties by means of which full indemnification was obtained from England for injuries that had been sustained by citizens of the United States in consequence of violations of the treaty of Ghent. On his return to the United States he settled in New York City, where, from 1831 till 1839, he was president of the National Bank of New York.

In 1842 he was associated in the establishment of the American Ethnological Society, becoming its first president, and in 1843 he was elected to hold a similar office in the New York Historical Society, an honor which was annually conferred on him until his death. His scientific publications include "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America" (Cambridge, 1836), and "Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America, with Conjectures on the Origin of Semi-Civilization in America" (New York, 1845).—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Gatschet: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Albert S. Gatschet, Washington, D. C.

Gatschet (Albert Samuel). Adjectives of color in Indian languages. By Albert S. Gatschet.


Creek adjectives of color, pp. 482-483.
Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

— Muskoki [its derivation and meaning; also "Hitchiti "].

In American Antiquarian, vol. 2, pp. 171-172, Chicago, 1873-78, 89.

Contains Hitchiti and Creek terms.

— Quelques noms géographiques du sud-est des États-Unis d’Amérique.


Indian (Cherokee and Maskoki) names of prominent geographic features in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

— Britton’s library of aboriginal American literature. | Number IV. | A migration legend of the Creek Indians, with a linguistic, historic and ethnographic introduction, by Albert S. Gatschet. | Copyrighted. 1888.


St. Louis, Mo.: printed for the author. 1888.

Second title: Tekhilli’s Kashiha Legend in the Creek and Hitchiti Languages, with a critical commentary and full glossaries to both texts, by Albert S. Gatschet, of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; [Three lines quotation.] Copyrighted. 1888.

St. Louis, Mo.: printed by R. P. Steudley & co. 1888.

2 vols.: title verso copyright etc. 1. general title of the series verso blank 1 1. note preface and contents pp. iii-vii, text pp. 2-251; 1. title verso blank 1. second title p. 1, preface pp. 2-23, text pp. 4 192, index to the two volumes pp. 191-205, errata pp. 206-207; maps, 83.

The second volume has two paginations, one as above and one in brackets (beginning with the preface), pp. 34-239. The latter is the numbering of vol. 5 of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences Transactions, of which it forms a part. The two maps which should have accompanied the first volume are included in the second. A note at the bottom of vol. 2, p. 75, says: "The Creek text appears in this volume [pp. 8-25] in a revised and correct shape, and parties owning the first volume should therefore remove pp. 237-231 [of the first volume] before sending it to the binder."

Linguistic groups of the Gulf States, vol. 1, pp. 10-19.—The common Maskoki language (pp. 53-58) includes, p. 56, a comparative table of Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

39 words which correspond in two or more of the following dialects: Chahta, Chicasa, Alabama, Koasati, Creek, Seminole, Hitchiti, Apalacli, Mikasuki, p. 56. "The name Maskoki, its use and signification, pp. 58-62.—Hunter’s song in Hitchiti, with English translation, p. 79. — The Hitchiti dialect, pp. 83-85. — A few terms in which Chicasa differs from main Chahta, p. 96. — The Chahta language, pp. 116-118.—List of Creek towns, with English signification, pp. 121-151.—List of Creek gentes, with derivations, pp. 155-156.—Creek war-names and war-titles, with English signification, pp. 161-164.—Creek medical plants, with English significations, pp. 178-179. —The Creek dialect, pp. 188-213.—Tekhilli’s Kashiha Legend, the text, followed by translation into English, pp. 225-231.—The Creek text of the legend, with English translation on alternate pages, vol. 2, pp. 2-192.—The Hitchiti text, pp. 203-251.—Explanatory and critical remarks, pp. 25-71.—Directions for the use of the two glossaries, pp. 72-75.—Creek glossary, alphabetically arranged by Creek words, pp. 74-130.—Special directions for the use of the Hitchiti glossary, pp. 131-135.—Hitchiti glossary, alphabetically arranged by Hitchiti words, pp. 134-179.—Harrim’s list of Maskoki towns, p. 180.—Topographic list of the Creek towns and villages, pp. 181-182.—The Creek towns of Georgia, p. 182.—List of towns now extinct in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, pp. 184-186.—The Creek towns in the war of 1813-14, pp. 189-190.—Yuchi-Maskoki loan-words, pp. 190-191.—Cherokee-Maskoki loan-words, pp. 191-192.—Natche-Maskoki loan-words, pp. 192-193.

"Tekhilli, the head chief of the Upper and Lower Creeks, delivered the legend in an allocution held before Governor James Oglethorpe, at Savannah, Georgia, in the year 1733. The British colonial authorities and people were present, and also some sixty men of Tekhilli’s Indian retinue. After delivery, the interpreter handed it over (written upon a buffalo-skin) to the colonial, and the same year it was brought to England. It appears from an article in the ‘American Gazettier’, London, 1762, vol. ii, Art. Georgia, that the contents were written in red and black characters (photographic signs, we suppose), and that afterwards it was hung up in the Georgia office, in Westminster, London. Upon Dr. D. G. Britton’s request, Mr. Nicholas Trübner sought to trace this pictured relic in the London offices, but without success. The text of the narrative has been fortunately preserved in a German translation, and this is far more important for us than the preservation of the painted buffalo-skin would be. It is found in a collection of German pamphlets treating of American colonies, published from 1753 to 1741. The title of the first volume runs as follows: Ausfuhrliche Nachricht von den Salzburgerischen Emigranten, die sich in America niedergelassen haben. Worin, etc.; herausgegeben von Samuel Ubsper-
Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

Our legend is contained on pp. 899 to 876 of this first volume, and forms the sixth chapter of Von Reck's 'Journal,' the title of which runs as follows: Herrn Philipp Georg Friedrich von Reck Darius von Seiner Reise nach Georgien im Jahr 1735. This officer had been the commissary of the German Protestant emigrants, whom religious persecution had expelled from Salzburg, the capital of Styria, their native city.

"After Dr. Brinton had discovered the legend in that collection and studied it, he prepared a publication on the subject, which appeared in the 'New York Historical Magazine,' Morrisania, April, 1870, under the title 'The National Legend of the Chicka-Muskingum Tribes,' 15 pp. This article also embodies a shorter narrative of the same legend, preserved by B. Hawkins, in his 'Sketch,' pp. 81-83, which is instructive in many respects and locates the place where the Kas'hita, Kawita, and Chireusa 'originated,' west of the Mississippi River. Dr. Brinton's English rendering is reproduced in this volume and formed the basis for the 'retranslation of the legend' into the Creek and Hitchiti dialects, which was satisfactorily accomplished by my friend, Judge Geo. W. Stilham, who is a born Hitchiti Indian, now residing in Enfuna, Ind. T. I have subsequently revised the Indian texts, and especially the glossaries, with the aid of other Indians familiar with the same dialects." — Preface.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Powell.


Since the above description of Gatschet's Migration legend was sent to the printer, a copy of vol. 5 of the Transactions of the Saint Louis Academy of Sciences has reached me, and I here insert the half-title of vol. 2, which appears therein, as proof passes through my hands.

— Chichkili's Kas'ihta Legend in the Creek and Hitchiti Languages, with a critical commentary and full glossaries to both texts, by Albert S. Gatschet, of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. [Three lines quotation.] Copyrighted. 1888. All rights reserved.

Half-title p. 1 [33], preface, text, etc. as given above.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Gatschet.

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

— On the substantive verb in some North American languages, by Albert S. Gatschet.


— Creek or Maskoki linguistic material obtained from General Pleasant Porter and Mr. D. M. Hodge, delegates of the Creek Nation to the United States Government, 1879-80.

Manuscript, 4 ll. folio, principally phrases and sentences.

— [Linguistic material of the Cha'hta Language, as spoken in the parishes north of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana.]

Manuscript, 82 ll. 4°. Recorded in a copy of Powell's introduction to the study of Indian languages, 2d ed. It contains over 1,000 terms and sentences. Obtained from Indians in New Orleans, La., and at Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, La., 1881-82.

— [Words, phrases, and sentences in the Alibamu language.]

Manuscript, pp. 1-17, sm. 4°. Collected March 5, 1855, in Wealaka, Creek Nation, with the assistance of Charles Coachman, of Wetumpka, Creek Nation, and recorded in a quarto blank book.


Manuscript, 14 ll. sm. 4° blank book. Words, phrases, and sentences.

— Maskoki or Creek taken down by Albert S. Gatschet, Bur. of Ethn. from G. W. Grayson & others; Feb. 1885, at Enfuna, Ind. Ty.

Manuscript, pp. 1-26. Consists of words, phrases, sentences, and text, in large part duplitative and explanatory of the Creek column in the small quarto blank book next described.

— Na'hitchi language. Obtained by Albert S. Gatschet, at Enfuna, Creek Nation, Ind. Territory, February 1885.

Manuscript, pp. 1-83. Recorded in a small quarto blank book, stiff covers. Consists of words, phrases, sentences, grammatical material, and texts, in English and Na'hitchi. The Na'hitchi is not a Muskogean language, but the work is included in this bibliography because a parallel column of the corresponding
Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued. 

Creek runs through the greater part of the book, the Indian assistant ("Mister Lashi," a pure Na'htchi) being able to turn Na'htchi into Creek better than into any other language.

— Creek Language. Inflectional paradigm | of | na'kita | to strike. By Albert S. Gatschet. 1856. | 

Manuscript, II. 1-133, 201-212, 301-303, 401-405, 501-503, folio. The intervening vacant leaves were left to be filled at some future time. Obtained from George W. Grayson, of Eufaula, Ind. T.

— Words, phrases and sentences in the Cha'hta language. Collected in October, 1886, at Trout Creek, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, by Albert S. Gatschet.

Manuscript, 11 ll. of a copy-book, sm. 4º.

— Names and terms from the Hitchiti language obtained through Judge G. W. Stitham of Eufaula, Creek Nation, Ind. Terr., by Albert S. Gatschet—February 1856.

Manuscript, pp. 1-3, foolscap.

— An ethnologic text, with glossary, in the Hitchiti language obtained through Judge G. W. Stitham of Eufaula, Creek Nation, Ind. Terr., by Albert S. Gatschet—February 1857.

Manuscript, pp. 1-9, foolscap.

— Words, phrases and grammatic elements of the Chica language obtained from Judson Dwight Collins, delegate of the tribe to the U. S. Gov't, by Albert S. Gatschet—1859.

Manuscript; title verso folio. 11. pp. 3-39; a small quarto blank book of 20 ll. or 40 pp.

Relationships, etc. pp. 3-5.—Parts of human body, pp. 6-10.—Animals, pp. 11-14.—Plants, pp. 15-17.—Terms of topography, celestial bodies, etc. pp. 19-21.—Dwellings, manufactured articles, etc. pp. 23-30.—Arts, professions, religion, pp. 32-33.—Adjectives, pp. 34-35.—Numerals, p. 36.—Verbs, pp. 37-39.

These manuscripts are in the Library of the Bureau of Ethnology. In transcribing this material Mr. Gatschet has used the alphabet employed by the Bureau, with such modifications or additions as were demanded by the language.

Albert Samuel Gatschet was born in St. Beatusenberg, in the Bernese, Oberland, Switzerland, October 3, 1832. His prepoductive education was acquired in the lyceums of Neuchatel (1842-45) and of Bern (1846-52), after which he followed courses in the universities of Berno and Berlin (1852-58). His studies had for their object the ancient world in all its phases of religion, history, language, and art, and thereby

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

his attention was at an early day directed to philologic researches. In 1865 he began the publication of a series of brief monographs on the local etymology of his country, entitled "Ortsbezynologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz" (1865-67). In 1867 he spent several months in London pursuing antiquarian studies in the British Museum. In 1868 he settled in New York and became a contributor to various domestic and foreign periodicals, mainly on scientific subjects. Drifting into a more attentive study of the American Indians, he published several compositions upon their languages, the most important of which is "Zwolff Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas," Weimar, 1876. This led to his being appointed to the position of ethnologist in the United States Geological Survey, under Maj. John W. Powell, in March, 1877, when he removed to Washington, and first employed himself in arranging the linguistic manuscripts of the Smithsonian Institution, now the property of the Bureau of Ethnology, which forms a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Gatschet has ever since been actively connected with that bureau. To increase its linguistic collections, and to extend and intensify his own studies of the Indian languages, he has made extensive trips of linguistic and ethnologic exploration among the Indians of North America. After returning from a six months' sojourn among the Klamath and Kalapayas of Oregon, settled on both sides of the Cascade Range, in 1871, he visited the Katabi in South Carolina and the Cha'hta and Shetimasha of Louisiana in 1871-72, the Kayowe, Comanche, Caddo, Natche, Modoc, and other tribes in the Indian Territory, the Tonkawas and Lipans in Texas, and the Atakaya Indians of Louisiana in 1874-75. In 1888 he saw the Yskahevi of Saltillo, Mexico, a remnant of the Nahua race, brought there about 1375 from Anahuac, and was the first to discover the affinity of the Yskahevi language with the Siouxan family. He also committed to writing the Tuniya or Tonica language of Louisiana, never before investigated, and forming a linguistic family of itself. Excursions to other parts of the country brought to his knowledge other Indian languages, like the Taskara, Canghuwawa, Penosbocat, and Karaukawa.

Mr. Gatschet is compiling an extensive report embodying his researches among the Klamath, Lake and Modoc Indians of Oregon, which will form Vol. II of " Contributions to North American Ethnology." Among the tribes and languages discussed by him in separate publications are the Timucua (Florida), Tonkawas (Texas), Yuma (California, Arizona, Mexico), Chumne (California), Bpokhu (Newfoundland), Creek and Hitchiti (Alabama). His numerous publications are scattered through magazines and government reports, some being contained in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

General discussion:

Chikasaw  See Schermerhorn (J. F.)
Chocotaw  Mcintosh (J.)
Chocotaw  Edwards (J.)
Chocotaw  Gatschet (A. S.)
Chocotaw  Muller (F.)
Chocotaw  Ronquette (A.)
Chocotaw  Ronquette (D.)
Chocotaw  Schermerhorn (J. F.)
Chocotaw  Tes Kato (H. F. C.)
Chocotaw  Trumbull (J. H.)
Creek  Boudinot (E.)
Creek  Chatanabriand (F. A. de.)
Creek  Gatschet (A. S.)
Creek  Schermerhorn (J. F.)
Hitchiti  Gatschet (A. S.)
Muskoki  Bartram (W.)
Muskoki  Gatschet (A. S.)
Muskoki  Gatschet (A. S.)
Muskoki  McIntosh (J.)
Muskoki  Trumbull (J. H.)

General rules of the United Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Translated into the Chalhuta language.
Melilotist ikwa inanna vlhpisa puta.
Chalhuta anumpa isht atoshowa.oke.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Athenæum.

Gentes:

Chikasaw  See Morgan (L. H.)
Chocotaw  Morgan (L. H.)
Creek  Gatschet (A. S.)
Creek  Morgan (L. H.)

Geographic names:

Chocotaw  See Morgan (L. H.)
Creek  De Brahm (J. G. W.)
Creek  Gatschet (A. S.)
Creek  Hawkins (B.)
Muskoki  Gatschet (A. S.)
Muskoki  Haines (E. M.)
Muskoki  Pickett (A. J.)
Muskoki  Scouleraft (H. R.)
Seminole  Hawkins (B.)

Gibbs (George). Vocabulary of the Chikasaw.

Manuscript, 10 ll. 4°, 200 words. Collected in 1855.

— Vocabulary of the Creek.

Manuscript, 10 ll. folio, 200 words. Collected in 1866.

— Vocabulary of the Hitchittie, or Mikasuki.

Manuscript, 10 ll. 4°, 200 words. Collected in 1866.

These manuscripts are in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C.

The following notes are compiled from a memorial tribute by John Austin Stevens, Jr., read before the New York Historical Society, October 7, 1873:

Gibbs (G.) — Continued.

George Gibbs, the son of Col. Geo. Gibbs, was born on the 17th of July, 1815, at Sunswick, Long Island, near the village of Hallett's Cove, now known as Astoria. It was the intention of the father to give his son a West Point education and to fit him for an army career. As a preliminary step he was sent to the Ronald Hill School, at Northampton, Mass., then kept by Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, and Mr. Cogswell, the late learned and distinguished superintendent of the Astor Library. At seventeen, it having been found impossible to secure for the youth an appointment to the Military Academy, he was taken to Europe, where he remained two years enjoying the advantage of foreign travel, observation, and study. On his return from Europe he commenced the reading of law, and in 1838 took his degree of bachelor of law at Harvard University.

In 1818 Mr. Gibbs went overland from Saint Louis to Oregon, and established himself at Columbia. In 1854 he received the appointment of collector of the port of Astoria, which he held during Mr. Fillmore's administration. Later he removed from Oregon to Washington Territory, and settled upon a ranch a few miles from Fort Steilacoom. Here he had his headquarters for several years, devoting himself to the study of the Indian languages, and to the collection of vocabularies and traditions of the northwestern tribes. During a great part of the time he was attached to the United States Government Commission in laying the boundary, as the geologist or botanist of the expedition. He was also attached as geologist to the survey of a railroad route to the Pacific, under Major Stevens. In 1857 he was appointed to the northwest boundary survey, under Mr. Archibald Campbell, as commissioner.

In 1860 Mr. Gibbs returned to New York, and in 1861 was on duty in Washington in guarding the Capitol.

Later he resided in Washington, being mainly employed in the Hudson Bay Claims Commission, to which he was secretary. He was also engaged in the arrangement of a large mass of manuscript bearing upon the ethnology and philology of the American Indians. His services were availed of by the Smithsonian Institution to superintend its labors in this field, and to his energy and complete knowledge of the subject it greatly owes its success in this branch of the service. The valuable and labious service which he rendered to the Institution was entirely gratuitous, and in his death that establishment as well as the cause of science lost an ardent friend and important contributor to its advancement.

In 1871 Mr. Gibbs married his cousin, Miss Mary K. Gibb, of Newport, R. I., and removed to New Haven, where he died on the 9th of April, 1873.
Glossary:
Creek See Gatschet (A.S.)
Hitchiti Gatschet (A.S.)
Muskoki Robertson (A.E.W.)


Title 11 preface pp. 3-4, contents pp. 5-19, half-title 11 text pp. 23-164. Contains one verse (six lines) of a Choctaw hymn, p. 134

Copies seen: Congress.

Gospel according to John * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Gospel according to Luke * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Gospel according to Mark * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Gospel according to Matthew * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Grammar:
Choctaw See Byington (C.)
Choctaw Edwards (J.)
Muskoki Buckner (H.F.) and Herrod (G.)

Grammatical comments:
Chikasaw See Adeling (J.C.) and Vater (J.S.)
Chikasaw Featherman (A.)
Chikasaw Gatschet (A.S.)
Choctaw Adeling (J.C.) and Vater (J.S.)
Choctaw Featherman (A.)
Choctaw Gallatin (A.)
Creek Featherman (A.)
Creek Gatschet (A.S.)
Creek Longridge (R.M.)
Creek Robertson (A.E.W.)

Muskoki Adeling (J.C.) and Vater (J.S.)
Muskoki Gallatin (A.)
Muskoki Shea (J.G.)
Seminole Sketch.

Grammatical treatise:
Creek See Longridge (R.M.)
Muskoki Brinton (D.G.)

Grasserie (Raoul de la). Études de grammaire comparée. De la véritable nature du pronom.


Some North American languages are referred to and examples drawn from them—the Chippipâne, Cheastaw, Nacuate, and Qitchë; but the material relating to any one is small.

Issued separately as follows:


| Louvain | imprimerie Lefever frères et son | 39, Rue des Orphelins, 30. 1888. |

Printed cover as above, title as above reverse blank 1 l. dedication (on verso, recto blank) 1 l. text pp. 1-59. 8°.

Copies seen: Gatschet.

Grayson (George Washington). Este Maskoke vrâlîk.

In Indian Journal, vol. 4, no. 28-32, Muskogee, Ind. T. March—April, 1889, folio.

"For the sake of the Muskoki people," in the Muskoki language.

— Nak Onvkvl.

In Indian Journal, vol. 5, no. 46, Muskogee, Ind. T. June 9, 1884, folio. (*)

A legend, in the Muskogi language.

— Words, phrases, sentences, and conjugations of the Maskoki or Creek language.

Manuscript, pp. 77-228, 9 H. 47, in the Bureau of Ethnology. Compiled during June, July, and August, 1885, at Enfanta, Ind. T., and recorded in a copy of Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition. All the schedules except Nos. 15 and 17 are well filled. The 9 II. at end are filled with extended conjugations of the equivalents of the verbs to eat and to go.

— See Gatschet (A.S.)
— editor. See Indian Journal.

George Washington Grayson, nearly a full-blood Creek, was born near Enfanta, Ind. T., in June, 1843. He attended a boarding school near by some three or four years, and was then sent to a school in Fayetteville, Ark.; but his studies were broken up by the war. More recently he has represented the interests of the Creeks before the Departments and committees of Congress at Washington.
Haldeman (S. S.) — Continued.

the reorganization of the Pennsylvania geological survey, Haldeman was transferred to his own State, and was actively engaged on the survey until 1842, preparing five annual reports, and personally surveying the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster. * * * Professor Haldeman made numerous visits to Europe for purposes of research, and when studying the human voice in Rome determined the vocal repertoire of between forty and fifty varieties of human speech. His ear was remarkably delicate, and he discovered a new organ of sound in lepidopterous insects, which was described by him in Sullivan's "American Journal of Science" in 1848. He made extensive researches among Indian dialects, and also in Pennsylvania Dutch, besides investigations in the English, Chinese, and other languages.—

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Am. Biography.

Hale (Horatio). Indian migrations, as evidenced by language.


Words showing similarity between Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chippewa, p. 120.

Issued separately as follows:


Chicago: Jameson & Morse, Printers, 162-164 Clark St. 1883.

Printed cover as above, title as above verso blank 1 1. text pp. 1-27. 8°.

Copies seen: Brinton, Eames, Pilling, Powell, Trumbull.

Clarke, 1886, No. 6418, prices a copy 35 cents. Horatio Hale, ethnologist, born in Newport, N. H., May 3, 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1837, and was appointed in the same year philologist to the United States exploring expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes. In this capacity he studied a large number of the languages of the Pacific Islands, as well as of North and South America, Australia, and Africa, and also investigated the history, traditions, and customs of the tribes speaking those languages. The results of his inquiries are given in his "Ethnography and Philology.

II.

Haiikischika ik achnakno [Choctaw].

See Williams (L. S.)

Haines (Elijah Middlebrook). The | American Indian | (Uh-nish-in-na-ba). | The Whole Subject Complete in One Volume. | Illustrated with Numerous Appropriate Engravings. | by Elijah M. Haines. | [Design.]

Chicago: the Mas-siu-na'gan company, 1888.

Title verso copyright notice etc. i 1. preface pp. vii-viii, contents and list of illustrations pp. 9-22, text pp. 23-621, 8°.—Names of the moons or months of the Creeks, p. 431.—Hitchitee or Cheh-o-kee numerals 1-1000 (from Captain Casey), pp. 440-441. Choctaw numerals 1-10, p. 417; Muskogee (from Adair), p. 448; Chehokah and Chiiksha (from Adair), p. 448.—Muscogee or Creek vocabulary (79 words), pp. 673-674.—Four words (I, thou, yes, no) in Cheotaw, p. 676.—Indian geographical names, alphabetically arranged, with derivations (from Hockewelder, Schoolcraft, Trumbull, Morgan, and others), containing some Muskogean, pp. 701-806.

Copies seen: Congress, Pilling.

Haldeman (Samuel Stelman). Analytic orthography: an investigation of the sounds of the voice, and their alphabetized notation; including the mechanism of speech, and its bearing upon etymology. | By | S. S. Haldeman, A. M., professor in Delaware college; member [&c., six lines].


Half title "Trevilian prize essay" verso blank 1 1. title as above verso blank 1 1. pp. v-vii, 5-148, 1 1. 4°.—Lord's prayer in Cherokee and Wyandot, with interlinear translation, pp. 132-134.—Numerals 1-10 of the Creek and Choctaw, p. 141.

Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Trumbull.

Samuel Stelman Haldeman, naturalist, was born in Locust Grove, Lancaster County, Pa. August 12, 1812; died in Chicklets, Pa. September 19, 1880. He was educated at a classical school in Harrisburg and then spent two years in Dickinson College, but was not graduated. Scientific pursuits were approved by his parents, but for a time he was compelled to manage a saw-mill. In 1836 Henry D. Rogers, having been appointed state geologist of New Jersey, sent for Mr. Haldeman, who had been his pupil at Dickinson, to assist him. A year later, on
Hale (II.) — Continued.

Philadelphia, 1849, which forms the seventh volume of the expedition reports. Dr. Robert G. Latham, the English philologist, speaks of it as comprising, "the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." On the completion of this work he spent some years in travel and in literary and scientific studies, both in Europe and in the United States. Subsequently he studied law, and was in 1855 admitted to the bar in Chicago. A year later he removed to Canada to take charge of an estate acquired by marriage. Mr. Hale took up his residence in the town of Clinton, Ontario, where he has since devoted his time in part to the practice of his profession and in part to scientific pursuits. He has published numerous memoirs on anthropology and ethnology, is a member of many learned societies both in Europe and in America, and in 1886 was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presiding over the section of anthropology. His introductory address, on "The Origin of Languages and the Antiquity of Speaking Man," proposed some novel theories, which have excited much interest and discussion. His other publications include "Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language" (Chicago, 1883), "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (Philadelphia, 1883), and a "Report on the Blackfoot Tribes," presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its Aberdeen meeting in 1885.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Hambly (Miss Wilmot). See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.).

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.).

Hancock (Simon). [A letter in the Choctaw language.]


The letter is addressed to the editor, is dated "Sanbaw Kamuti, Chaton 27, '87," and signed with the above name, and occupies about one-third of a column of the paper.

[Harjo (Rev. H. M.)] Etenkvecety.

In Muskogee Phoenix, vol. 1, no. 32, supplement, Muskogee, Ind. T. February 7, 1889, folio.

Articles ofcession and agreement, in the Creek language; a treaty entered into at Washington, January 24, 1883, between the United States and the Muskogee Nation of Indians, whereby the latter cede the western part of their country. The English text appears on the first page of the same paper.

Issued separately as follows:

[———] The treaty. Etenkvecety.

Colophon: Press of Muskogee Phoenix, 1889.

2 ii. or 4 unnumbered pp. 8°. The English text, headed "The treaty," occupies the first 2 pp. and is in double columns; the Creek, headed "Etenkvecety," occupies the last 2 pp. and is in a single column of double width. The above colophon crosses the foot of pp. 2 and 3 in a single line.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

Harrison (Rev. Peter). See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.).

—— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.).


Copies seen: Boston Atheneum.


Copies seen: Boston Atheneum.

Harvard: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Hatak yoshuba [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.).


New York: Bartlett & Welford. 1848.

Title verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. 3-4, sketch of the author pp. 5-11, text pp. 12-88, 8°. Forms vol. 3, pt. 1, Georgia Historical Society collection. A few Greek words, pp. 8-9.—The towns on Chat-to-cho-cho, p. 25.—The towns on Coo-sau and Tal-ih-poo-sa, p. 25.—The towns of the Seminolos, p. 25.—Names of physical plants and a number of Creek terms passim.

Copies seen: Congress.

— A sketch of the Creek country with a description of the tribes, government, and customs of the Creek Indians. By
Hawkins (B.) — Continued.
Colonel Benj. Hawkins, for twenty years resident agent of that Nation. Preceded by a memoir of the author and a history of the Creek confederacy.
Published by the Georgia Historical Society. Savannah, 1843. (*)
1 p. l. 88 pp. 8°. Title from Sabin's Dictionary. No. 33647, and Field's Essay, No. 588. The Field copy, No. 926, sold for $3.50. Extracts from this work, including a few linguistic terms, will be found in Pickett (A. J.), History of Alabama, Charleston, 1831, 12°. (Congress.) And in White (G.), Statistics of the State of Georgia, Savannah, 1819, 8°. (Congress.)

— A comparative vocabulary of the Muskogee or Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Cherokee languages. By the late Col. Benjamin Hawkins, late agent of the United States to the Creek nation, and by him communicated to Mr. Jefferson. [1790?]
Manuscript in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; a copy by Duponceau, forming No. VII of a collection made by him, and occupying pp. 26-41 of a folio account-book. The vocabularies occupy facing pages, the English, Creek, and Chickasaw on the left, the Choctaw and Cherokee on the right. There are about 300 words and phrases of each language.
The Cherokee is by Judge Campbell, and was copied by Duponceau from another manuscript in the same library, for comparison. "The author was for more than thirty years employed by the Government of the United States in its intercourse with the Indians. He was styled by the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokee the Beloved Man of the Four Nations. He wrote eight volumes of material relating to the history of the various Indian tribes with whom he treated. These volumes are filled with details of treaties, * * * vocabularies of Indian languages * * * This treatise is filled with sketches of all these particular as existing in the Creek Nation."—Field's Essay, p. 162.

— Vocabulary of the Cherokee (over hill) and Choctaw Languages. Communicated to Mr. Jefferson by Col. Benjamin Hawkins. [1790?]
Manuscript in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; a copy, forming No. VI of a collection by Duponceau occupying pp. 21-23 of a folio account-book. The vocabulary is arranged in triple columns—English, Cherokee, and Choctaw—and consists of 160 words of each.
The following extract is from a letter from Washington to Lafayette, which may he found

Hawkins (B.) — Continued.
in vol. 9 of Sparks's "Writings of George Washington," Boston, 1853, pp. 305-308. * * * "I likewise send a shorter specimen of the language of the Southern Indians. It was procured by that ingenious gentleman, Mr. Hawkins, a member of Congress from North Carolina, and lately a commissioner from the United States to the Indians of the South. I heartily wish the attempt of that singularly great character, the Empress of Russia, to form a universal dictionary, may be attended with the merited success."

Benjamin Hawkins, statesman, born in Warren County, N. C., August 15, 1754; died in Hawkinsville, Ga., June 6, 1816; was a student in the senior class at Princeton when the Revolution began, and his proficiency in modern languages, especially French, caused General Washington to appoint him interpreter between the American and French officers of his staff. Hawkins served at the battle of Monmouth, and probably in other engagements, and in 1783 was commissioned to procure ammunition and arms at home and abroad. * * * He was elected by the legislature to Congress in 1782, in 1785 was appointed to treat with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, and concluded the treaties of Josephhton and Hopewell. He was re-elected to Congress in 1786, and in 1789 became one of the two first United States Senators from North Carolina. At the expiration of his term in 1797 he was appointed agent for "superintending all Indians south of the Ohio."
Although he possessed a large fortune, he removed to the Creek wilderness, established a settlement, built cabins and mills and manufactured implements. He tendered his resignation at a successive President from Washington to Madison, but it was always refused. The city of Hawkinsville, Ga., the headquarters of his station, was named in his honor. His manuscripts are in the possession of the Georgia Historical Society, and two of them, on "Topography" and "Indian Character," have been privately printed.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

He that toucheth you [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)
Heeat oponaka * * * Maskoke. See Davis (J.) and Lykins (J.)
Heiston (T. B.), editor. See Star Vindicat or.
Herrod (Goliah). See Buckner (H. F.) and Herrod (G.)
Goliah Herrod was quite an intelligent Creek, one of the Indian students sent to "Johnson's Academy" in Kentucky. He was known most widely among his people as a superintendent of public schools and as an interpreter, chiefly in connection with Rev. H. F. Buckner, D. D. Baptist, under whom also he worked as translator in John's Gospel, a hymn-
HIMON A VTIA [CHOCTAW]. See Wiliams (L. S.)

HINII UBOKAIA [CHOCTAW]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

HISTORY OF JOSEPH * * CHOCTAW. See Dukes (J.)

HITCHIT: Conjugations See Pike (A.)
General discussion Gatschet (A.S.)
Glossary Gatschet (A.S.)
Legend Gatschet (A.S.)
Numerals Hainées (E. M.)
Numerals Trumbull (J.H.)
Song Gatschet (A.S.)
Text Gatschet (A.S.)
Vocabulary Casev (J.C.)
Vocabulary Gatschet (A.S.)
Vocabulary Gibbs (G.)
Vocabulary Pike (A.)
Vocabulary Schoolcraft (II.
R. and Trum- buhl (J.II.)
Words Fitch (A.)
Words Gatschet (A.S.)
See, also, Mikasuki.

HODGE (DAVID MCKILLOP). See Gatschet (A.S.)
— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)
— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)
— See Robertson (A. E. W.)
— See Robertson (W. S.)
— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

HOLISSO ANUMPA TOSHLI. See Byington (C.)

HOLISSO HULIOTPA * * CHALITA. See Wright (Alfred).

HOLISSO LVSHI * * CHALTA ALMANAC. See Byington (C.)

HOLMES (REV. ABIEL). [Memoir of the MOHICAN INDIANS.]
Contains, pp. 90-99, a discussion on the lan-

HOLMES (A.) — Continued.

Guage of these Indians, and includes specimens of the Chautaw language, pp. 94-95. — Comparative vocabulary of 10 words of the Chautaw and Mohican, p. 96. — Numerals 1-10 of the Chautaw and Mohican, p. 97.

Issued separately as follows:
[——] A Memoir of the Mohican Indians, written in the year M. DCCC. IV. [Boston: 1804.]
Half title, pp. 1-27, 8°. Title from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the Massachusetts Hist. Soc.

HOPUETAKUCE Baptistry [Muskokii]. See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Land (J. II.)

HOSMER (MRS. SUSAN). See Gatschet (A. S.)

How do we know there is a God [CHO-TAW]? See Williams (L. S.)

HOWITT (EMMANUEL). Selections from letters written during a tour through the United States; in the Summer and Autumn of 1819; illustrative of the character of the native Indians, and of their descent from the lost ten tribes of Israel; as well as descriptive of the present situation and sufferings of emigrants, and of the soil and state of agriculture. [By E. Howitt.]

[Quotation four lines.]

Nottingham: Printed and sold by J. Dunn, Market-place; sold also by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, and Darton, Harvey & Darton, London; H. Moz- ley, Richardson & Handford, Derby; Collinson and Langley, Mansfield, and all other Booksellers. [1820?]
Title-page blank I. pp. i-xxii, 1-230, 16°.
The advertisement is dated: "Mansfield, 4th month, 16th, 1820."
Copies seen: Congresses.

HOXIE (WALTER). Seminole Indian words relating to parakeets; also, Seminole names of mammals.

HUDSON (PETER). Words, phrases, and sentences in the Choctaw language.
Manuscript, pp. 1-104, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, first edition. Schedule 1 is filled; schedules 2, 7-11, 13-16, 18, 19, 21, and 22

MUSKOGEOEAN LANGUAGES.
Hudson (1')—Continued.
are well filled; 3, 5, 6, 12, and 21 are sparsely filled; and 4, 17, 20, 22 are blank. Written January, 1885, while Mr. Hudson, an Indian student, was in the sophomore class of Drury College, North Springfield, Mo. Prof. Paul Ronlet of that institution writes me: "He came to us six years ago, not knowing a word of English, and has proved himself far superior in intellectual power to any we have yet had from the Indian Territory."

Hymn-book: Choctaw See Williams (L. S.)
Creek Loughridge (R. M.) and Winsett (D.)
Muskoki Asbury (D. B.)
Muskoki Buckner (H. F.) and Herod (G.)
Muskoki Fleming (J.)
Muskoki Loughridge (R. M.)

Hymn-Book—Continued.
Muskoki Loughridge (R. M.) and Winsett (D.)
Muskoki Loughridge (R. M.) and others.
Muskoki Robertson (A. E. W.)
Muskoki Harrison (P.) and Aspberry (D. P.)

Hymns:
Choctaw See Goode (W. H.)
Choctaw James (A. B.)
Choctaw Pitchlynn (P. P.)
Choctaw Robb (C.)
Choctaw Trimphant.
Creek Beadie (J. H.)
Creek Berryhill (D. L.)
Creek Perryman (T. W.) and Robertson (A. E. W.)
Creek Robertson (A. E. W.)
Muskoki Davis (J.) and Lynkins (J.)
Muskoki Muskoki
Muskoki Robertson (A. E. W.)

I.

I will give liberally [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)
Hekostininch or repentance [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)
Incorrigible sinner [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (G.)

Indian catalogue.
11. broadside, 4°. Contains list of 55 proper names, with English translation, of members of a number of tribes, among them the Choctaws and Seminoles.
Issued, perhaps, by a Government bureau, to be sent to Indian agents, as it is accompanied by a circular letter (a separate sheet) asking for certain information concerning the Indians named.
Copies seen: Powell.

An eight-page folio, weekly, "L. H. & R. M. Roberts, Propr."
It was suspended with the last issue named above—that for Dec. 28, 1885. I have not seen the issues previous to August 15, 1885.
Choctaw department, 1884 nan shipesa tobatok, Bill No. 8 [-51], vol. 2, no. 24[-36]. Apparently no texts of bills introduced into the legislature of the Choctaw Nation.
[Advertisement in the Choctaw language], vol. 2, no. 24[-36]. A medical advertisement, "O. I. C." (Old Indian Care), followed by the English equivalent.
Copies seen: Pilling.

A weekly newspaper, established by M. P. Roberts. Col. Wm. P. Ross and M. P. Roberts were its first editors. The office, press, and type were destroyed by fire Dec. 24, 1876, after the issue of no. 25. In the spring of 1877 its publication was resumed at Eufaula, a joint stock company having been formed to establish it, "each stockholder being an Indian;" Wm. P. Ross, president; Samuel Grayson, treasurer; and M. P. Roberts, editor.—Colonel Ross retiring from the editorship after the removal to Eufaula. From no. 35, vol. 1, the Journal was conducted by Mr. Roberts until his death, Dec. 4, 1881 (vol. 6, no. 13). After Mr. Roberts' death it was edited by W. L. Squier (U. M. Roberts, local editor and publisher, and L. H. Roberts business manager) till January, 1883, when R. M. Roberts became sole editor and L. H. and R. M. Roberts proprietors. In October, 1878, the office was again removed to Muskogee. The last number I have seen is that for March 23, 1877—no. 26 of vol. 11, which was published at Muskogee, with R. M. Roberts as editor and R. M. Roberts business manager, but Mrs. Robertson informs me that no number has been missed since that date. It seems that the place of publication was again changed to Eufaula, and that Mr. S. M. Callaghan became editor of the sheet, Under date of January 3, 1889, Mr. G. W. Grayson, of Eufaula, writes me as follows: 'Your favor of December 13, 1888, to Mr. Callaghan, then editor of the Indian Journal, has been handed to me in consequence of a change in the management which makes me associate editor.
Indian Journal — Continued.

We are not yet so circumstanced as to treat any-
thing either ethnological or linguistic, but may do so later on. We have none of the back num-
bers you desire." The paper was at first a folio of 24 columns, but was changed to quarto (double folio) form, 48 columns, in December, 1877 (vol. 2, no. 16). It has been an official organ of the Creek Nation, though the announcement that it was "char-
tered by the Creek Council," placed at the head of its columns in February, 1878, was dropped in November, 1879.

Creek hymn: "Am I a soldier of the cross?"
From the second edition of the Muskoke

Grayson (G. W.) Este Maskoke vrakvk,
vol. 4, nos. 26-33, March-April, 1889.


Land (J. H.) Komvet monuet chenopoyet,
vol. 2, no. 31, April 3, 1878.


Loughridge (K. M.) On double consonants
in the Creek language, vol. 4, no. 47, July 27, 1880.

Palmer (W. A.) Old customs of the Musk-o-
ki, vol. 4, no. 47, July 29, 1880.

Ferryman (L. C.) Este Maskoke en cato

6, 1879.

— Laws of the Creek nation [Muskoki and
English], vol. 5, no. 23, Feb. 24, 1881.

— Cokv Mahyyv, vol. 5, no. 43, Aug. 4, 1881.

Pitchlynn (P. P.) A Chihowa chi bilika li
["Nearer my God to Thee," in Choctaw], vol.
11, no. 17, Jan. 19, 1887.

Porter (J. S.) Letter on farming, vol. 4, no. 31,
April 8, 1889.

Robertson (A. E. W.) Este Maskoke vn

— Siyenvilke monuet Elaphpyvlov svly-
kvkev [The Cheyenne and Arapaho prisoners],
vol. 2, no. 30, March 27, 1878.

— Pa huten vpsye [Hymn "We're going
home," sung at an exhibition of the Tallahassee
manual labor school], vol. 2, no. 47, July 24, 1878.

— Perchem Kococmupv [Hymn: Star of
Bethlehem], vol. 2, no. 50, August 14, 1878.


— Hesokutvnuo estomi avmuciet omes,
vol. 4, no. 3, Sept. 25, 1879.

— Ceava ve vnokecces ["Jesus loves me"],
vol. 4, no. 4, Oct. 2, 1879.

— Ceava omaret komis [Hymn: "I want to
be like Jesus"], vol. 4, no. 23, Feb. 12, 1880.

— Maro 6, 1-14 [Matt. 6: 1-14, with ques-
tions and comments], vol. 4, no. 25, Feb. 26, 1880.

— Ceava va tisen ve vnokecces ["Jesus
over even no"], vol. 4, no. 43, Aug. 5, 1880.

— Double consonants in the Creek
language, vol. 5, no. 42, June 23, 1881.

— and Sullivan (N. B.) Este Mrsokoem
shovrvk [Speech of Hon. Wuu. P. Ross, on
early Creek history, etc.], vol. 5, no. 1, Sept. 9,
1880.

Indian Journal — Continued.

Sullivan (N. B.) Sepv ekwv en mekko-
hokte Salonv en mekko en ekopenive, vol. 2,
no. 40, June 5, 1878.

Winallet (D.) Wevwhnwe svkerkewe, vol. 2,
no. 27, March 6, 1878.

I have seen but a partial set of this publica-
tion, that belonging to Maj. J. W. Powell; and
Dr. Trumbull has kindly supplied me with in-
formation concerning the contents of the miss-
ing numbers.

Indian Missionary. [One line Bible
quoteation.] Vol. 1. Eufaula, Indian
Territory, August, 1884. No. 1 [—Vol. 5.
Atoka, Indian Territory, April, 1889. No.
4).}

An eight-page, quarto, monthly. I have not
seen all the earlier numbers. It was at first
edited by W. P. Blake and A. P. Ross. In
1886 Daniel Rogers was editor. The first num-
ber has two headings, on different pages—one
being datol "Eufaula, August, 1884," the other
"McAlester, September, 1884." This double
heading is continued through vol. 1, both head-
ings naming the same month, however, after
the first issue. In nos. 7 and 8 of vol. 2 (March
and April, 1886)—the earliest numbers of that
volume I have seen—a single heading appears,
and this gives the place of publication as
McAlester. In no. 10 of vol. 2 (June, 1886),
the place of publication appears as South Cana-
dian. The next number I have seen is no. 2 of
vol. 3 (December, 1886), and in that number the
Rev. J. S. Murrow appears as editor and proprie-
tor, and the place of publication is changed to
Atoka.

Adam (W.) Letter in the Choctaw language,
vol. 3, no. 7, p. 3, July, 1887.

Allen (J.) An article in the Choctaw

Baker (B.) Isht mmanah kimohmai bokeh,
[letter in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 5, p. 5, March,
1887.

— Baibil asiibhichit tshowa boke [sermon
in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 6, p. 6, April, 1887.

— Vba annampa ilbvbsh [prayer in Choct-
aw], vol. 3, no. 6, p. 6, April, 1887.

— Chihowa ian elipisa [passages of Scrip-
ture in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 8, p. 3, August, 1887.

— Letter in the Choctaw language, vol. 3,
no. 12, p. 3, December, 1887.

— Chihowa ien Eblam 3 [exhortation in
Choctaw], vol. 4, no. 5, p. 2, May, 1888.

— Letter in the Choctaw language, vol. 4,
no. 10, p. 2, October, 1888.

— Two articles in the Choctaw language,
vol. 5, no. 1, p. 3, January, 1889.

Charity (L.) A letter in the Choctaw
language, vol. 4, no. 12, p. 3, December, 1888.

Colbert (G.) Sprinkling, translated into Cho-

— Na bptismo George Mula vt isht an
umpoyhlo toki [continuation of preceding],
vol. 3, no. 9, p. 3, no. 11, p. 5, September and
November, 1887.
Indian Missionary — Continued.

Colbert (I.L.) Kaist im okla limita illesc, nun i ponakul [Bible questions and answers], vol. 4, no. 11, p. 2, November, 1888.


Edwards (J.) Atelos Callio hoke [portions of Psalms in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 7, p. 5, no. 8, p. 5, no. 9, p. 3, no. 12, p. 7; July, August, September, and December, 1887; June, 1888.

Folsom (I.) Pin chitokaka im amunpa ihebsha [Lord’s prayer in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 5, p. 3, March, 1887.


— Hymn in the Choctaw language, vol. 4, no. 12, p. 3, December, 1888.


— Letter in the Choctaw language, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 3, April, 1888.

Kilbat (H.) Association notice, vol. 5, no. 4, p. 7, April, 1889.


— Heyan olhketchecakes [Muskoki], vol. 4, no. 12, p. 2, December, 1888.


Mekko (Cane). An article in the Muskogee language, vol. 3, no. 9, p. 6, September, 1887.
— Tcekkyevey toyacak [Muskoki], vol. 4, no. 4, p. 6, April, 1888.


O-las-se-chub-bee (Rev.) Inta, nanak aqon išiši pe, vtlipeesashe [Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 8, p. 5, August, 1887.

— An article in the Choctaw language, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 3, April, 1888.

Indian Missionary — Continued.

— Illeppe ho pesa [Choctaw], vol. 4, no. 12, p. 3, December, 1888.
— Sunday thoughts [Choctaw], vol. 5, no. 3, p. 2, March, 1889.

Pitchoyin (P. P.) Near my God to Thee [hymn in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 5, p. 2, January, 1887.

Robb (C.) I’ba isht talas [hymn in Choctaw], vol. 3, no. 5, p. 3, March, 1887.

— Golden texts for the 2nd quarter, etc. [Choctaw], vol. 4, no. 7, p. 2, July, 1888.
— Bible reading [Choctaw], vol. 5, no. 4, p. 7, April, 1889.

Roberson (A. E. W.) Hymn in English and Creek, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 7, April, 1888.

— Horemeka estomahan [the hymn “Amazing Grace” in Muskoki], vol. 4, no. 7, p. 3, July, 1888.


Copies visa: Filling.

Indian treaties, and laws and regulations relating to Indian affairs to which is added an appendix, containing the proceedings of the old Congress, and other important state papers, in relation to Indian affairs. Compiled and published under orders of the Department of War of the 5th February and 6th October, 1825.

Washington City: Way & Gideon, printers, 1836.

Pp. 1-xx, I-601, 8°, pp. 531-661 consisting of a supplement, with the following half-title: “Supplement containing additional treaties, documents, etc. relating to Indian Affairs, to the end of the twenty-first Congress. Official.—Names of chiefs, with English signification, in Creek, pp. 193-194.

Copies visa: British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology.

Irreverence in the house of God [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Istutsi in naktokv [Muskoki]. See Fleming (J.)

Iitihapisili humma na

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 6, no. 29, p. 3, Muskogee, Ind. T. March 24, 1888, folio.

In the Choctaw language. Occupies three-fourths of a column; headed as above; signed “Chį kana ahi Chahta Sia hoke.” I have not succeeded in ascertaining the name of its author.


A hymn of three stanzas in the Choctaw language; headings as above, and signet with the above name.

--- Pass me not.


A hymn of four stanzas, in the Choctaw language; headed as above.


Copies seen: | Boston Athenaeum, Brinton, Congress, Dunbar, Lenox, Trustumb. At the Field sale, No. 1113, a half morocco copy brought $3.63; at the Squier sale, No. 552, a similar copy, $3.38. | Priced by Leclerc, 1878, No. 1020, 35 frs. The Murphy copy, No. 2419, half green calf, brought $3.50.

--- A narrative of the captivity and adventures of John Tannier, (U. S. interpreter at the Sant de Ste. Marie,) during thirty years residence among the Indians in the interior of North America. | Prepared for the press by Edwin James, M. D. | Editor of an Account of Major Long's Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains.


Copies seen: | Astor, Trustumb. | Clarke, 1866, No. 6572, prices a copy in boards $5.

Sabin's Dictionary, No. 35685, titles an edition in German, Leipzig 1810, 8°; and one in French, Paris, 1855, 2 vols. 8°.
James (E.) — Continued.

Edwin James, geologist, born in Weybridge, Vt. August 27, 1797; died in Burlington, Iowa, October 23, 1881. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1816, and then spent three years in Albany, where he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Daniel James, botany with Dr. John Torrey, and geology under Prof. Anos Eaton. In 1829 he was appointed botanist and geologist to the exploring expedition of Maj. Samuel H. Long, and was actively engaged in field work during that year. For two years following he was occupied in compiling and preparing for the press the report of the "Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1818-19" (2 vols. with atlas, Philadelphia and London, 1823). He then received the appointment of surgeon in the U. S. Army, and for six years was stationed at frontier outposts. During this time, in addition to his professional duties, he was occupied with the study of the native Indian dialects, and prepared a translation of the New Testament in the Ojibway language (1833). In 1830 he resigned his commission and returned to Albany, where for a short time he was associated with Edward C. Delavan in the editorship of the "Temperance Herald and Journal." Meanwhile he also prepared for the press "The Narrative of John Tanner," a strange frontier character, who was stolen when a child by the Indians (New York, 1830). In 1834 he again went west, and in 1836 settled in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life, mainly in agricultural pursuits. Dr. James was the earliest botanical explorer of the Rocky Mountains, and his name was originally given by Major Long to the mountain that has since been known as Pike's Peak. — *Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Lit.*

James (John). See Murrow (J. S.)


Numerals 1-10 of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek or Muskokgee (from Adair), p. 230.

Issued separately as follows:

A| discourse| on the| religion of the| Indian tribes | of| North America.
Delivered before| the New-York Historical Society, | December 29, 1819.
By Samuel Farnar Jarvis, | D. D. A. A. S. | [Four lines quotation.]
Pp. 1-111, 8°.—Linguistics as above, p. 72.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Boston Public, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Trumbull.

Jarvis (S. F.) — Continued.

At the Field sale a copy, No. 1115, sold for $2.12. The Squier copy, No. 554, brought $1, and the Brinley copy, No. 51H, half morocco, uncut, $1.50.


Samuel Farnar Jarvis, clergyman, born in Middletown, Conn. January 20, 1786; died there March 26, 1831; was graduated at Yale in 1805, and ordained priest April 5, 1811. The same year he took charge of St. Michael's Church, Bloomington, N. Y. and in 1813 was also made rector of St. James's Church, New York City, retaining both parishes until May, 1819. In the latter year he was appointed professor of biblical learning in the recently established New York General Theological Seminary, but he resigned in 1829 on being elected the first rector of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass. Here he remained six years, when he gave up his charge to sail for Europe, with a view of qualifying himself for certain works he had projected, relating to the history of the church. During a nine years' absence he visited all the important libraries and explored every accessible source of information on the subjects to which his attention had been directed. On his return in 1835 he accepted the professorship of oriental literature in Washington (now Trinity) College, but resigned in 1837 to become rector of Christ Church, Middletown, Conn. Having been appointed church historiographer by the general convention of 1838, he resigned his charge in 1842, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary labors. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and that of LL. D. from Trinity in 1837. Dr. Jarvis was a trustee of Trinity College and of the General Theological Seminary, secretary and treasurer of the Christian Knowledge Society, and secretary of his diocese. He was a fine classical and biblical scholar, and also took a great interest in art, having collected during his residence abroad a gallery of old paintings, mostly of the Italian school. These were exhibited on his return for the benefit of a charitable association, but were finally sold after his death, together with his valuable library. — *Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Lit.*

Johnson (Wiley). [A letter in the Choctaw language.]


The letter is written from "Hickory Station, Newton Co., Miss.," and occupies nearly half a column.

Jones (C. A.). [A letter in the Choctaw language.]

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 7, no. 5, p. 3, Muskogee, Ind. T. October 6, 1888, folio.

Headed "From White Sand," and signed with the above name.
K.

Kam-pi-lub-bee (Rev.) [An article in the Choctaw language.]
Occupies nearly half a column. Dated "Feb. 16, 1888, Tobyksy County, Chahita Yakini;" no other heading; signed with the above name.

— [A letter in the Choctaw language.]
In Indian Missionary, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 3, Atoka, Ind. T. April, 1888, 4th.
The letter is addressed to the editor and dated at the top; no other heading; occupies one-third of a column.

Keti Bilann [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Kiddar (Francis). See Casey (J. C.) and Waldron (—)

Kilbat (H.) Association notice.
In Indian Missionary, vol. 5, no. 4, p. 7, Atoka, Ind. T. April, 1889, 4th.

K.

Kilbat (H.) — Continued.
A short notice in the Chikasaw language, headed "Istonwal, Chikashe Yakni, Much nitak 34, 1883," and signed "H. Kilbat, Pastor, R. Kemi holissochi."

Kingsbury (John P.) See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Koassati:
Vocabulary See Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary Pike (A.)

Kovár (Dr. Emil). Über die Bedeutung des possessivischen Pronomens für die Ausdrucksweise des substantivischen Attributes.
Examples in a number of American languages, among them the Choctaw, p. 390.
Title from Prof. A. F. Chamberlain from copy in the library of Toronto University.

L.

Land (Joseph Henry). Kometv momet ethnopyevtv.
In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 31, Muscogee, Ind. T. April 3, 1878, foio. (4)
"To desire and to seek," in the Muskoki language.

— Evketevtv.
In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 50, Muscogee, Ind. T. Aug. 11, 1878, folio. (4)
"Taking lived to one's self," in the Muskoki language.

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslott (D.), and Land (J. H.)

— See Robertson (A. E. W.)
Joseph Henry Land, son of Rev. — Land, a white minister of the Baptist church, who married among the Creeks, was born at Choska, Ind. T. in 1859. He lost his mother in infancy, and spent a few of his earlier years with his father in the States. Brought back to his mother's friends, he was for some time a Tullahassee pupil, where he learned to help in printing "Our Monthly." Friends helped him to get to Park College, Mo., where he was a diligent student and a busy worker. After several years there, he returned to the Creeks, among whom he has taught almost constantly since. He united early with the Presbyterian church, in which he is now a licensed minister, while still teaching day and Sabbath schools. He is quite a successful interpreter, and has translated many of the Creek laws, by appointment of council.—Mrs. Robertson.

Latham (Robert Gordon). Miscellaneous contributions to the ethnography of North America. By R. G. Latham, M. D.
In Philological Soc. [of London], Proc. vol. 2, pp. 31-59, [London], 1846, 8th.
Table of words showing affinities between the Algonquin language and a number of American languages, among them the Muscogee and Chocotaw, pp. 32-31.
Reprinted in the same author's "Opuscula"—second title below.

— On the languages of the Oregon Territory. By R. G. Latham, M. D.
Twenty-four words of Shoshone showing miscellaneous affinities, "such as they are," with a number of other American languages, among them the Choctaw, pp. 159-160.
This article reprinted on pp. 249-255 of the following:

| Williams & Norgate, 14 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London | and |
Latham (R. G.)—Continued.
20 South Frederick street, Edinburgh.
Leipzig, R. Hartmann, 1860.
Title verso printer 1 l. pp. iii-vi, 1-418, 8°.
A reprint of a number of articles which appeared in the publications of the Ethnological and Philological Societies of London, including the two above. Addenda and Corrigenda, pp. 378-418.
Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, Brinton, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.
A presentation copy, No. 639, brought $2.37 at the Squier sale. The Murphy copy, No. 1158, sold for $1.


Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.

Dufossé, 1857 catalogue, No. 24561, priced a copy 20 fr.; and Hiersemann, No. 36 of catalogue 16, 10 M.

Robert Gordon Latham, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Latham, was born in the vicarage of Billingsborough, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1812. In 1819 he was entered at Eton. Two years afterwards he was admitted on the foundation, and in 1829 went to Kings, where he took his fellowship and degrees. Ethnology was his first passion and his last, though for botany he had a very strong taste. He died March 9, 1888.—Theodore Watts in The Athenæum, March 17, 1888.

Laudoniére (René). [Vocabulary of the Muskokō.] (*)
Title from Dr. Brinton's Contributions to a Grammar of the Muskokee Language, where he says: "In 1562 René Laudoniére, coasting among the sea islands between the mouths of the Savannah and St. John rivers, collected a vocabulary, which unfortunately he did not think of sufficient interest to insert in his narrative."

Laurie (Rev. Thomas). The Ely volume; or, The Contributions of our Foreign Missions to science and human well-being. By Thomas Laurie, D. D.,

Laurie (T.)—Continued.
formerly a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. [Three lines quotation.]

Boston: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1881.
Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. contents verso illustrations 1 l. introduction pp. vii-ix, text pp. 1-484, appendices pp. 485-524, index pp. 525-532, 8°.

Appendix ii, list of the publications of the several missions of the A. B. C. F. M. in the languages of the countries where they are situated, closes with "Indian dialects," including Creek and Choctaw, p. 523.

Copies seen: Congress.

Lawrence (Joseph R.) [Advertisement of the Missouri Pacific railway, in the Choctaw language.]
In Indian Missionary, vol. 4, nos. 2-12, pp. 7, Atoka, Ind. T. February-December, 1888, 4°.
Occupies half a column, and is accompanied by an advertisement in English, which seems to be in equivalent language.

Laws:
Chikasaw See Wright (Allen).
Choctaw Wright (Alfred).
Creek Perryman (S. W.) and Perryman (L. C.)
Muskoki Perryman (L. C.)

Le Baron (J. Francis). Seminole Vocabulary.
Manuscript, 2 ll. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at a village near Lake Pierce, Fla., in 1882.

Printed covers, half-title verso details of sale 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v-vii, text pp. 1-407, 8°.—Contains titles of a number of works in the Muskokēan languages.
Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.
At the Fisher sale, a copy, No. 919, brought 10¢.; at the Squier sale, No. 651, $1.50. Leclerc, 1878, No. 345, prices it 4 fr. The Murphy copy, No. 1452, brought $2.75.

— Bibliotheca Americana Histoire, géographie, voyages, archéologie et linguistique des deux Amériques et des îles Philippines rédigée par Ch. Leclerc [Design]
Leclerc (C.)—Continued.

Paris | Maisonneneau et Cie, libraires-éditeurs | 25, quai Voltaire, 25 | 1873
Printed covers, half-title verso blank 1 L title as above verso blank 1 L. pp. 1-xx, 1-57\(^1\), 11. 8°.—
The linguistic part of this volume occupies pp. 537-645 and is arranged under families, the Choctaw occurring on pp. 567-568; the Muskogee, p. 615.

Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum, Eames, Pilling.

Printed by Quaritch, No. 12172, 12s.: another copy; No. 12173, large paper, 14. 1s.: Leclere’s Supplement, 1881, No. 2931, prices it 15 fr., and No. 2932, a copy on Holland paper, 30 fr. A large-paper copy is priced by Quaritch, No. 30230, 12s.; by Leclere’s Supplement, 1887. p. 121, 15 fr.; by Maisonneneu et. Leclere in 1888, p. 28, 15 fr.

2 vols.: printed cover as above, title as above verso blank 1 L advertisement 11 pp. 1-182, 11.; printed cover, title differing slightly from the above (verso blank) 1 L. pp. 3-127; 8°. These supplements have no separate section devoted to works relating to Muskogean languages, but titles of a few such works appear passim.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Leeds (Grace). See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Legrand:
Creek | See Gatschet (A. S.)
Hitchiti | Gatschet (A. S.)
Maskoki | Robertson (A. E. W.)
Lenox: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Lenox Library, New York City.

Lesley (Robert). See Gatschet (A. S.)

— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Letter:
Choctaw | See Adam (W.)
Choctaw | Baker (B.)
Choctaw | Charity (L.)
Choctaw | Hancock (S.)
Choctaw | Johnson (W.)
Choctaw | Kan-pi-Inb-bee.
Maskoki | Smith (W.)

Linneccum (Dr. Gideon). [Traditional history of the Choctaws, and of the origin of the mound.] Manuscript, pp. 1-551 of letter paper stitched in parts lettered a to z. The account was ob-

Linneccum (G.)—Continued.

tained by Mr. Linneccum by repeated visits to the house of Chahta Innatatah, on Bogue taplo, Mississippi, between the years 1822 and 1825. It was originally written as the old man delivered it, in the Choctaw language, and was translated into English by Mr. Linneccum between the years 1862 and 1874. It is accompanied by an “Addenda,” pp. 1-95, letter paper and foolscap, which consists of a history of Apushinatatah, the chief great of one of the three districts into which the Choctaw nation was formerly divided.

Many Choctaw terms, proper names with meanings, etc. occur throughout the work. The original draft, in Choctaw, is destroyed or lost.

The manuscript is now the property of Mrs. S. L. Doran, Hempstead, Texas, a daughter of the collector, who forwarded it to the Bureau of Ethnology for examination in March, 1889.

Lord’s prayer:
Choctaw | See Bergholtz (G. F.)
Choctaw | Fauriel-Gouraud (F.)
Choctaw | Folsom (I.)
Choctaw | Shea (J. G.)
Choctaw | Yonth’s.
Maskoki | Bergholtz (G. F.)
Muskego | Gallatin (A.)
Muskego | Harrison (D.)
Muskego | Longbridge (K. M.)
Seminole | Connelly (J. M.)

Lord’s Prayer in Choctaw.
In Schoolcraft (H. L.), Indian Tribes, part 5, p. 592, Philadelphia, 1855, 4°.

Loudon (Archibald). A selection, of some of the most interesting | narratives, of outrages, committed by the | Indians, in | Their Wars, with the white people. Also, An Account of their Manners, Customs, Traditions, | Religious Sentiments, Mode of Warfare, Military | Tactics, Discipline and Encampments, Treatment | of Prisoners, &c. which are better Explained, and | more Minutely Related, than has been heretofore done, by any other Author on that subject. Many of the Articles have never before appeared in print. | The whole Compiled from the best Authorities, by Archibald Loudon. | Volume I [I-II].

Carlisle: From the Press of A. Loudon, (Whitehall.) | 1802-[1811].
2 vols.: title as above verso copyright 1 L. pp. 1-97, letter to the author pp. viii-x, contents pp. xi-xii, text pp. 5-551, 1 p. adv.; title slightly differing from above verso copyright 1 L. contents pp. iii-iv, text pp. 13-369; 16°.—

Indian terms and expressions occur here and
Loudon (A.) — Continued.

Copies seen: Congress.
Reprinted as follows:
— A selection, of some of the most interesting | narratives, of | outrages, committed by the | Indians, in | Their Wars, | with the white people. Also, An Account of their Manners, Customs, Traditions, Religious Sentiments, Mode of Warfare, Military Tactics, Discipline and Encampments, Treatment of Prisoners, &c. which are better Explained, and more Minutely Related, than has been heretofore done, by any other | Author on that subject. Many of the Articles have never before appeared in print. The whole Compiled from the best Authorities, By Archibald Loudon. | Volume I [-II].

2 vols.: half title verso note, etc. 1 l. title as above verso original copyright 1 l. pp. iii-x, i-301, 1 p.; title nearly like above verso original copyright 1 l. pp. iii-iv, 5–357, 8°. "This reprint [Harrisburg Publishing Company, 1888] of one of the rarest of American books has been carefully compared with the original in the possession of the State Library of Pennsylvania. No change has been made in the orthography, and the volumes, although not intended to be a facsimile edition, are near enough, that being impossible owing to difference in size of page, type, etc. which varies in the original."


Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.


Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum.

For later editions, see Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.); also Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)

Muskokee mopunvky, | nakchokv setempohetv. Translation of the introduction to the shorter catechism

Loughridge (R. M.) — Continued. into the Creek language. By R. M. Loughridge, missionary to the Creek Indians.


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Congress.

For later editions, see Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

[—] Cesvs Klist, c'm-opunvky-hera, | Maro coyvte. | The gospel according to Matthew. Translated into the Muskokee language.


Copies seen: American Bible Society, American Board of Commissioners, Lenox.

[—] Cesvs Klist | cm opunvky-herv | Maro coyvte. The gospel according to Matthew, translated from the original Greek into the Muskokee language.

New York: American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCLXII. | 1867.

Title verso blank 1 l. text in Muskokee pp. 3–92, 16°. Mr. Loughridge was assisted by David Winslett as interpreter, and the work was revised by W. S. Robertson and Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson.


[—] Cesvs Klist | cm opunvky-nerv | Maro coyvte. The gospel according to Matthew, translated from the original Greek into the Muskokee language.

New York: American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCLXII. | 1875.

Title verso blank 1 l. text in the Muskokee language pp. 3–92, 16°.

Copies seen: Astor, British and Foreign Bible Society, Congress, Dunbar, Eames, Pilling, Powell.

Terms of relationship of the Creek, collected by Rev. R. M. Loughridge, missionary, Talahasse mission, Creek agency.

In Morgan (L. H.), Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family, pp. 293–382, line 31, Washington, 1871, 4°.
Loughridge (R. M.) — Continued.

On double consonants in the Creek language.

In Indian Journal, vol. 4, no. 47, Muskogee, Ind. T. July 29, 1889, folio. (*)

See Robertson (A. E. W.) for an article on the same subject.

— A brief grammar of the Creek language. [1882.]

Manuscript, 18 ill. written on both sides, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.


Manuscript in possession of its author. It is written on both sides the sheets and is in two parts. The first part, Creek and English, contains 713 pp., averaging about 14 words to the page—a total of about 10,000 words. The second part, English and Creek, contains 196 pp., averaging 34 words to the page—a total of about 6,500 words. At the end of the second part is a list of the names of the months and of the numerals. Both parts are alphabetically arranged. See Robertson (A. E. W.)


Copies seen: Congress.

For an earlier edition, see Loughridge (R. M.)


New York: Mission House, 23 Centre street. | 1859.


Copies seen: Congress.

The Brinley copy, No. 5556, new, sold for 50 cents.

For fourth edition, see Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)


Winslett, interpreter. [Two lines quotation, one English and one Muskokee.]

Philadelphia: Presbyterian board of publication | and sabbath-school work, | 1334 Chestnut Street. [1889.]

Title as above verso Muskokee alphabet 11. text pp. 3-213, index pp. 214-220, names of translators or writers of hymns p. 221, 2 ll. 24. — Hymns in Muskokee, with English headings, pp. 3-212. — Temperance pledge in English and Muskokee, p. 213. — Hymn "More love to Thee, O Christ," English and Muskokee opposite, 2 fol. 2

The list of translators or writers, given on p. 221, is as follows:

D. A. Rev. Daniel Asbury.
J. D. John Davis.
J. F. Rev. John Fleming.
D. H. David Hodge.
P. H. Rev. Peter Harrison.
W. H. Miss Wilmot Hamby.
J. L. John Liken.
H. P. Henry Perryman.
L. P. Lewis Perryman.
L. C. P. Legas C. Perryman.
D. W. Rev. David Winslett.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.


Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication | No. 821 Chestnut Street. | 1858.

Title verso Muskokee alphabet 11. text pp. 3-34, 18°. — Creek catechism, pp. 3-25. — Confession of faith in Creek, pp. 27-30. — Confession of faith in English, pp. 31-34.

Copies seen: Brinlon, Congress, Lenox, Powell, Trumbull.

For the first edition, see Loughridge (R. M.)


Title verso Muskokee alphabet 11. text pp. 3-39, 18°. — Creek catechism, pp. 3-22. — Confes-
Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)— Continued.

Triation of faith in Creek, pp. 23-26.—Confession of faith in English, pp. 27-30.

This edition was revised by Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson and N. B. Sullivan.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

—— Nakokv setempohetv. | Introduction | to the | shorter catechism. 


Revised and improved.

Philadelphia: Presbyterian board of publication, No. 1334 Chestnut Street. | 1886 |

Printed cover: Introduction | to the | shorter catechism | in the | Creek language. 

Philadelphia: | Presbyterian board of publication, No. 1334 Chestnut Street. 

Printed cover | 1 l. title verso Muskokee alphabet | l.l. text. pp. 3-31, 24°. — Creek catechism, pp. 3-23.—Confession of faith in Creek, pp. 24-27.—Confession of faith in English, pp. 28-31. 

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

— — and Land (J. H.) Cesva Klist 


Muskokee, I. T.: | by the Indian Journal steam job office. | 1885. 

Printed cover | 1 l. title verso blank | 1 l. text in the Muskoki language pp. 3-13, 8°. 

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell. 

Appended the following:


Muskokee, I. T.: | by the Indian Journal steam job office. | 1885. 

Title verso blank | 1 l. text pp. 17-24, 8°, in the Muskoki language. 

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.


By Rev. W. S. Robertson. 

New York: Mission House, 23 Centre Street, 1868. 

(2) 22 l. pp. 24°. Title from Field’s Essay, No. 567. 

Messrs. S. W. and T. W. Perryman assisted as interpreters in the revision of this edition. 

Loughridge (R. M.) and others— Continued. 

The Field copy, No. 1395, sold for $1.37. 


By Rev. W. S. Robertson. 

New York: Mission House, 23 Centre Street. | 1871. 

Title verso Muskokee alphabet | l. l. text (in Muskokee, with headings to hymns in English) pp. 3-215, index pps. 214-222, 16°. 

Copies seen: Congress, Trumbull. 

I have seen editions of this work in all respects similar to above except change of date, and all called fourth edition, as follows: 1873 (Congress), 1873 (Congress), 1889 (Powell), and 1892 (Powell). 

The following persons are named as the translat°rS or writers of the hymns in these editions: 


“In giving the authorship of the translations of hymns for the fourth edition of ‘Muskokee Hymns,’ I credited to the second edition (E. 2nd) those translations which were found in that edition, but whose authors’ names I could not learn. The printer mistook the 2 for Q, hence the ludicrous and troublesome mistake. It is explained at the foot in Explanation of Index’ at the close of the fourth edition, but is naturally overlooked by cursory readers.” — Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson. 

For titles of earlier and later editions, see Loughridge (R. M.); also Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.) 

[—, Robertson (A. E. W.) and Robertson (W. S.]) Opunvkvhera, Cane eoyvte. The gospel according to John, translated from the original Greek into the Muskokee language. 

New York: American Bible Society, | institutes in the year MDCCCXVI. 1871. 

Pp. 1-73, 16°. The first chapter was translated by Mr. Loughridge (q. v.) and appended to Cesva Klist. — Gospel of Matthew. 

Park Hill, 1855, pp. 1-7. 

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Congress.
Loughridge (R. M.) and others—Continued.

[— — — —] Opunykv hera, | Cane coyvte. | The gospel according to John, | translated | from the original Greek | into the Muskokee language.

New York: | American Bible Society, | instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1875.

Title verso blank 1. text in Muskokee pp. 3-73, 18°.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling, Powell.

Robert McGill Longridge, D. D., was born at Laurensville, S. C., December 21, 1809. His father, James Longridge, was a native of the north of Ireland, and his mother, Deborah Ann McGill, a native of South Carolina. When he was fourteen years of age his father moved to Alabama. When twenty-one years of age, having determined to enter the ministry, after a few months' study under his pastor, he entered the Mesopotamia (Ala.) Academy, and four years afterwards (November, 1834) Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1837. He then spent one year at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and two years in private study under his pastor, at East, Ala., being licensed to preach April 9, 1841.

Having been selected by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to visit the Creeks and to ascertain their attitude toward the ministration of the gospel amongst them, on November 2, 1841, he started for the Indian Territory, and there made arrangements for teaching and preaching among the Creeks, after which he returned to Alabama. On the 15th of October, 1842, he was ordained to the full work of the ministry as a missionary to the Creek Indians. On the 5th of February, 1843, he arrived with his wife at the Verdigris Landing, and immediately established a school at the town of Kowetah. The Kowetah Boarding School became very popular and gradually increased in numbers, until finally it was not only itself enlarged, but the Tullahassee Manual Labor School was established, of which Mr. Longridge was made superintendent. The Tullahassee school continued in a very prosperous condition until July 10, 1851, when it was suddenly suspended because of the war between the States. The Kowetah school was also brought to a close and never again opened. Mr. Longridge thereupon moved to the Cherokee Nation, and subsequently to Texas, where for several years he was engaged in the ministry.

In December, 1889, Mr. Longridge and his wife were reappointed by the Foreign Board as missionaries to the Creek Indians in the Indian Territory. The Tullahassee Boarding School building having accidentally been burned, the


London: Triibner and co., 60, Paternoster row. | MDCCCLVIII (1858).


Contains list of grammars and vocabularies, and among others of the following peoples: Chickasaw, p. 39; Choctaw, pp. 46, 218; Creek or Muskogee, pp. 127, 232; Hitchiti, p. 81; Seminoles, pp. 169, 238.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

At the Fisher sale a copy, No. 930, brought 5s. 6d.; at the Field sale, No. 1403, £2.63; at the Squier sale, No. 609, £2.62; another copy, No. 1906, £2.38. Priced by Leclere, 1874, No. 2075, 13 fr. The Pinart copy, No. 565, sold for 25 fr., and the Murphy copy, No. 1540, for £2.50. Priced by Clarke, 1883, No. 6734, 84; by Kochler, 10 M.

Dr. Ludewig has himself so fully detailed the plan and purport of this work that little more remains for me to add beyond the mere statement of the origin of my connection with the publication, and the mention of such additions for which I am alone responsible, and which, during its progress through the press, have gradually accumulated to about one-sixth of the whole. This is but an act of justice to the memory of Dr. Ludewig; because at the time of his death, in December, 1856, no more than 172 pages were printed off, and these constitute the only portion of the work which had the benefit of his valuable personal and final revision.

Similarity of pursuits led, during my stay in New York in 1855, to an intimacy with Dr. Ludewig, during which he mentioned that he, like myself, had been making bibliographical memoranda for years of all books which serve to illustrate the history of spoken language.
Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.

As a first section of a more extended work on the literary history of language generally, he had prepared a bibliographical memoir of the remains of aboriginal languages of America. The manuscript had been deposited by him in the library of the Ethnological Society at New York, but at my request he at once most kindly placed it at my disposal, stipulating only that it should be printed in Europe, under my personal superintendence.

Upon my return to England, I lost no time in carrying out the trust thus confided to me, intending then to confine myself simply to producing a correct copy of my friend’s manuscript. But it soon became obvious that the transcript had been hastily made, and but for the valuable assistance of literary friends, both in this country and in America, the work would probably have been abandoned. My thanks are more particularly due to Mr. E. G. Squyer, and to Prof. William W. Turner, of Washington, by whose considerate and valuable co-operation many difficulties were cleared away, and my editorial labors greatly lightened. This encouraged me to spare neither personal labor nor expense in the attempt to render the work as perfect as possible. With what success must be left to the judgment of those who can fairly appreciate the labors of a pioneer in any new field of literary research.—Editor’s advertisement.

Dr. Ludewig, though but little known in this country [England], was held in considerable esteem as a jurist, both in Germany and the United States of America. Born at Dresden in 1809, with but little exception he continued to reside in his native city until 1844, when he emigrated to America; but though in both countries he practiced law as a profession, his bent was the study of literary history, which was evidenced by his “Livre des Ana, Essai de Catalogue Mannel,” published at his own cost in 1837, and by his “Bibliothekonomie,” which appeared a few years later.

But even whilst thus engaged, he delighted in investigating the rise and progress of the land of his subsequent adoption, and his researches into the vexed question of the origin of the people of America gained him the highest consideration, on both sides of the Atlantic, as a man of original and inquiring mind. He was a contributor to Naumann’s “Scraperneu;” and amongst the chief of his contributions to that journal may be mentioned those on “American Libraries,” on the “Aids to American Bibliography,” and on the “Book-trade of the United States of America.” In 1846 appeared his “Lit-

Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.

erature of American Local-History,” a work of much importance, and which required no small amount of labour and perseverance, owing to the necessity of consulting the many and widely-scattered materials, which had to be sought out from apparently the most unlikely channels.

These studies formed a natural induction to the present work on “The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages,” which occupied his leisure concurrently with the others, and the printing of which was commenced in August, 1856, but which he did not live to see launched upon the world; for at the date of his death, on the 12th of December following, only 172 pages were in type. It had been a labour of love for him with years; and if ever author were mindful of the nonunpromotatur animam, he was when he deposited his manuscript in the library of the American Ethnological Society, diffident himself as to its merits and value on a subject of such paramount interest.

He had satisfied himself that in due time the reward of his patient industry might be the production of some more extended national work on the subject; and with this he was contented; for it was a distinguishing feature in his character, notwithstanding his great and varied knowledge and brilliant acquirements, to disregard his own toil, even amounting to drudgery if needful, if he could in any way assist the promulgation of literature and science.

Dr. Ludewig was a corresponding member of many of the most distinguished European and American literary societies, and few men were held in greater consideration by scholars both in America and Germany, as will readily be acknowledged should his voluminous correspondence ever see the light. In private life he was distinguished by the best qualities which endear a man’s memory to those who survive him—he was a kind and affectionate husband and a sincere friend. Always accessible, and ever ready to aid and counsel those who applied to him for advice upon matters pertaining to literature, his loss will long be felt by a most extended circle of friends, and in him Germany mourns one of the best representatives of her learned men in America—a genuine type of a class in which, with singular felicity, to genius of the highest order is combined a painstaking and plodding perseverance but seldom met with beyond the confines of the “Fatherland.”—Biographic memoir.

Lykins (Jonathan). See Davis (J.) and Lykins (J.).

In Bureau of Ethnology, fifth annual rept. pp. 492-521, Washington, 1887, 8\textsc{v}.

Besides a number of scattered terms, this article contains the numerals 1-29 and divisions of time in the Seminole language.

Titled separately as follows:


Washington | Government Printing Office | 1888

Printed cover, half-title verse blank 1 l. contents pp. 471-472, illustrations p. 473, text pp. 475-531, royal 8\textsc{v}.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling, Powell.

McIntosh (John). The discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus; and the origin of the North American Indians, by J. Mackintosh [sic].

Toronto: printed by W. J. Coutts, King street. 1836. (\textsuperscript{*)

Pp. 1-132, 8\textsc{v}.—A comparative view of the Indian and Asiatic languages, pp. 100-163, contains words from a number of American languages, among them the Chickasaw and Muskogee.

Title furnished by Mr. Charles H. Hull, from a copy in the library of Cornell University.

The origin of the North American Indians; with a faithful description of their manners and customs, both civil and military, their religious, languages, dress, and ornaments. To which is prefixed, a brief view of the creation of the world, the situation of the garden of Eden, the Antediluvians, the foundation of nations by the posterity of Noah, the progenitors of the N. Americans and the discovery of the New World by Columbus. Concluding with a copious selection of Indian speeches, the antiquities of America, the civilization of the Mexicans, and some final observations on the origin of the Indians. By John McIntosh.

New York: Published by Nafis & Cornish, 278 Pearl Street. 1843.

Pp. iii-xxxvi, 37-311, 8\textsc{v}.—Linguistics as above, pp. 100-103.

Mcintosh (J.)—Continued.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress.

Some copies titled as above bear the date 1814. (\textsuperscript{*)

-- The origin of the North American Indians; with a faithful description of their manners and customs, both civil and military, their religious, languages, dress, and ornaments: including various specimens of Indian eloquence, as well as historic, and biographical sketches of almost all the distinguished nations and celebrated warriors, statesmen and orators, among the Indians of North America. New edition, improved and enlarged. By John McIntosh.

New York: Published by Nafis & Cornish, 278 Pearl Street. Philadelphia—John B. Perry. [1844.]

Pp. i-xxxix, 33-345, 12\textsc{v}.—Linguistics as above, pp. 101-104.

Copies seen: British Museum.

Some copies with title as above have slightly differing imprints, the third line thereof being: St. Louis, (Mo.)—Nafis, Cornish & Co. (\textsuperscript{\textdagger}

The Brinley sale catalogue, No. 5627, titles an edition New York [1845], a copy of which sold for $1.

-- The origin of the North American Indians; with a faithful description of their manners and customs, both civil and military, their religious, languages, dress, and ornaments: including various specimens of Indian eloquence, as well as historic, and biographical sketches of almost all the distinguished nations and celebrated warriors, statesmen and orators, among the Indians of North America. New edition, improved and enlarged. By John McIntosh.

New York: Cornish, Lamport & Co., publishers, No. 8 Park Place. 1849.

Pp. 1-345, 8\textsc{v}.—Linguistics as above, pp. 101-104.


There is an edition of 1852, which is in all other respects similar to the above. (Congress.)

-- The origin of the North American Indians; with a faithful description
McIntosh (J.) — Continued.
of their manners and customs, both civil and military, their religions, languages, dress, and ornaments. Including various specimens of Indian eloquence, as well as historic-ical and bibliographical sketches of almost all the distinguished nations and celebrated warriors, statesmen and orators, among the Indians of North America. New Edition, improved and enlarged. By John McIntosh.


1 p. l. pp. v-xxv, 39-345, 8°.—Linguistics as above, pp. 101-104.

Copies seen: British Museum.

Some copies with the foregoing title, and with the same collation and contents, have the imprint, New York: Sheldon and Company. No. 115 Nassau Street. 1858. (Wisconsin Historical Society.) Some copies with the latter imprint are dated 1859.

McKillop (John). See Robertson (W. S.), McKillop (J.), and Winslett (D.).

John McKillop was one of the younger children of a Scotch-Irish minister who came to the United States in youth and married a sister of Rev. James Perryman. John was a young man of fine talents, and was educated at the Cowetah and Tallahassee mission schools. The translation of Rev. Newman Hall's tract "Come to Jesus," in which Mr. McKillop had a large share, is much liked by the Creeks, as it is so well expressed. He was early left an orphan, and died in 1854.—Mrs. Robertson.


The article occupies about one-third of a column of the paper, and consists of an interview between an old Muskoki chief and General Oglethorpe at Yamacraw Bluff, near Savannah; translated by the Hon. Thompson McKinney, ex-governor of the Choctaw Nation.

McPherson (G.), editor. See Star Vindicator.

Martin (Henry A.) Enduring pleasure. Vinačetv kawapatv.


An article in English followed by the equivalent Muskoki, headed respectively as above. The translation into Muskoki was made by Mr. Martin and occupies two-thirds of a column.


No title, heading as above, pp. 1-8, 16°.— "Faiths on baptism," in the Muskoki language.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

Martin (H. A.) — Continued.

—— Heyan ohhkctečcakes.


"Take notice of this," being a translation into the Muskoki language of a notice to subscribers, in English, which immediately precedes; occupies half a column.

—— [Two articles in the Muskoki language.]


The first article occupies nearly the whole of the first column, and is signed "Henry A. Martin." The second article occupies portions of the second and third columns, and is headed "Translation from an article in the Christian Advocate." Though it is not signed, the inference that Mr. Martin made the translation is drawn from an editorial commencing: "We have secured the services of Bro. Henry A. Martin, of the Indian University, as editor of the Muskogee Department."

—— Apohkvi [in the Muskoki language.]


It occupies the larger part of one column, and is signed by Mr. Martin. The general editor of the paper informs me that the article is a salutatory.

—— [Dialogue on baptism, in the Muskoki language.]


Occupies two columns in the March number and one in the April; unsigned. The discussion is between "Henry" and "Dr. Jones."

Mr. Martin is a Seminole; at present a theological student in the Indian University, Musko-geo, Ind. T., and is said to be a bright and promising young man.

Maskoke semahayeta. See Fleming (J.)

Massachusetts Historical Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that society, Boston, Mass.

Mekko (Cane). An article in the Muskoki language.

In Indian Missionary, vol. 3, no. 9, p. 6, Atoka, Ind. T. September, 1887, 4°.

The article is dated "Depo Ferk, Ind. T., Hocust 13, 1887," and signed with the above name. No heading. Occupies half a column.

—— Tecvkkoyto toyackat.

In Indian Missionary, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 6, Atoka, Ind. T. April, 1888, 4°.

"Our brethren," in the Muskoki language; occupies one-third of a column; signed "Cane Mekko."
Methodist discipline. Stekapuke (456).  
No. 1. 
In Our Brother in Red, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 3, Mus-
kogee, Ind. T. September 15, 1888, folio.

In the Muskoki language. Occupies half a 
column. Headed as above and closed with the 
statement "To be continued."

Mikko (John). See Melko (Cane).

Mikasa:  
Vocabulary See Gatschet (A. S.)  
Vocabulary Gibbs (G.)
See also Hitchiti; also Muskoki.

Morgan (Lewis Henry). Smithsonian  
Contributions to Knowledge,  | 218 | Systems 
of | consanguinity and affinity | of the human family. | By Lewis H.  
Morgan.

Washington City: published by the  
Smithsonian Institution. 1871.  
Title on cover as above, inside title differing from 
above in imprint only. 11. advertisement p. iii verso blank; preface pp. vi-ix verso blank, 
contents pp. xi-xii, text pp. 1-590, 14 plates, 4°. 
Forms vol. 17 of Smithsonian contributions to 
knowledge, such issues having no cover title, 
but the general title of the series and 6 other 
preh. II. preceding inside title given above.

Comparative vocabulary of the Minnnatare,  
CROW, Chocta (from Byington), Creek (from  
Casey and others), p. 183.—Table of relationships 
in Chocto, p. 191.

System of consanguinity and affinity of the  
Ganowauiau family, pp. 591-382, includes (lines  
28-31) the following languages: Chocta (from  
EDWARDS and Byington), Chocto (from Cope- 
land), Chickas (from Copeland), and Creek (from  
Longbridge).

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of  
Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull.

At the Squier sale a copy, No. 889, sold for  
$5.50. Quaritch, No. 12425s, priced a copy 4l.

— Ancient society or researches in the  
lines of human progress | from  
savagery, through barbarism to civili- 
zation. by Lewis H. Morgan, LL. D | Member of the National Academy of  
Sciences. Author of "The League of the  
Iroquois," "The American Beaver and his Works," "Systems of  
Consanguinity and | Affinity of the Hu- 
mAn Family," Etc. [Two lines quotation.] [Design.]  
New York | Henry Holt and com- 
pany 1877.

Title as above verso copyright notice 1 li. dedication verso 
blank 1 li. preface pp. vii-viii, contents pp. ix-x, 
text pp. 1-140, 8°. Forms pt. 1 of vol. 2 of 
Grundriss der Sprachwissenschaft, Wien, 1876- 
1882, 2 vols. 8°.—Die Sprache der Choctaw (a  
grammatic sketch of the language), pp. 232-238. 
Numerals 1-12, 20, 21, 100, 1000 of the Choctaw  
and Muskoki, p. 228.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of  
Ethnology, Watkinson.

Morgan (L. H.) — Continued.  
of the Choctaws, p. 162; of the Chickasaws, p. 163.

Copies seen: British Museum, Bureau of Eth- 

ology, Congress.  
Priced by Clarke, 1886, No. 6534, $.01.

Some copies with title otherwise as above 
have the imprint: London | Macmillan and Co. 
1877. (British Museum.) There is also a 
New York edition of 1878, with title other- 
wise as above. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

— Aboriginal geographic terms, chiefly  
river names. [1880.]  
Manuscript, 7 pp. in the library of the Bureau of  
Ethnology. Among the languages repre- 
sented is the Chocta.

Lewis H. Morgan was born in Aurora, Cayuga  
County, N. Y. November 21, 1818. He was  
granted by Union College, Schenectady, in  
the class of 1840. Returning from college to  
Aurora, Mr. Morgan joined a secret society  
composed of the young men of the village and  
known as the Grand Order of the Iroquois.  
This had a great influence upon his future  
career and studies. The order was instituted  
for sport and amusement, but its organization  
was modeled on the governmental system of the  
Six Nations; and, chiefly under Mr. Morgan's  
direction and leadership, the objects of the order  
were extended, if not entirely changed, and its  
purposes improved. To become better ac- 
quainted with the social polity of the Indians,  
young Morgan visited the aborigines remaining  
in New York, a mere remnant, but yet re- 
taining to a great extent their ancient laws and  
customs; and he went so far as to be  
adopted as a member by the Senecas. Before  
the council of the order, in the years 1844, 1845,  
and 1846, he read a series of papers on the  
Iroquois, which, under the nom de plume of  
"Skenandoah," were published as above. Mr.  
Morgan died in Rochester, N. Y. December 17,  
1881.

Müller (Dr. Friedrich). Die Sprachen |  
der schlichthaarigen Rassen von [Dr.  
Friedrich Müller | Professor [.c. eight  
lines]. | I. Abtheilung. | Die Sprachen  
der anstralischen, der hyperboreischen  
und der amerikanischen Rasse [sic]. |
Wien 1882. | Alfred Hölder | K. K.  
Hof- und Universitäts-Buchhändler |  
Rotthussmarrstrasse 15.

Printed cover, general title recto blank 1 li.  
title as above verso notice 1 li. dedication verso  
blank 1 li. preface pp. vii-viii, contents pp. ix-x,  
text pp. 1-140, 8°. Forms pt. 1 of vol. 2 of  
Grundriss der Sprachwissenschaft, Wien, 1876- 
1882, 2 vols. 8°.—Die Sprache der Choctaw (a  
grammatic sketch of the language), pp. 232-238. 
Numerals 1-12, 20, 21, 100, 1000 of the Choctaw  
and Muskoki, p. 228.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of  
Ethnology, Watkinson.
Munroe (C. K.) The Florida Annual | Impartial and Unsectional | 1884 | With | large new sectional map. | Edited by | C. K. Munroe |

Office of publication | 140 Nassau street, New York | 1883


Copies seen: Congress.

[Murrow (Rev. Joseph Samuel.)] Oka isht baptismono| micha opiaka impa | keyukmrt. | [Four lines in Choctaw.] |

Tanisin, Tekisi: | Murray, holissa ai ikbe. | 1887.

Title as above. pp. 2-8, 18°.—A tract on baptism and communion, in the Choctaw language. In its preparation Mr. Murrow had the assistance of John James.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

—, editor. See Indian Missionary.

Joseph Samuel Murrow was born in Richmond County, Georgia, June 7, 1835. He acquired his education at Springfields Academy, Effingham County, and at Mercer University, Green County, Georgia. In the fall of 1857 he was appointed a missionary to the Indians by the Rehoboth Baptist Association of Georgia, and has since labored among the Muskogee, Choctaws, Seminoles, Chikasaw, and Cherokees, having organized thirty churches, ordained thirty-eight native preachers, and baptized over fifteen hundred persons, mostly Indians.

Murrow (Mrs. Kathrina Lois). [An article in the Choctaw language.]


No heading; signed "K. L. Ellett" (Mrs. Murrow’s maiden name). Occupies nearly a column of the paper.

Mrs. Kathrina Lois Murrow (née Ellett), was born at Bedford, Cayahoga County, Ohio, March 29, 1818. Her education was acquired at Oberlin and Granville, and she taught school in that State some four years. After graduating from the Women’s Baptist Home Missionary Society Training School, at Chicago, she went to the Indian Territory as a missionary of that society in August, 1881. For five years she taught in the Indian University and did general missionary work among Indian women. June 29, 1888, she was married to the Rev. J. S. Murrow, of Atoka, editor of The Indian Missionary.


Began as a four-page folio, on August 16 it was enlarged to eight pages, an editorial in that issue saying: "Phocaix greets its readers with

Muskogee Phoenix — Continued.

this, its twenty-seventh issue—the first in the new half year of its usefulness—in a new and greatly enlarged form." At first the names of Leo E. Bennett as manager and F. C. Hubbard as assistant appeared on the editorial page; later, these titles were changed to editor and manager, respectively.

I have seen all the issues to May 23, 1889, except eight.

Baker (B.) [Two articles in the Choctaw language.], vol. 1, no. 47, p. 8, January 3, 1889.  

Harjo (H. M.) Etenfrcetvev [Greek.], vol. 1, no. 52, supplement, February 7, 1889.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Muskoki. [Advertisements in English and Muskoki. St. Louis, 1881.]

Two large posters or hand-bills in Muskoki, accompanied by the English equivalent on separate sheets. They begin: "Still ahead and don’t you forget it," and "Quit playing cards! Hang up your fiddle! and go to Turner’s in Okmulgee."

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

Muskoki:

- Advertisement See Muskoki.
- Assistant Fleming (J.)
- Authorities Pick (B.)
- Bible:
  - Genesis Ramsay (J.R.)
  - Psalms Ramsay (J.R.)
  - New testament Robertson (A. E. W.) and others.
  - Matthew (in part) Davis (J.) and Lycins (J)
  - Mark Matthew
  - Matthew (in part) Davis (J.) and Lycins (J)
  - Luke Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - John (in part) Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Bible Society, American Bible Society, Buckner (H. F.) and Herrod (G.)
  - John Davis (J.) and Lycins (J)
  - Acts Longbridge (R. M.)
  - Romans Longbridge (R. M.) and others. Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Corinthians Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Galatians Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Ephesians Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Philippians Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Colossians Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Thessalonians 1, 11 Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Timothy 1, 11 Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Titus Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Philemon Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Hebrews Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - James Robertson (A. E. W.)
  - Peter 1, 11 Robertson (A. E. W.)

- Advertisement: See Muskoki.
### Muskoki — Continued.

**Bible — Continued.**
- John I, II, III
- Jude
- Revelation
- Conjugations
- General discussion
- General discussion: Bartram (W.)
- Geographic names: Gatschel (A.S.)
- Geographic names: Haines (E.M.)
- Geographic names: Pickett (A.J.)
- Geographic names: Schoolcraft (H.R.)
- Glossary
- Grammar
- Grammar: Backner (H.E.) and Herrod (G.)
- Grammar comments: Adelung (J.C.) and Vater (J.S.)
- Grammar comments: Shepard (J.G.)
- Grammar treatise: Brinton (D.G.)
- Hymn-book
- Hymn-book: Audury (D.B.)
- Hymn-book: Buckner (H.E.F.) and Herrod (G.)
- Hymn-book: Fleming (J.)
- Hymn-book: Longbridge (R.M.) and Winslett (D.)
- Hymn-book: Longbridge (R.M.) and others
- Hymn-book: Robertson (A.E.W.)
- Hymn-book: Harrison (P.) and Aspberry (D.P.)
- Hymns: Davis (J.) and Lykins (J.)
- Hymns: Muskoki.
- Hymns: Robertson (A.E.W.)
- Laws: Perryman (L.C.)
- Legend: Robertson (A.E.W.)
- Letter: Smith (W.)
- Lord's prayer: Burgholtz (G.F.)
- Lord's prayer: Gallatin (A.)
- Lord's prayer: Harrison (D.) and Aspberry (D.P.)
- Lord's prayer: Longbridge (R.M.)
- Numerals: Haines (E.M.)
- Numerals: James (E.)
- Numerals: Jarvis (S.F.)
- Numerals: Muller (P.)
- Periodical: Indian Champion.
- Periodical: Muskogee Phoenix.
- Periodical: Our Brother in Red.
- Primer: Fleming (J.)
- Proper names: Catalogue.
- Proper names: Catlin (G.)
- Proper names: Muskoki.
- Proper names: Treaties.
- Sentences: Gallatin (A.)
- Sermon: Fleming (J.)
- Spelling book: Harrison (P.) and Aspberry (D.P.)
- Teacher: Fleming (J.)

### Muskoki — Continued.

- Text: Berryhill (D.L.)
- Text: Grayson (G.W.)
- Text: Indian Journal.
- Text: Land (J.H.)
- Text: Martin (H.A.)
- Text: Mokko (C.)
- Text: Methodist.
- Text: Palmer (W.A.)
- Text: Perryman (L.C.)
- Text: Robertson (A.E.W.)
- Text: Smith (G.G.)
- Text: Smith (J.)
- Text: Sefekapake.
- Text: Sullivan (N.B.)
- Text: Winslett (D.)
- Tract: Robertson (W.S.)
- Tract: and others.
- Vocabulary: Adelung (J.C.) and Vater (J.S.)
- Vocabulary: Balbi (A.)
- Vocabulary: Barton (B.S.)
- Vocabulary: Casey (J.C.)
- Vocabulary: Chamberlain (A.F.)
- Vocabulary: Chronicles.
- Vocabulary: Drake (S.G.)
- Vocabulary: Gallatin (A.)
- Vocabulary: Gatschel (A.S.)
- Vocabulary: Haines (E.M.)
- Vocabulary: Latham (R.G.)
- Vocabulary: Landonnaivre (R.)
- Vocabulary: Muskoki.
- Vocabulary: Schoolcraft (H.R.)
- Vocabulary: Smith (B.)
- Words: Adair (J.)
- Words: Bolhart (W.)
- Words: Brinton (D.G.)
- Words: Fitch (A.)
- Words: Latham (R.G.)
- Words: Rockwell (E.F.)
- Words: Schoenburgy (R.H.)
- Words: Schoolcraft (H.R.)
- Words: Scott (P.J.de)
- Words: Vail (R.A.)
- Words: Vater (J.S.)

See also Greek; also Mikasuki.

### Muskoki hymn: What a friend we have in Jesus.

Manuscript, 1 1. folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

### Muskoki names. [180-]


Names of places, some with English meanings, I. 1-2.—Chiefs and officers in 1861, I. 2.—Other Indian names, I. 3.—Chiefs of Comanches, Wichitas, Caddos, Toncates, and Delawarees, I. 3.—The six bands of Comanches or Ne-Aum, with English meanings, I. 4.—Other bands (4), with English meanings, I. 4.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Muskoki vocabulary, Creek dialect. [1867.]
Manuscript, 10 ll. folio, 211 words, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. The Creek is accompanied by a parallel column of Cherokee.

Muskoki vocabulary. (*)
Manuscript, 11 pp. folio, in the library of Dr. J. G. Sheu, Elizabeth, N. J.

Muskokylke enakckov. See Asbury (D. B.)

Mvskoke mopunykv. See Loughridge (R. M.)

Mvskoke nakokov eskerretv. See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Mvskoke nettveckv. See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Mvskoki ınvnavity. See Fleming (J.)

N.

Nakchokv esyvihicetv Muskokee. See Loughridge (R. M.)

Nakcook Y. keretv * * * Muskokee. See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Nakcook esyvihicetv Muskokee. See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

Nakcook esyvihicetv Muskokee. See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)

Nakcook setempołetv * * * Creek. See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

Nana a kaniohmi [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

New birth [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

New Testament * * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Eyington (C.)


2 vols.: pp. i-viii, 9-169; i-iv, 5-169, 106.—Appendix, vol. 1, pp. 135-169, contains remarks on Indian languages, from Daudinot's Star in the West, Adair, Coden, and Edwards, and a table from Edwards of English, Chiribbée, Creek, Mohican, and Hebrew words.


Harvey Newcomb, clergyman, born in Thet-
O'Callaghan (Edmund Bailey). A list of editions of the holy scriptures and parts thereof printed in America previous to 1830; with introduction and bibliographical notes. By E. B. O'Callaghan.

Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 1861.

Title as above verso copyright 1 line dedication verso blank 1 line introduction pp. v-liv, list of some of the errors and variations found in modern Donay bibles 3 unnumb. ii. verso of the last, errata, text pp. 1-392, index pp. 393-415, plates, large 8°. Arranged chronologically. — Titles of parts of the bible in various American languages, amongst them the Choctaw, appear passim.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Lenox.

The Meuniax copy, No. 1316, half blue levant morocco, gilt top, uncut, brought $9.25. Quarter, No. 30233, priced a half morocco, gilt top copy, 21.16c.; Clarke & Co., 1886 cat., No. 5873, a half calf, gilt top copy, $6; Leciere, 1887 Supp., No. 3403, an uncut copy, 75 fr.

Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, historian, born in Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, February 29, 1797; died in New York City, May 27, 1888. After completing his collegiate course he spent two years in Paris. In 1823 he emigrated to Quebec, and in 1827 he was admitted to the practice of medicine. In 1831 he was editor of "The Vindicator," and in 1836 he was elected a member of the assembly of Lower Canada, but after the insurrection he removed to New York, and he was for many years employed in the office of the secretary of state at Albany in editing the records of the State. Afterward, in 1870, he removed to New York City. His works include "History of New Netherlands" (New York, 1816; 2d ed. 2 vols. 1845); " Jesuit Relations" (1847); "Documentary History of New York" (4 vols. Albany, 1849-51); "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York," prepared in Holland, England, and France by John R. Brodhead (11 vols. 1855-91); "Remonstrance of New Netherland" (1856); the "Orderly Books" of Commissary Wilson (1857), and Gen.

O'Callaghan (E. B.) — Continued.

John Burgoyne (1880): "Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licences were issued previous to 1784" (1850); Woolley's "Two Years' Journals in New York" (1860); "Journals of the Legislative Councils of New York" (2 vols. 1861); "The Origin of the Legislative Assemblies of the State of New York" (1861); "A Calendar to the Land Papers" (1861); "The Register of New Netherland" (1865); "A Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State" (1865); "The Voyage of George Clarke to America," with notes (1867); and "Voyages of the Sinavers 'St. John' and 'Arma'" (1857.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Oka isht baptismochi [Choctaw]. See Murrow (J. S.)

Oka ohun ishko [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

O-las-se-chub-bee (Rev.) Iuta, nanaka anok fillit pishe, vhlpiessahke.


In the Choctaw language; signed with the above name and dated "Atoka, 1. T. July 28, 1887," heading as above; occupies half a column.

— [Two articles in the Choctaw language.]


The articles have no heading (except date), but occupy the greater portion of a column headed "Choctaw and Chickasaw department," and each is signed with the above name. They are preceded by a "Recipe for making tea cakes," also in Choctaw.

— [An article in the Choctaw language.]


No heading (except date); signed "Glasse-chahbidae," occupies about one-third of a column.
Olas-se-chub-bee (Rev.) — Continued.

— [An article in the Choctaw language.]
  No heading (except date); occupies half a column; signed Rev. "Olassechubbee."

  In the Choctaw language; occupies half a column.

— [An article in the Choctaw language.]
  In Indian Missionary, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 3, Atoka, Ind. T. April, 1888, 4°.
  No heading (except date); signed "Rev. Olasechobbe;" occupies half a column.

— [An article in the Choctaw language.]
  No heading (except date); occupies half a column.

— Heppa ho pesa.
  An article in the Choctaw language, headed as above and occupying nearly half a column.

— Sunday thoughts [in the Choctaw language.]
  Seems to consist principally of passages of scripture; occupies half a column, and is signed "Rev. Olase Chubit."

Opunvkv herv Canec * * Muskokeek.
See Loughridge (U. M.), Robertson (A. E. W.), and Robertson (W. S.).

Opunvkv - herv Luk * * Muskokeek.
See Robertson (A. E. W.).

Opunvkv - herv Mak * * Muskokeek.
See Robertson (A. E. W.).

Orientalisch- und Occidentalischer Sprachmeister. See Fritz (J. F.) and Schultze (B.)

Our Brother in Red. [One line motto.]
Volume I. Muskogee, Indian Territory, April, 1883. Number 8 [-Volume VII. Muskogee, Indian Territory, Saturday, March 30, 1889. Number 14].
7 vols. 4° and folio.

Our Brother in Red — Continued.

I have not seen the first seven numbers of vol. 1, nor any number of vol. 2, nor the first ten numbers of vol. 3; and other numbers are missing from the file before me. No. 8 of vol. 1 is a quartino of 16pp. J. F. Thompson and T. F. Brewer publishers. In no. 2 of vol. 4, October, 1888, Rev. Theo. F. Brewer appears as coeditor and Rev. E. W. Brodie and Rev. M. L. Butler as corresponding editors. It was published monthly until the beginning of vol. 6, September 3, 1887, when it was changed to a weekly of 4 pp. folio. With no. 8 of vol. 6, October 22, 1887, it was enlarged to 8 pp. Mr. Brewer remains the editor, but the Rev. L. W. Rivers has superseded Mr. Brodie as one of the corresponding editors, and Walter A. Thompson is business manager.

Armby (C.) [A letter in the Choctaw language], vol. 6, no. 52, p. 5, Sept. 1, 1888.


— Creek hymn, vol. 6, no. 20, p. 3, Jan. 21, 1888.

— Creek hymn, vol. 6, no. 24, p. 3, Feb. 18, 1888.

— Discipline, vol. 7, no. 15, p. 3, Apr. 6, 1889.

Gobb (L. W.) [A letter in the Choctaw language], vol. 6, no. 47, p. 6, July 28, 1888.

Ithihipishi humma na, vol. 6, no. 29, p. 3, March 24, 1888.


Ferryman (T. W.) and Robertson (A. E. W.) [Hymn in the Creek language], vol. 2, no. 1, Sept. 1883.

— [Hymn in the Creek language], vol. 2, no. 9, May, 1884.

Robertson (A. E. W.) [Hymn in the Creek language], vol. 2, no. 11, July, 1884.


Setekapaka, vol. 6, no. 45, p. 7, July 14, 1888.

Copies seen: Powell.

Our Monthly. | Jan 1873 Tullahassco Creek Nation. Vol. 11 No. 1 [—Vol. IV, No. 10, October, 1875].

A four-page quarto paper, issued irregularly, but usually at intervals of one month; Rev. W. S. Robertson and Miss A. A. Robertson editors, Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson manager and chief contributor in the Muskogki language. Vol. 1, begun in 1870, was in manuscript. The first printed issue consisted of 2 pp. only. It is almost wholly in Muskoki, and forms a valuable contribution to Muskhogean linguistics.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.
Palmer (Wattie A.) [Old customs of the Muskoki.]

In Indian Journal, vol. 4, no. 47, Muscogee, Ind. T. July 29, 1889, folio. (*)

In the Muskoki language.

Wattie Palmer is a grand nephew of Captain "Echo Harjo," a French and Creek half-breed, who fought for the United States against the Seminoles under Jackson, and was a noted man in the war. He is also a grandson of Homer Kernels, who fought in the war of 1812, and who is now (1889) about one hundred years old, with mind so active still that he is a very entertaining narrator of the past events of his life. Micco Hutkee, Mr. Palmer's uncle, was first a town chief, and later second chief of the Creeks.

Mr. Palmer was brought up by an Indian woman, having been early left an orphan. He was old enough when he applied for admission to the Tullehasee school to be made an exception to the rules, but his perseverance and earnestness won the coveted opportunity. In the fall of 1889 he was sent, among others, at the expense of his tribe, to a school in Henderson, Tenn. He was for some years a helpful member of the council, and is now "national auditor" for his tribe.

For some of these biographic notes, as well as others relating to other translators, I am indebted to the knowledge and kindness of Col. William Robison. —Mrs. Robertson.

Parents' neglect [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).

Patient Joe [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).

Periodical:

Choctaw . . . See Star Vindicator.
Choctaw and Muskoki . . . Indian Champion.
Choctaw and Muskoki . . . Indian Journal.
Choctaw and Muskoki . . . Indian Missionary.
Choctaw and Muskoki . . . Muskogee Phoenix.
Choctaw and Muskoki . . . Our Brother in Red.

Perryman (Henry). See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.).

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.).


— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.).

Perryman (J.) — Continued.

— See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Rev. Jas. Perryman, for the last thirty years of his life an honored minister of the Baptist Church, was one of six brothers, and was probably born within the last decade of the eighteenth century in the "Old Creek Nation" in Alabama. He went west among the earlier emigrant Creeks, and attended school at the Union Mission, then among the Osages, but at which were gathered both Creeks and Cherokees. Between 1830 and 1835 he was interpreter for Rev. John Fleming, of the A. B. C. P. M., among the Creeks, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and aided him in translating two of the first books ever printed for the Creeks. After the expulsion of the missionaries by the U. S. Indian agent, he prepared a Muskokee primer, founded on his work with Mr. Fleming, but using only English characters, and simplifying the work of learning to read the Muskokees. During the later years of his life he assisted me in translating Ephesians, Titus, and James, and in two-thirds of the Acts. In the Creek hymn-book thirty-two hymns are his work, either in composition or translating. He died about the year 1882, having continued preaching very nearly to the end of his life, notwithstanding feeble health. — Mrs. Robertson.


— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.).

— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.).

Joseph Moses Perryman, ex-principal chief of the Muskokees, a son of Moses Perryman and nephew of Rev. James Perryman, was born about the year 1837, and was educated in the Presbyterian Mission boarding-school at Coweta, where he gratified his teachers by rapid progress. He was married at an early age to a schoolmate, and began interpreting for his teachers younger, probably, than any one had done before him, proving an excellent helper. He united with the Presbyterian Church, and years later was ordained a Presbyterian minister. He afterwards united with the Baptists. Before being elected principal chief, he served as national treasurer for some years. — Mrs. Robertson.

[F Perryman (Legua Choctai).] Este Muskoké en cato konawa.

In Indian Journal, vol. 3, no. 22, Muscogee, Ind. T. Feb. 6, 1879, folio. (*)

"Creek finances," in the Muskoki language, Signed "Lekae."
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Perryman (L. C.) — Continued.

[—] Maskokalke cn ekana.

In Indian Journal, vol. 3, no. 23, Muscogee, Ind. T. Feb. 13 (?), 1859, folio. (*)


— Laws of the Creek nation.

In Indian Journal, vol. 5, no. 25, Muscogee, Ind. T. Feb. 24, 1881, folio. (*)

In Muskoki and English.

Colv. nuyuyyv.

In Indian Journal, vol. 5, no. 48, Muscogee, Ind. T. Aug. 4, 1881, folio. (*)

"Book teacher," in the Muskoki language. An article concerning the late Rev. W. S. Robertson, who was called, among the Creeks, The Teacher.

— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)
— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)
— See Perryman (S. W.) and Perryman (L. C.)
— See Robertson (A. E. W.)
— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Hon. Legus Choteau Perryman, principal chief of the Muskokees, half-brother of Hon. S. W. Perryman and of Rev. T. W. Perryman, was born in 1837, and, like his brother Thomas, received his education at Tullahasse, where he excelled as a scholar, especially in mathematics. He has also special musical talent, and while a pupil took lessons of me, giving in return aid in the preparation of an English and Creek dictionary, in which he did very rapid work as pemman and linguist, but the work was early interrupted.

During the war he was sergeant-major in the loyal Indian regiment, where his education won him respect among white officers. Since the war he has served as judge, as member of council, and as delegate to Washington, and was elected principal chief in 1887.

He assisted both Dr. Loughridge and myself in work on the Testament, and translated a part of the Creek laws.—Mrs. Robertson.

Perryman (Lewis). See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)
— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)
— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Perryman (Sandford Ward). See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)
— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)


Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3-16, 48.—Constitution, pp. 3-9; laws, pp. 11-16. Proceeded by the same in English, 15 pp.

Copies seen: Powell.

Hon. Sandford Ward Perryman was a son of Lewis, the brother of Rev. James Perryman, mentioned above, who greatly assisted the missionaries as an interpreter and translator. The epistles and most of the gospel of John are of his translation with Rev. W. S. Robertson.

Sandford was also oldest half-brother of Rev. David Winslett, and much like him in talent. He began attending school at the Cotehaw Presbyterian boarding-school, and finished at Tullahasse, where his quick, deep thinking made it a joy to instruct him. Within a short time after his leaving school he was married to Miss C. J. Garrison, a Tullahasse teacher from Greenfield, Mo. He was most remarkable as a quick and literal interpreter, and as a presiding officer in the councils of his tribe, and was depended on by them for correct interpretation of United States documents.

He was for years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an efficient trustee of the Tullahasse school. He died of hemorrhage of the lungs in the summer of 1878, aged about 42.—Mrs. Robertson.

Perryman (Thomas Ward). See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)
— See Robertson (A. E. W.)
— See Robertson (W. S.)
— and Robertson (Mrs. A. E. W.)


Published by the American Tract Society 150 Nassau-street, New York. | 1871;

Printed cover verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. text in the Creek pp. 3-23, 24*—Pp. 21-23 are occupied with hymns.

Copies seen: Brinton, Filling, Powell.

Mrs. Robertson informs me that two of these hymns have since appeared as follows:

— — | [Hymn in the Creek language.]

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 2, no. 1, Muscogee, Ind. T. Sept. 1883, 4'. (*)

A translation of the hymn "Come, humble sinner."
Perryman (T. W.) and Robertson (A. E. W.).—Continued.

[Hymn in the Creek language.]

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 2, no. 9, Muskogee, Ind. T., May, 1884, 4°. (*)

A translation of the hymn "Hark, ten thousand harps and voices."

Rev. Thomas Ward Perryman, youngest brother of Sandford W. Perryman, above mentioned, was born in the year 1846. He received his English education at the Tullahassee school, and was a diligent pupil there for several years, until feeble health demanded a change, and the war soon after suspended the school. Before the war was over, he married a woman of his tribe, who afterward died. Before being ordained as a Presbyterian minister, he had taught for some time, was a district attorney, and had served as clerk in the church. He has been for some years a member of the Creek council, giving extra service as chaplain and member of the educational committee.

For his second wife he married Ella, daughter of Robert Brown, of Kittanning, Pa., and both are now engaged in the Nuyaka Mission school.

He has spent more time on revision of translations with me than has any other except N. B. Sullivan, his work having been chiefly on the final revision of the New Testament.—Mrs. Robertson.

Phillips: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, Cheltenham, England.

Pick (Rev. Bernhard). The Bible in the languages of America. By Rev. B. Pick, Ph. D., Rochester, N. Y.

In New-York Evangelist, no. 258, New York, June 27, 1878. (Pilling, Powell.)

An article on twenty-four different versions of portions of the Bible extant in the languages of America. Checotah, no. 11; Muskokee or Creek, no. 14.

A later article by Mr. Pick on the same subject, as follows:

The Bible in the languages of America. By Rev. B. Pick, Ph. D.


A history of the translation and publication in twenty-eight American languages of the whole or portions of the Bible. The versions are arranged alphabetically, the Checotah being numbered 6, Muskokee or Creek 21.


Pickett (A. J.)—Continued.

Charleston: Walker and James, 1851.

2 vols. 12°.—A few terms in Muskogee or Creek, Checotah, and Chickasaw, with lists of towns, etc. (from Bartram and Hawkins), scattered through.

Copies seen: Congress.

A copy at the Menzies sale, No. 1539, brought $14.50.

First edition, Charleston, 1831, 2 vols. 12°. (*)


Charleston: Walker and James, 1851.

2 vols. 12°.—Linguistics as above.

Copies seen: Congress, Boston Athenæum, Boston Public.

Pike (Gen. Albert). Verbal forms in the Muskoki language. [1861?]

Manuscript, 29 ll. folio. Seven verbs, run through various tenses and modes.

— Verbal forms of the Muskoki and Hichitathili languages. [1861?]

Manuscript, 27 ll. folio.

—Vocabularies of the Creek or Muscogee, Uchee, Hitchita, Natchez, Coosa-nda or Co-as-sat-te, Alabama, and Shawnee. [1861?]

Manuscript, 55 ll. folio. These vocabularies are arranged in parallel columns for comparison, and contain from 1,500 to 1,700 words each. The manuscript was submitted to Dr. J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., for examination, and was by him copied on slips, each containing one English word and its equivalent in the dialects given above, spaces being reserved for other dialects. They were then sent to Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, then at Tullahassee, Ind. T., who inserted the Chickasaw equivalents.

These manuscripts were formerly in possession of the Smithsonian Institution, later transferred to the Bureau of Ethnology, and finally at his request returned to the author.

See Muskoki names.

Albert Pike, lawyer, born in Boston, Mass., December 29, 1809. He entered Harvard in 1820, and after a partial course became principal of Newburyport grammar-school. In March, 1831, he set out for the partially explored regions of the west, traveling by stage to Cincinnati, by steamer to Nashville, thence on foot to Paducah, then by keel-boat down the Ohio, and by steamer up the Mississippi. In August, 1831, he accompanied a caravan of ten wagons, as one of a party of forty men, under Capt. Charles Bent, from St. Louis to Santa
Pike (A.)—Continued.

Fé. He arrived at Taos on November 10, having walked five hundred miles from Cimarron River, where his horse ran off in a storm. After resting a few days, he went on foot from Taos to Santa Fé, and remained there as clerk until September, 1832, then joining a party of forty-five, with which he went down the Pecos River and into the Staked Plain, then to the head-waters of the Brazos, part of the time without food or water. Finally Pike, with four others, left the company, and reached Fort Smith, Ark., in December. The following spring he turned his attention to teaching, and in 1833 he became associate editor of the "Arkansas Advocate." In 1834 he purchased entire control, but disposed of the paper two years later to engage in the practice of law, for which he had fitted himself during his editorial career. In 1839 he contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" the unique productions entitled "Hymns to the Gods," which he had written several years before while teaching in New England, and which at once gave him an honored place among American poets. As a lawyer he attained a high reputation in the southwest, though he still devoted part of his time to literary pursuits. During the Mexican war he commanded a squadron in the regiment of Arkansas mounted volunteers in 1846-47, was at Buena Vista, and in 1847 rode with forty-one men from Sabin to Chihuahua, receiving the surrender of the city of Mapimi on the way. At the beginning of the civil war he became Confederate commissioner, negotiating treaties of amity and alliance with several Indian tribes. While thus engaged he was appointed brigadier-general, and organized bodies of Indians, with which he took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Elkhorn. In 1866 he engaged in the practice of law at Memphis. During 1867 he became editor of the "Memphis Appeal," but in 1868 he sold his interest in the paper and removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced his profession in the supreme and district courts. He resided in 1868, and has since devoted his attention to literature and Freemasonry.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Filling: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to is in the possession of the compiler of this catalogue.

Pitchlyn (Peter P.) A Chihowa chii Bilika li.


The hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," in Choctaw; translated by Mr. Pitchlyn.

Appeared also in the following:

"Nearer my God to Thee." (Translated into Choctaw by P. P. Pitchlynn, in 1887.) A Chihowa chii bilika li.


A hymn of six stanzas, with heading as above.

Pitchlynn (P. P.)—Continued.

—Choctaw vocabulary.

Manuscript, 19 pp. folio, in the library of Dr. J. G. Shea, Elizabeth, N. J.

—See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Peter P. Pitchlynn, Choctaw chief, born in Hush-sok-wa (now part of Noxubee County, Miss.) January 30, 1866, died in Washington, D. C., in January, 1881. His father was a white man, bearing General Washington's commission as an interpreter, and his mother was a Choctaw. He was brought up like an Indian boy, but manifesting a desire to be educated, he was sent 200 miles to school in Tennessee, that being the nearest to his father's log cabin. At the end of the first quarter he returned home to find his people engaged in negotiating a treaty with the general government. As he considered the terms of this instrument a fraud upon his tribe, he refused to shake hands with Gen. Andrew Jackson, who had the matter in charge on behalf of the Washington authorities. He afterward attended the Columbia (Tenn.) Academy, and was ultimately graduated at the University of Nashville. In 1829 he was appointed the leader of an Indian delegation sent by the United States Government into the Osage country on a peace-making and exploring expedition, preparatory to the removal of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks beyond the Mississippi. Six months were occupied in the journey, and the negotiations were every way successful, Pitchlynn displaying no little diplomatic skill and courage. He emigrated to the new reservation with his people, and built a cabin on Arkansas River. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 Pitchlynn was in Washington attending to public business for his tribe, and assured Mr. Lincoln that he hoped to keep his people neutral; but he could not prevent three of his own children and many others from joining the Confederates. He himself remained a Union man to the end of the war, notwithstanding the fact that the Confederates raised his plantation of 600 acres and captured all his cattle, while the emancipation proclamation freed one hundred slaves. He was a natural orator, as his address to the President at the White House in 1855, his speeches before the Congressional committees in 1868, and one delivered before a delegation of Quakers at Washington in 1869, abundantly prove. According to Charles Dickens, who met him while on his first visit to this country, Pitchlynn was a handsome man, with black hair, aquiline nose, broad cheek-bones, sun-burnt complexion, and bright, keen, dark, and piercing eyes. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington with Masonic honors, the poet, Albert Pike, delivering a eulogy over his remains. See Charles Dickens' "American Notes," and Charles Lamartine's "Recollections of Curious Characters," Edinburgh, 1881.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

I formed a very pleasant acquaintance with
Pitchlynn (P. P.) — Continued.
Col. Pitchlynn in 1816 in steamboat travel on the Mississippi, when he was acting as interpreter and helper to Major Armstrong in the removal of two hundred of his people from Mississippi to the Indian Territory. I was greatly pleased to see what influence his kind and gentlemanly bearing had given him among them; and it was needed in inducing them to trust themselves in a boat on a river too wide, they thought, to allow them to swim to land in case of accident.—Mrs. Robertson.

Poison tree [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).

[Pomeroy (James Margarum),] Charter of the Choctaw and Chickasaw | Central Railroad Company. Published for the information of the Choctaw and Chickasaw peoples. Chahta Chikaska itatuklo | Chata | iklyna tvl hina kvupeni ok. | Chahta mikmvt Chikasha okla nana akostenecha chi pulla kuk 9 kvupeni illyvpv toba hoke.

Little Rock, Ark. | Woodruff and Blocher, printers, binders and stationers, Markham street. 1870. (*)

Pp. v, 24 and 24 (double numbers), alternate English and Choctaw facing each other, royal 8°. Marginal notes in English and Choctaw. On p. iii Mr. Pomeroy is named as editor.

[——] Charter of the Choctaw and Chickasaw | 35th Parallel Railroad Company. Published by the company, for the information of the Choctaw and Chickasaw peoples. Chahta Chikasha itatuklo | Chata Palell pokole tuche na akoka tvilhapa baxhaya kg tvli hina kvupeni ok. | Chahta mikmvt Chikasha okla nana akostenecha chi pulla kuk 9 kvupeni illyvpv holiso 9g ikbe tok ok.

Little Rock, Ark. | Woodruff and Blocher, printers, binders and stationers, Markham street. 1870. (*)

Pp. v, 24 and 24 (double numbers), alternate English and Choctaw facing each other, royal 8°. Marginal notes in English and Choctaw. On p. iii Mr. Pomeroy is named as editor.

The two titles above are from a bibliography of the writings of the alumni and faculty of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. by G. Brown Goode and Newton P. Scudder.

Poor Sarah [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).

Pope (John). A | tour | through the southern and western territories of the United States of North-America; the Spanish dominions | on the river Mississippi, | and the Floridas; | the Courageous, | and many | uninhabited parts. | And John Pope. | Multorum, panorum, plurium, omnium, interest. | Richmond: printed by John Dixon. | For the author and his three children, Alexander D. Pope, Lucinda C. Pope, and Anne Pope. | M, DCC, XCI. ("

Title reversed blank 11. pp. iii-iv, 1-104, 8°. Title from Mr. W. Eames, from a copy belonging to Charles L. Woodward, New York, which he sold for 80.

"June 29th. The Little King of the Broken-Arrow returned, a d furnished me with the following catalogue of Indian Words, with a literal translation to each by Mr. Davioux, Linguist to the Lower Creeks."

This consists of a list of about 73 Creek words with English definitions, and an explanation of four local names, pp. 63-66.

Literally "reprinted, with index, for Charles L. Woodward, New York, 1888." The index occupies pp. i-iv at the end. (Eames, Filling.)

Porter (John Snodgrass), jr. [Letter from Ockmulgee.]

In Indian Journal, vol. 4, no. 31, Muscogee, Ind. T. April 8, 1888, folio. (*

In the Muskoki language.

John Snodgrass Porter, jr., is the third in line of that name, and is first cousin to Hon. Pleasant Porter. J. S. Porter, his grandfather, was from Norristown, Pa., educated at the Military Academy, and served under Jackson as first lieutenant, afterwards brevetted captain. At the close of the war he resigned at Fort Mitchell, among the Creeks, by whom he and his family were adopted, as he had identified himself to such an extent with their interests. His son, John S., married a "half-breed," and his grandson, John, was born about the year 1851, and educated chiefly at Boonsborough Academy, Ark. He was for some time "National auditor" for the Creeks, and is now an influential member of their council.—Mrs. Robertson.

Porter (Gen. Pleasant). See Gatschet (A. S.)

Gen. Pleasant Porter was born in the Creek nation, on the Arkansas River, September 26, 1840. His father, Benjamin E. Porter, of Norristown, Pa., was a white man; his mother, a nearly full-blood Creek, was the daughter of Tartope Tustumuggi, chief of the Okmulgees. His grandmother was a sister of Samuel and Benjamin Perryman.

When ten years of age he was sent to the Presbyterian mission school at Tullahassee, which he attended for five or six years, after which he engaged in farming, which has always been his occupation. He served four years as a Confederate soldier, enlisting as a private
Porter (P.)—Continued.
and receiving successive promotions until he reached a first lieutenancy. At the close of the war he returned to the Creek nation and resumed work on his farm. Being much interested in the education of his people, he gave considerable time to the re-establishment of the schools which had been closed during the war, and for several terms acted as school superintendent.

Mr. Porter has served twelve years as a member of the Creek council—four years in the lower and eight years in the upper house. Of the latter he was presiding officer for four years. He has been a delegate at Washington during thirteen different sessions of Congress, attending to the interests of his people, and he has contributed largely to the success of many of the more important measures affecting the policy and management of the Indians.

In the troubles which the Creek nation has passed through since the war, growing out of the change from their original institutions to the formation of a system of government, insurrections amounting to almost civil war have occurred at three different periods. Mr. Porter was commissioned a general by the council, and to him largely belongs the merit of putting down these insurrections with but little bloodshed. He is interested in the unification of all the Indian nations in the Territory and in securing to them, as early as possible, citizenship and Statehood.

Portions of the Bible * * * Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)
Postoak (Taylor). See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Taylor Postoak is the son of a town chief, and has himself become a prominent man among his people for the last thirty years. During the war he went with the division of the Creeks who went to Kansas, but after their return was one of the most active in the work of uniting his people under a constitutional government. Under that he has served one term as second chief, and I think has also been a member of the council.

He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and is probably at least seventy years old. He speaks no English, but has always taken great pains to have his children educated.—Mrs. Robertson.

Pott (A. F.)—Continued.
tained from the manuscript which he left, and that it is to close with the languages of Australia.

In this section of American linguistics publications in all the more important stocks of North America are mentioned, with brief characterization.

[Porter (Woodburne).] The war in Florida: | being | an exposition of its causes, | and | an accurate history | of | the campaigns | of | Generals Clinch, Gaines and Scott. | [Two lines quotation.] | By a late staff officer. |
Baltimore: | Lewis and Coleman. | 1836.

Title I I. dedication I I. preface pp. v-viii, text pp. 1-184, map, 12°.—Names of Seminole chiefs, pp. 9-10, 30.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress.
The Field copy, No. 1832, brought $2.75.

Powell: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Maj. J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.

Pray for them [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Prayer:
Choctaw See Baker (B.)
Choctaw Folsom (L.)

Primer:
Choctaw See Wright (A.) and Williams (L. S.)
Muskoki Fleming (J.)

Proper names:
Choctaw See Catalogue.
Choctaw Catlin (G.)
Choctaw Catlin catalogue.
Creek Correspondence.
Creek Gatschet (A. S.)
Creek Indian treaties.
Creek Jackson (W. H.)
Creek Stanley (J. M.)
Creek Treaties.
Muskoki Catlin (G.)
Muskoki Catlin catalogue.
Muskoki Catlin (G.)
Muskoki Muskoki.
Muskoki Muskoki.
Muskoki Treaties.
Seminole Catlin (G.)
Seminole Catlin catalogue.
Seminole Indian catalogue.
Seminole Potter (W.)
Seminole Stanley (J. M.)
Seminole Williams (J. L.)

Providence acknowledged [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Psalm 116. Anumpa [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)
Pu pucau mouet * * Macevat. See Robertson (A. E. W.) and others.

Manuscript in possession of Mr. Ramsay, who informs me that it has not yet been revised and put into final shape, but consists of the original draft, by himself, directly from the Hebrew. He expects that the American Bible Society will publish it eventually.

[Genesis in the Muscogee language.] (\*)

Manuscript, 223 pp. 8 by 10 inches in size, in possession of Mr. Ramsay, who informs me that it was translated from the Hebrew by himself in the winter of 1835-36, and revised with the assistance of native interpreters; that the manuscript has been reviewed and approved by a committee of the presbytery of Muscogee, and by representative men, and that he expects it to be published by the American Bible Society.

— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)

— See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Rev. James Ross Ramsay was born April 9, 1822, in Harford County, Md. He was educated at the York County Academy, York, Pa., and at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1846; pursued his theological course in Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, graduating with the class of 1849.

Mr. Ramsay commenced missionary work among the Creek Indians at Kowetah Mission August 20, 1849. After laboring in that mission and vicinity nearly three years, he was compelled by sickness in his family to resign and return to his home in Pennsylvania. In February of 1855 he returned to missionary work, but this time among the Seminoles at Oak Ridge Mission, and throughout the Seminole Nation, in which he continued until September, 1869. Soon thereafter, while visiting his native home, the civil war commenced, and by it he was prevented from immediately returning; but in December, 1865, he returned to missionary work among the Seminoles, at Wewoka, where superintending a boarding-school, preaching, and translating the Scriptures into the Muskoki language fully occupy his time.

He has given considerable attention to the study of the Muskoki language, writing and speaking it in daily intercourse with, and in the instruction of, the adult natives who do not understand or speak English.

R.

Reader:

Choc
taw  See Wright (A.) and By-
ington (C.)

Creek  Robertson (W. S.)

and Winslett (D.)

Regeneration by the Holy Spirit (Choc-taw). See Williams (L. S.)

Relationships:

Chikasaw  See Copeland (C. C.)

Chilokaw  Gateschet (A. S.)

Choctaw  Copeland (C. G.)

Choctaw  Edwards (J.) and By
nington (C.)

Choctaw  Morgan (L. II)

Creek  Longridge (R. M.)

Creek  Morgan (L. II)

Religious tracts in the Choctaw language. See Williams (L. S.)

Resurrection and final judgment (Choctaw). See Williams (L. S.)

Rice (Samuel). See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Samuel Rice was early left an orphan, and was brought up by his uncle, Judge James Gray, who placed him in the Asbury Boarding-School, at Eufaula, under the care of the M. E. Church South, where he spent his vacations. He was always thought a quick scholar there. Later he spent some time in La Grange College, Clinton, Mo. He was a licensed preacher in the Baptist Church, and one of the best interpreters among his people, though prevented by feeble health during the last two years of his life from making much use of his voice. He died young in 1888.—Mrs. Robertson.

Ridge (—). See Gallatin (A).

[Robb (Mrs. Czarina).] Choc
taw Baptist Hymn Book. {Original and trans
lated hymns.}

St. Louis: | 1850.

 Outside title: Choctaw Baptist Hymn Book. {Original and translated hymns.}

St. Louis: Presbyterian pub. co., Choctaw book publishers, | 207 N. Eighth st.

Title on cover, inside title verso blank i 1. index of first lines pp. iii-\(v\), text pp. 1-70, ob long 12\(^{\text{\text{-}}} \).—Choctaw hymns with tunes, pp. 1-25; without tunes, pp. 26-57.—Articles of faith in Choctaw, pp. 68-78.

Folsom (L.), Chihowa in annupna ibesun [a prayer], p. 65.

The names and initials of the following persons appear attached to hymns as composers or translators:
Robb (Mrs. C.)—Continued.
Benjamin Ecka. F.
W. W. N. Dukes.
Jas. Williams. F. L., translator.
J. B. Israel Folsom.
A. Brown. David Folsom.
P. P. Pitthlynn. G. B.
Mrs. C. Bond. Fisk.
Loring S. Williams.

Copies seen: Rev. John Edwards, Wheelock, Ind. T.

[——] Articles of Faith. Choctaw and Chickasaw Baptists, association, Indian Territory.

Taniisin, Teksis: | Murray, holioso ai ikhe. [1887.]

Title as above verso design 11. text pp. 3-8.

In the Choctaw language.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

[——] Chech in ika itibaiachra'ë nak-sish hihihi putta im annumpa noshkobo. [1887.]

Pp. 1-4, 24; heading as above. A constitution of the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, for an association or collection of church societies; translated into Choctaw by Mrs. Robb.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

[——] Ohoyo Baptist na-yinmi itibaiachra'ë im annumpa noshkobo. [1887.]

3 pp. 24; heading as above. Constitution of the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society for a single church or local society; translated into Choctaw by Mrs. Robb.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

[——] I'ba ishit talon.


—— Golden texts for the 2nd quarter, etc.


In the Choctaw language. Occupies nearly a column of the paper; heading as above.

Bible reading—The way of life.


Consists of passages of scripture from the Epistles translated into the Choctaw language.

—— Bible reading.

In Indian Missionary, vol. 5, no. 4, p. 7, Atoka, Ind. T. April, 1889, 4.

One column, in the Choctaw language.

Roberts (M. P.), editor. See Indian Journal.

Roberts (R. M.), editor. See Indian Journal.

Robertson (Miss A. A.), editor. See Our Monthly.

[Robertson (Mrs. Ann Eliza Worcester).] Cokv Cems | Mekusapvike omvlkwn ohototyvi. | Cokv vpastvl Pal | Titvs ohototyvi. | Cokv vpastvl Pal | Efesvnvlkwn ohototyvi. | The general epistle of James, | and the epistles of Paul | to Titus and to the Ephesians, | translated from the original Greek | into the Muskokee language.

New York: American Bible Society, | instituted in the year MDCCCVI. | 1876.


Mrs. Robertson was assisted in the translation by Messrs. J. and T. W. Perryman and D. M. Hodge.

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Powell, Smithsonian Institution, Trumbull.

—— Este Muskokee vn Hessvlke toyatsekat.

In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 25, Muskogee, Ind. T. February 20, 1878, folio. (*)

"My friends, the Muskokis," in the Muskoki language.

—— Siyeuvklve monet Elapvholve svlvksvklve.

In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 30, Muskogee, Ind. T. March 27, 1878, folio. (*)

"The Cheyenne and Arapaho prisoners," in the Muskoki language.

—— Pn hunen ypeyes.

In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 47, Muskogee, Ind. T. July 24, 1878, folio. (*)

A hymn, "We're going home," sung at an exhibition of the Tualhahasses Manual Labor School; in the Muskoki language.

—— Percham Kocovcmyp.

In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 59, Muskogee, Ind. T. August 14, 1878, folio. (*)


[——] Vpasteytvke on sullytv. | The nets of the apostles, | translated from | the original Greek | into | the Muskokee language.

New York: American Bible Society, | instituted in the year MDCCCVI. | 1879.

Robertson (Mrs. A. E. W.) — Continued.  
W. Perryman, Legas Perryman, and Miss K. K. Winslett.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell, Trumbull.

— Cane Postok.

In Indian Journal, vol. 3, no. 22, Muskogee, Ind. T. February 6, 1879, folio. (*)

An account, in the Muskoki language, of John Postok, a young Creek Indian, who was executed at Fort Smith, Ark. for murder.

— Hesaketchvem estomis hvenemieet ones.

In Indian Journal, vol. 4, no. 3, Muskogee, Ind. T. September 25, 1879, folio. (*)

"God is everywhere," in the Muskoki language.

Written by Mrs. Robertson for the Creek second reader.

— Cesvs uc vnuokees.

In Indian Journal, vol. 4, no. 4, Muskogee, Ind. T. October 2, 1879, folio. (*)

Hyman, "Jesus loves me," in the Muskoki language.


Title verso blank 1 1. text (in Muskokee with English and Muskokee headings to the hymns) pp. 3-32, Muskokee index pp. 33-34, English index pp. 35-36, 16. Mrs. Robertson was assisted by T. W. Perryman and N. B. Sullivan.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

There is an edition of 1884, differing from the above only in date. (Eames.)


Title verso blank 1 1. text in Muskokee pp. 3-42, 16. Translated originally by Rev. Mr. Law- say, of the Seminole Mission, with the help of an incompetent interpreter. It was retrans- lated by Mrs. Robertson, with the assistance, in correcting, of Rev. Thos. W. Perryman and N. B. Sullivan.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

[——] Opunykv-herv | Mak coyvte. The gospel according to Mark, translated from the original Greek into the Mus- kokee language. | New York: | American Bible Society, | instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1881.

Title verso blank 1 1. text in Muskokee pp. 3-41, 16. Mrs. Robertson was assisted by Rev. Thos. W. Perryman, N. B. Sullivan, and Chief Samuel Cheeotee.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

[——] Cokv ypastel Pal | Louvnyvke ohotoylvte. The epistle of Paul the apostle to the | Romans, | translated | from the original Greek | into the Muskokee language. | New York: | American Bible Society, | instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1883.

Title verso blank 1 1. text in Muskokee pp.
Robertson (Mrs. A. E. W.) — Continued. 3-67, 10th. Rev. T. W. Perryman, N. B. Sullivan, and Chief Samuel Cheeoke assisted in revising this work.

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Eames, Pilling, Powell.

—— [Hymn in the Creek or Muskoki language.]

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 2, no. 11, Muskogee, Ind. T. July, 1884, 4th. (*)

Mrs. Robertson informs me that it is a translation of the hymn "And let this feeble body fail."

——— Cokv vpastel Pal | Felepvikve, Kolavsikve, | Resvolnikvlke I. & II., | Temoire I. & II., & Filemyn. The epistles of Paul the apostle to the Philippians, Colossians, | I. & II. Thessalonians, | I. & II. Timothy, & Philemon. Translated from the original Greek into the Muskokee language.

New York: American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCXCVI. 1885.


In correcting the above work Mrs. Robertson was assisted by N. B. Sullivan, Rev. T. W. Perryman, and Judge G. W. Stidham; and it was approved by Chief J. M. Perryman and Hon. James Scott.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

Priced 3 fr. 50 by Leecore in 1887 Supp., No. 3059.

[——] Cokv vpastel Pal | Kelejvlke ochotvte. | The epistle of Paul the apostle to the Galatians, translated from the original Greek into the Muskokee language.

New York: American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCXCVI, 1885.

Title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3-16, 16th.

Mrs. Robertson was assisted, in correcting this work, by N. B. Sullivan, Rev. T. W. Perryman, and Hon. G. W. Stidham.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

[——] Cokv Mokusapvlke vtekat Petv ohtotvte enhvtecskv.

[New York: American Bible Society. 1886.]
Robertson (Mrs. A. E. W.) — Continued. 
in Muskoki, of the composer of the English

Copies seen: Pilling; which copy shows
numerous pen corrections of the Muskoki
print, made by the translator.

[English and Creek vocabulary. 1830–1839.]

Manuscript in possession of its author, who
writes me concerning it as follows:

"As to my English and Creek vocabulary, its
existence has been rather an unfortunate one.
I began copying it (or rather having Legas
Perryman do the penmanship), but we had only
gone into the letter E when he left for home.
I then took the pen myself, with Lewis Wins-
lett (a very talented boy, who was lost during the
war) as interpreter, but the war soon ended
our work. Had I confined myself to correcting
and copying material already on hand, it would
probably have been wiser than proceeding as I
did on a larger plan, hoping to get a work of
sufficient completeness to be a real help to Eng-
lish-speaking students of the Creek. The first
part of that—the letter A and a part of B—I lent
to Dr. Loughridge, who went to Texas during the
war, leaving most of his library behind, and
that also, which is the last I know of it. So
the greater part of my collection of Creek words is
in the crudest shape imaginable, done chiefly
with a pencil in greatest haste, I often running
to my little book, no matter how busy with oth-
er things, to record a new word obtained
from pupils, manuscripts, or books, and tying
new leaves within the covers as needed.
I would have preferred Creek and English to
English and Creek, but for Dr. Loughridge's
having begun the former. What I have in pen
and ink was done with a school edition of the
English dictionary in hand, selecting the most
commonly used words in going over it. Should
my life be spared I may get this work into bet-
ter shape, as I would be very glad to do, since
I probably have a good many nouns, at least,
not given by others. But while the 'full blood'
Creeks have so little reading matter, and so
few to furnish any for them, it does not seem as
if I ought to turn aside from the work which I
am doing now."

In another letter Mrs. Robertson says the foun-
dation for both Mr. Loughridge's English
and Creek dictionary and this vocabulary of
hera, which work on the Creek Testament has
prevented her completing, was laid by Rev.
John Fleming, whose manuscript book was
among those he mentions having left behind on
leaving the Creeks.

—— Vocabulary of the Chicasaw. [1875?]

Manuscript, in the library of the Barcan of
Ethnology. Mrs. Robertson was assisted in
its collection by Daniel Austin and his sister,
Pollie Fife, as translators. See Pike (A.).

Robertson (Mrs. A. E. W.) — Continued.

—— The corn fable, in the Muskokee
language. [1835.]

Manuscript, pp. 1-12, folio, in the library of the
Bureau of Ethnology. The fable is accom-
panied by an interlinear literal translation in
English, written in red ink. Pp. 9-12 consist
of a free translation in English. Mrs. Robert-
son received the fable from Taylor Postoak,
second chief of the Muskokes.

—— See Loughridge (R. M.).
—— See Loughridge (R. M.), Robert-
son (A. E. W.), and Robertson (W. S.).
—— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Wins-
lett (D.).
—— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett
(D.), and Robertson (W. S.).
—— See Our Monthly.
—— See Perryman (T. W.) and Robert-
son (A. E. W.).
—— See Pike (A.)
—— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winc-
lett (D.).
—— and Sullivan (N. B.) Este Muskoke
em olohyvk.

In Indian Journal, vol. 5, no. 1, Muskoge,
Ind. 2d September, 1831, folio.

(*)

History of the Muskoki people—a speech by the
Hon. William P. Ross. Issued also as fol-
 lows:

—— — — Early Creek History | Speech
of Hon. William P. Ross, at the Tul-
lahassee annual labor boarding school.

July 15th, 1878.

Coipophon: Translated by Mrs. A.
E. W. Robertson and N. B. Sullivan.
Printed at the Office of the Indian
Journal. [Muskogee, Creek Nation,
1831.]

No title-page, heading only ; 4 pp. double col-
umns, 8. A speech delivered in English, and
translated into Muskoki by Mrs. Robertson,
with the assistance of N. B. Sullivan. Mrs.
Robertson has furnished the Bureau of Ethno-
lology with an interlinear English translation.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames,
Pilling, Powell.

—— and others. Pu pecase monet pu
hesayev Cesvs Klist en Testament
Muvcvat. | Klekvlky em punykv | mv
ovf enhytesckv cohoytv oassen |
tohtvlecievhot ov.

New York: | American Bible Society,
instituted in the year MDCCCVXVI. | 1887.

Title verso blank 11 contents verso blank 1
l. Matthew (no title-page), pp. 1-99.—Mark
(with title-page, 1830), pp. 1-59.—Luke
(with title-page, 1830), pp. 1-99.—John(with title page,
Robertson (Mrs. A. E. W.) and others — Continued.


It will be noticed that, contrary to the usual order, Titus and Peter follow Philemon and John, respectively. This is the first appearance in bound form of Hebrews, and it Peter, Jude, and Revelation in Muskoki; and Matthew is essentially a new version. These additions make the New Testament complete—all these portions having been translated by Mrs. Robertson, with the aid of natives and others named below. The remaining portions of the work, by various translators, have appeared previously at various times, and will be found under their proper entries herein.

Mrs. Robertson was assisted more or less in these translations by the following persons:
Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Worcester Robertson, daughter of Ann Orr, of Bedford, N. H., and Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, D. D. (son of Rev. L. Worcester, of Peacham, Vt. and missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Cherokees), was born at the Brainerd Mission, Eastern Cherokee Nation, in Tennessee, November 7, 1826. She was educated in Vermont, chiefly at the St. Johnsbury Academy, and in the fall of 1846 returned to the Cherokees an appointed teacher of the A. B. C. F. M. April 10, 1839, she was married to W. S. Robertson, A. M., principal of the Tullahassee Manual Labor Boarding-School, among the Creeks, and during its history as an Indian school other assisted in the school work or studied and worked in the Creek language. In the latter work she has since continued, having now on hand (November 1, 1888) the revision of books for a new edition of the Creek New Testament and the translation of the historical parts of the Old Testament.
She assisted in all the books published by her husband, in two editions of the Creek Hymn-Book, and two of the Creek Catechism, by Rev. R. M. Longridge, D. D., and did her first Testament translating on the last third of John's Gospel; next, with the help of Rev. Jas. Perryman, Ephesians, Titus, and James; then Acts, working on foundations laid by Rev. R. M.
Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.) — Continued.

I Have seen editions of 1817, 1875 (Congress), 1878 (Powell), and 1882 (Dunbar), with no change of title-page from the above except in date.


The Field copy, No. 2003, sold for 35 cents. Rev. W. S. Robertson, a son of Rev. Samuel Robertson, of the Presbyterian Church, was born in Huntington, L. I., January 11, 1829. He fitted for college in various academies in New York State, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1843. After going two-thirds through a course of medicine, he decided to adopt teaching as his profession, in which he became an enthusiastic worker and to which he devoted his life.

In 1849 he offered himself as a missionary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was accepted for their work among the Indians, and was sent as principal of the Tullahassee Manual Labor Boarding-School among the Creeks, in which work he continued while he lived, with the exception of five years' interruption from the war, during which time he taught in other places. In the fall of 1863 he returned to the Creeks, having been ordained as a minister just before his return. In addition to most diligent work as a teacher, he had previously prepared a Creek First Reader for the press. “Come to Jesus,” translated at his expense by a pupil, J. McKillop, and a tract on the Sabbath; besides getting the Creek Second Reader nearly ready for the press.

While waiting for the renewal of relations between the United States Government and the Creeks, he employed himself in preaching and Sunday-school work; and in preparing new editions of Creek books, besides the Epistles of John, Hon. S. W. and Rev. T. W. Perryman, half-brothers of his former interpreter, Rev. D. Winslett, being his translators. He later attended to the publishing of the little Creek paper, “Our Monthly,” for four years. This was printed on a hand-press by his young son, aided by one or two school-boys, and it gave the Creeks a very strong stimulus towards reading their own language.

In 1876, having gone east to recruit his health, the United States Government placed him in charge of the Indian educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, where he spent a month, greatly increasing his knowledge of and interest in the Indians.

The “Indian International Fair” was an object of earnest work with him from its foundation to the time of his death, as he felt the support of industry to be so important among the Indians.

December 19, 1880, the school building was destroyed by fire, which was followed by work, exposure, and disappointment, which proved too much for his strength, and June 26, 1884, he died at the age of sixty-one. He is buried at Park Hill, Ind. T.

April 16, 1850, he was married to Ann Eliza, daughter of Rev. S. A. Worcester, D. D., missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Cherokees.

Rockwell (Prof. E. F.) Analogy between the proper names in Japan, and the Indian proper names in the United States. By Professor E. F. Rockwell, of Davidson College, N. C.

Principally names of Muskiohegan, Iroquoian, and Algouanian derivation.

Rogers (Daniel), editor. See Indian Missionary.

Rouquettes (Réé. Adrien). [Works in or concerning the Choctaw language.]*

1. Les Indiens: a contribution of twelve chapters to “Le Propagateur Catholique.”

Also the following manuscripts:

2. Dictionnaire Chalita-François.
Rouquette (A.) — Continued.

Contains "no words not found in published dictionaries."


4. Notes sur le langage Chalda.

"These notes" the author informed me, "are numerous, many of them etymological, but not yet put in order so as to form a work ready for publication. In fact, I have never had in view the publication of any of my work on the Chalda language."

Father Rouquette was born in New Orleans, February 13, 1813, and died at the Hôtel-Dieu, in the same city, July 15, 1887. His parents were natives of France. He had been a missionary among the Choctaws since 1859, and was called Chalda-Iuia, which means, he says, Choctaw-like. He kindly furnished me the following list of his works on the Choctaw language a short time previous to his death, his feeble condition preventing him from describing them more in detail. Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, informs me that the Very Rev.


17 vols. 8°; still in course of publication and including thus far entries to "San Francisco." Contains titles of a number of works in the Muskogean languages. Now edited by Mr. Wilberforce Eames.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Geological Survey.

— See Field (T. W.)

Joseph Sabin, bibliophile, born in Braintree, Northamptonshire, England, December 8, 1821; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1881. His father, a mechanic, gave him a common-school education, and apprenticed him to Charles Richards, a bookseller and publisher of Oxford. Subsequently young Sabin opened a similar store in Oxford, and published "The XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, with Scriptural Proofs and References" (1814). In 1848 he came to this country, and bought farms in Texas and near Philadelphia. In 1850 he settled in New York City, and in 1856 he went to Philadelphia and sold old and rare books, but at the beginning of the civil war he returned to New York and opened book shops, where he made a specialty of collecting rare books and prints. His knowledge of bibliography was extended, and he often traveled long distances to secure unique volumes, crossing the ocean as many as twenty-five times for this purpose. Two of his sons became associated with him in business, and two others were proprietors of a similar enterprise in London. He prepared catalogues of many valuable libraries, that were sold by auction in New York after 1850, among which were those of Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis (1851), William E. Burton (1861), Edwin Forrest (1863), John Allen (1864), and Thomas W. Fields (1875). He also sold the collection of William Menzies (1877). Mr. Sabin reprinted in limited editions on large paper several curious old works of American history, edited and published for several years from 1869 "The American Biblioplat: A literary register and monthly catalogue of old and new books," contributed to the American Publishers' Circular, and undertook the publication in parts of a "Dictionary of books relating to America, from its discovery to the present time," of which thirteen volumes were issued, and upon which he was engaged, at the time of his death.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Bio.

Salvation by Jesus Christ [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Sanford (E.) — Continued.

Title I, advertisement pp. iii-v, contents pp. vii-viii, text pp. ix-xvi, 1-319, index pp. 321-342, 8°. — Comparative vocabulary of the Chiribee, Creek, and Muskogee and Northern languages, with the Hebrew (from Loudon's Star in the West), pp. xxvii-xxx.

Copy see : Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress. Priced by Quaritch, No. 29701, 5s. 6d.; an uncut copy, 7s. 6d.

Ezekiel Sanford was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1796; died in Columbia, S. C., in 1822. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, and in 1819 published "A History of the United States before the Revolution, with Some Account of the Aborigines" (Philadelphia). Of this work Nathan Halle wrote in the "North American Review" in September of that year: "We have proceeded far enough, we trust, to support our charge of gross inaccuracy in the work before us." The same year Mr. Sanford projected an expurgated edition of the British poets with biographical prefaces in fifty volumes, twenty-two of which he had published when his health failed (Philadelphia), and the remainder of the series was edited by Robert Walsh, for many years U. S. consul in Paris. Sanford left in manuscript a satirical novel entitled "The Humors of Erotia"—Appleton's Cyclop. of. Am. Dial.

Schermehorn (John F.) Report respecting the Indians, inhabiting the western parts of the United States. Communicated by Mr. John F. Schermehorn to the secretary of the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians and others in North America.


Comments on the language of the Shawnoes, Delawares, Miami, Algonquins, Chickasaws, Chocataw, Creeks, and various tribes west of the Mississippi.


"Affinity of words in the Guiana language with other languages and dialects of America," including the Musco-ghe, pp. 213-237.

— A vocabulary of the Maioungkong language [South America]. By Sir Robert Schomburgk.


Contains the word for sun in Chocta and Muskogee.

MUSK — 6

[Schoolcraft (Henry Rowe).] A bibliographical catalogue of books, translations of the scriptures, and other publications in the Indian tongues of the United States, with brief critical notices.

Washington : C. Alexander, printer. 1849.

Half-title reverse prefatory I. I. title as above reverse synopsis 1. text pp. 5-28, 8°. — A list of books and tracts in Choctaw, pp. 21-23; in Creek or Muscogee, p. 22.

Copy see : Congress, Eames, National Museum, Pilling, Powell. Priced by Trübner, 1856, 3s. 6d. At the Field sale a copy, No. 2974, bought $1.63; at the Brinton sale, No. 5630, a half-morocco, autograph copy, bought $5.

Reprinted, with additions, &c. as follows:

— Literature of the Indian languages. A bibliographical catalogue of books, translations of the scriptures, and other publications in the Indian tongues of the United States, with brief critical notices.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 4, pp. 522-551, Philadelphia, 1851, 4°.

Linguistics as above, pp. 514-546.

— A description of the Aboriginal American nomenclature, with its etymology, alphabetically arranged. (Being a critical dictionary of Indian names in the history, geography, and mythology of the United States.)


Principally Algonquian, Iroquoian, Muskogean, and Mexican.

— Plan of a system of geographical names for the United States, founded on the aboriginal languages.


Terms from the Algonquin, pp. 505-506. — Terms from the Iroquois, p. 507. — Terms from the Appalachian group of languages (the nominative syllables and local inflections selected under this head are chiefly from the Musco-ghe), pp. 507-508. — General miscellaneous terms, p. 509.

— Observations on the manner of compounding words in the Indian languages.


Many examples from the Algonquin (pp. 372-380), Muscogee (pp. 339-381), Iroquois (pp. 381-384), and Daoust (p. 384) languages.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

— See Wheeler (C. H.)

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft was born in Water-vliet, N. Y., March 29, 1793. He entered Union College in 1817, made his first expedition to the Mississippi River in 1817, and several others afterwards. In 1822 he was appointed agent for Indian affairs on the northwestern frontier, where he married a granddaughter of Wabojee, an Indian war chief, and resided in that country until 1841. About 1850, while a member of the territorial legislature of Michigan, he introduced the system, which was to some extent adopted, of forming local names from the Indian languages. In 1817 Congress directed him to procure statistics and other information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States. He resided many years among the Indians and zealously improved his opportunities for studying their habits, customs, and languages. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1864.

Schultze (Benjamin). See Fritz (J. F.) and Schultze (B.)

Scott (James). See Robertson (A. E. W.)

James Scott is a son of Hotulke Harjo, and grandnephew of Captain Jimboy, who fought against the Seminoles in Jackson’s time. He came to Tallahassee in 1870, having made a beginning in a day-school, and being young enough to acquire the English quite readily. He was among those sent, in 1870, to school at Henderson, Tenn. He is a highly esteemed member of the council, in which office he has served five years. He has also been, for the last ten years, a consistent and influential member of the Baptist Church.—Mrs. Robertson.

Scripture biography * * Choctaw. See Wright (H. B.) and Dukes (J.)

Scripture passages:

Choctaw See Baker (B.)
Choctaw Colbert (G.)
Choctaw Dickerson (J. H.)
Choctaw Robb (C.)

Second book of Kings * * Choctaw. See Edwards (J.)

Self-dedication [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Seminoles:

Geographic names See Hawkins (B.)
Glossary of names Sketch.
Lord’s prayer Connely (J. M.)
Proper names Catlin (G.)
Proper names Indian catalogue.
Proper names Potter (W.)
Proper names Stanley (J. M.)
Proper names Williams (J. L.)

Seminoles — Continued.

Tract Martin (H.)
Vocabulary Casey (J. C.)
Vocabulary Drake (S. G.)
Vocabulary Gatesch (A. S.)
Vocabulary Hoxie (W.)
Vocabulary Le Baron (J. F.)
Vocabulary MacCauley (C.)
Vocabulary Munroe (C. K.)
Vocabulary Notices.
Vocabulary Sketeka.
Vocabulary Smith (B.)
Vocabulary Williams (J. L.)
Vocabulary Wilson (E. F.)
Words Brinton (D. G.)

Sentences:

Choctaw See Campbell (J.)
Choctaw Gallatin (A.)
Muskoki Gallatin (A.)

Sermons:

Choctaw See Baker (B.)
Choctaw Rouquetté (A.)
Muskoki Fleming (J.)

Setekapake, IV. Erkenakalke en nakafttv.

In Our Brother in Red, vol. 6, no. 45, p. 7, Muskogee, Ind. T. July 14, 1888, folio.

In the Muskoki language.

Shea: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. J. G. Shea, Elizabeth, N. J.


New York: | Edward Cunning & Brother, | 151 Fulton-Street, near Broadway. | 1855.


Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenaeum, British Museum, Congress, Trumbull.

At the Field sale a copy, No. 2112, sold for $2.25; at the Murphy sale, No. 2264, for $3.25.

There are copies dated 1877. (*)

— Geschichti | der | katholischen Missio-

nen | unter | den | Indianer-Stämmen | der | Vereinigten Staaten, | 1529-1860. | von | John Gilmary Shea, | Verfasser | [&c. two lines]. | Aus dem Englischen übersetzt | von | J. Roth. | Sr. Heilig-
keit | Papst Pius IX gewidmet. | Mit | 6 Stahlstichen.


Shea (J. G.) — Continued.


New York: T. W. Strong, Late Edward Dunigan & brother, Catholic publishing house, 599 Broadway. [1870.]


Copies seen: Congress, Powell.

Priced by Clarke, 1856, No. 6029, $2.

Languages of the American Indians.


Grammatical examples in various American languages, among them the Muskoki.

John Dawson Gilmary Shea, author, born in New York City July 22, 1824. He was educated at the grammar-school of Columbia College, of which his father was principal, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but has devoted himself chiefly to literature. He edited the "Historical Magazine" from 1859 till 1865, was one of the founders and first president of the United States Catholic Historical Society, is a member or corresponding member of the principal historical societies in this country and Canada, and corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid. He has received the degree of LL. D. from St. Francis Xavier College, New York, and St. John's College, Fordham. His writings include "The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley" (New York, 1855); "History of the Catholic Missions Among the Indian Tribes of the United States" (1854; German translation, Würzburg, 1856); "The Fallen Brave" (1864); "Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi" (Albany, 1862); "Novum Belgum, an Account of the New Netherlands in 1642-44" (New York, 1852); "The Operations of the French Fleet Under Count de Grasse" (1861); "The Lincoln Memorial" (1855); translations of Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France" (6 vols., 1866-72); Hennequin's "Description of Louisiana" (1880); Le Clerc's "Establishment of the Faith" (1881); and Penalosa's "Expédition" (1823); "Catholic Church in Colonial Days" (1880); "Catholic Hierarchy of the United States" (1886); and "Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll" (1888).

He also translated De Courey's "Catholic Church in the United States" (1856); and edited the Cramoisy series of narratives and documents bearing on the early history of the French-American colonies (26 vols., 1857-68); "Washington's Private Diary" (1861); Cad-

MUSKHOGEAN LANGUAGES.
Smet (P. J. de) — Continued.

Gaud, impr. & lith. de Vr. Vander Scholten, [éditeur. [1818.]]
2 p. ll. pp. i-iv, v-289, map, 16v.—Table comparative, &c, pp. 273-377, includes a few words of Chickasaw and Muskhogee.

Copies seen : Bancroft, Congress, Shev.

The edition in English: Oregon Missions, New York, 1847, 12v, does not include these linguistics.

Field's Essay, No. 1425, titles an edition in French: Paris, 1848, 12v. At the Field sale, a copy, No. 2158, brought $2.25.

Peter-John De Smet, missionary, born in Termonde, Belgium, December 31, 1801; died in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1872. He studied in the Episcopalian Seminary of Mechlin, and while there he felt called to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians. When Bishop Nerinx visited Belgium in search of missionaries, De Smet, with five other students, volunteered to accompany him. The Government gave orders to stop them, but they escaped the officers and sailed from Amsterdam in 1821. After a short stay in Philadelphia, De Smet entered the Jesuit noviciate at White marsh, Md. Here he took the Jesuit habit, but after two years the house was dissolved, and he was about to return to Belgium when he was invited by Bishop Dubourg to Florissant, where he completed his education and took his vows. In 1828 he went to St. Louis and took part in establishing the University of St. Louis, in which he was afterward professor. In 1836 he was sent to establish a mission among the Pottawattamies on Sugar Creek. He built a chapel, and beside it the log huts of himself, Father Verreydt, and a lay brother. He erected a school, which was soon crowded with pupils, and in a short time converted most of the tribe. In 1840 he begged the bishop of St. Louis to permit him to labor among the Flatheads of the Rocky Mountains. When it was represented to him that there was no money for such an expedition, he said that sufficient means would assuredly come from Europe, and set out on April 30, 1840, from Westport with the annual caravan of the American fur company, whose destination was Green River. He arrived on July 14 in the camp of Peter Valley, where about 1,600 Indians had assembled to meet him. They had retained traditions of the French missionaries of two centuries before, and De Smet found it easy to con vers them. With the aid of an interpreter he translated the Lord's prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments into their language, and in a fortnight all the Flatheads knew these prayers and commandments, which were afterward explained to them. During his journey back to St. Louis he was on several occasions surrounded by war parties of the Blackfeet, but as soon as they recognized his black gown and crucifix they showed the greatest vexation for him. He thus laid the foundation of the extraordinary influence that he afterward exer-
Smith (B. ) — Continued.

Vocabulary of the Seminole, Mikasuke, and Hitchitee (the latter from Gallatin and Capt. Casey), pp. 239-243.—Lord's prayer in Mikasuke, p. 288.


Buckingham Smith, antiquarian, born on Cumberland Island, Ga., October 31, 1810; died in New York City, January 3, 1871. He was graduated at Harvard law school in 1836, and practised his profession in Maine, but soon returned to his family estate in Florida, where he was a member of the territorial legislature. He was United States secretary of legation in Mexico in 1856-57, acting as chargé d'affaires in 1854. During his residence there he made a thorough study of Mexican history and antiquities and Indian philology, and collected many books and manuscripts. He was secretary of legation at Madrid in 1855-58, made important researches in the Spanish libraries and archives respecting the colonial history of Florida and Louisiana, and rendered valuable services to George Bancroft, Jared Sparks, and Francis Parkman. He settled in Florida in 1859, became a judge, and served several terms in the State senate. A part of his library was bought by the New York Historical Society after his death. He edited translations of the "Narrative of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca" (Washington, D. C., 1851; Improved ed., New York, 1873); "The Letter of Hernando de Soto" and "Memoir of Hernando de Escalante Fontana," of each of which 100 copies were printed (Washington, 1854), collected and published in Spanish under the title of "Coleccion de varios Documentos para la Historia de la Florida y Tierras Adyacentes," Madrid, 1857; "A Grammatical Sketch of the Indian Language" (New York, 1861); a "Grammar of the Pima or Néouve: a language of Sonora, from a manuscript of the Seventeenth Century" (St. Augustine, 1862); "Doctrina Christiana e Confesionario en Lengua Néouve ó sea la Néouve" (1862); "Rudo Essay, tentative of a Pre-vencion Descripcion Geografica de la Provincia de Sonora" (1862); "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery of North America claimed to have been made by Verazzano" (1851); and a volume of translations of "Narratives of the Carrot of Hernando de Soto in the conquest of Florida" (1855). He also wrote for the magazines concerning the early history and writers of Florida.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Smith (Gen. D.) — Continued.
It is a copy by Duponceau, and forms no, 5 of a collection in a folio blank book, of which it occupies pp. 19-20, arranged in double columns, English and Chickasaw, two columns of each to the page, and contains about 175 words.

Smith (Rev. G. G.) Infants catechism.
By Rev. G. G. Smith. Hectet I [-XII].
In Our Brother in Real, vol. 6, no. 5, p. 2, no. 6, p. 2, no. 7, p. 2, no. 16, p. 2, no. 18, p. 1, no. 23, p. 6, no. 31, p. 6, no. 33, p. 3, Muskogee, Ind. T. October 1, 8, December 17, 1887, January 7, February 11, April 7, 21, 1888, folio.
In the Muskoki language.

Smith (John). [A letter in the Muskoki language.]
Signed with the above name and occupies half a column.

Smith (Rev. Wesley). [A letter in the Muskoki language.]
The letter is addressed to the editor, is dated "Leaving Missioning Manual Labor School, Muskogee, I. T. June 16, 1887," and signed with the above name; it occupies half a column of the paper. The Leaving School is some seventy miles from Muskogee; Mr. Smith is connected with the school, but was probably at Muskogee when he wrote the letter.

Smithsonian Institution. These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D. C.

Song. Hitchiti. See Gatschet (A. S.)

Washington: 1854.
A few Chalita words, p. 19.
Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Schou.

Spelling-book: Choctaw. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).
Muskoki. Harrison (P.) and Aspberry (D. P.)

Spelling book in Chalita. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.).

Squier (W. L.), editor. See Indian Journal.

Stanley (J. M.) Catalogue of pictures, in Stanley & Dickerman's North American Indian portrait gallery;
J. M. Stanley, artist.
Cincinnati: Printed at the "Daily Enquirer office." 1846.
Printed cover, title as above verso blank 11. pp. 3-34, 8°.—Contains a few Seminole and Creek personal names, with meanings.

— Portraits of North American Indians, with sketches of scenery, etc., painted by J. M. Stanley. Deposited with the Smithsonian Institution.
[Design.]

Printed cover as above, title as above verso printers 11. Preface p. 3, contents p. 4, text pp. 5-72, index pp. 73-76, 8°.—Contains a few Seminoles, Creek, and Chickasaw personal names, sometimes with English meanings.
Copies seen: Eames, Geological Survey, Pulling, Powell.

A four-page, folio, weekly newspaper, E. W. Folsom, editor. The only issues I have seen are those embraced within the above dates, each of which contains more or less matter in the Choctaw language. (Powell.)
Dr. Trumbull of Hartford has three numbers not mentioned above, nos. 8-11 of vol. 4, March 31 to April 14, 1877. Concerning the history of the paper he writes me as follows:
"Published weekly (folio 28 columns) by G. McPherson & Co.; G. McPherson, editor; one or two columns in Choctaw in each number ("Chalita Anumpa." E. W. Folsom, editor.)
The Vindicator, devoted to the interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, a weekly paper, established by Dr. J. H. Moore, of New Boggy, Choctaw Nation, in 1872, was united with the Oklahoma Star, started by G. McPherson, at McAlester, about 1877, under the name of The Star-Vindicator, which was published till some time in 1873, as I am informed by a correspondent in the Indian Territory. Of The Vindicator, I have seen only two or three numbers. Vol. 2, no. 14 (whole number 60), was printed at New Boggy, Choctaw Nation, Iqgl. T. Oct. 18, 1873; T. B. Helston, editor. It is a small folio of 20 columns, of which two are in the Choctaw language."
Steiger (E.) — Steiger's Bibliotheca Giot-
tica, 1st ed. — A catalogue of | Diction-
aries, Grammars, Readers, Ex-
positors, etc. of mostly modern lan-
guages spoken in all parts of the earth, except of English, French, 

German, and Spanish. 1st ed. — 

Abenaki to Hebrew. 1st ed. — 

E. Steiger, 22 & 24 Frankfort Street, 

New York. [1874.]

Hailed title on cover, title as above verso 

printer 1st notice verso blank 1st text pp. 1-46, 

12°. The second division of the first part was 

not published. Part second is on the English 

language, and part third on the German lan-
guage.—Works in Choctaw, p. 24.

In his notice the compiler states: "This com-

pilation must not be regarded as an attempt at 

a complete linguistic bibliography, but solely 

as a book-seller's catalogue for business pur-

poses, with special regard to the study of phil-

ology in America."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Stidham (George Washington). See 

Gatschet (A. S.)

See Robertson (A. E. W.)

Mr. Stidham was born in November, 1817, on 

a reservation in what is now Henry County, 

Ala., his father and mother being each half 

white. He spoke no English until twenty 

years of age. In 1829 he went to the Indian Ter-

ritory, and in 1837 was made a member of the 

Creek legislature. He was appointed United 

States Indian interpreter in 1846 and served in 

that capacity until 1861. In 1848 he was ap-

pointed a delegate to Washington, and has 

received a similar appointment several times 

since. In 1857 he was elected judge of the su-

preme court of the Muskogee Nation; resigned 

in 1871; was re-elected in 1887, and is now the 

presiding officer of the court.

Story of Naaman [Choctaw]. See 

Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Sullivan (N. B.) — Continued.

N. B. Sullivan was born in the southern part of 

the Creek Nation, Ind. T. in 1858, and being 

left motherless in infancy, was taken care of 

by an aunt until her death, and later he lived 

with a cousin.

At the age of seventeen, having had only 

enough of school advantages to give a 

thirst for more, and with only discouragement 

from friends, he determined to enter a board-

ingschool. Setting off on horseback, he applied 

first at the Asbury school, and, finding himself 

too late, returned for a fresh horse and went 

forty miles farther to the Tallahassee school, 

where he was admitted. His progress there 

was remarkable, as was his gentlemanly and 

upright deportment.

His father had married again and died, and 

his step-mother needing his care, he gave up 

the next school year for her. But her death re-

leased him and he returned to school in 1877, 

and from that time had a home with his teachers, 

earning money for clothing in his vacation by 

working—a good deal of the time helping me in 

my Creek work. One of these vacations he 

spent mostly as assistant to the postmaster at 

Muskogee, making many friends.

Just before the burning of the Tallahassee 

building, an offer came from a society in Phila-

delphia to educate him, which he accepted, with 

the ministry in view, having previously united 

with the Presbyterian Church. He fitted for 

college at Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J. 

and was examined and accepted for Princeton 

College, but an attack of pneumonia (brought 

on by a horse-back ride after a physician in a 

bitter night) had laid the foundation for con-

sumption, and college had to be given up.

He returned to the Indian Territory and 

again worked with me on the Creek Testament, 

persevering in the midst of suffering until all 

of the Testament not previously in print had 

been gone over.

A winter in Colorado and New Mexico gave 

renewed strength, to some extent, and he 

worked, first in Council and next in the Nuyaka 

mission school, until failing strength again 

warned him away, and after a winter of great 

suffering he died at Albuquerque, N. M., March 

8, 1885, mourned by many friends, especially 

his teachers and the society to whom he had so 

greatly endeared himself.—Mrs. Robertson.

Swan (Major Caleb). Position and state 

of manners and arts in the Creek or 

Muskogee nation in 1701.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 5, 

pp. 251-253, Philadelphia, 1855, 4°.

List of Creek names, pp. 270-277.
Talley (Rev. A.) [Portions of the Scriptures in the Choctaw language. 1823?] (""
The Rev. A. Talley was one of the earliest
of the Methodist missionaries among the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi and Alabama, 1828
and 1833. He translated portions of the Scriptures into the Choctaw language, which were
printed for the use of the Indians. He died in 1834.—History of American Missions, p. 541.

Teacher:
Choctaw  See Wright (A.) and Williams (L. S.)
Muskoki  Fleming (J.)

Ten Kate (Dr. Herman Frederick Carvel),
jr. Reizen en Onderzoekingen in | Noord-Amerika | van Dr. H. F. C. Ten-
Kate Jr. | Met een kaart en twee nits-
laande platen. | Leiden, E. J. Brill. 1855.
Printed cover as above, half-title verso blank
1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. 3 other
bep. II, pp. 1-42, 1 p. errata, map, 2 plates,
Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

Text:
Apalachi  See Apalachi.
Apalachi  Smith (B.)
Chikasaw  Kilbat (H.)
Chikasaw  Pomeroy (J. M.)
Chikasaw  Treaty.
Choctaw  Allen (J.)
Choctaw  Armbly (C.)
Choctaw  Baker (B.)
Choctaw  Cobb (L. W.)
Choctaw  Colbert (G.)
Choctaw  Edwards (J.)
Choctaw  General.
Choctaw  Indian Champion.
Choctaw  Itthiaphisi.
Choctaw  Jones (C. A.)
Choctaw  Kan-pl-hib-bee.
Choctaw  McKinney (T.)
Choctaw  Murrow (K. L.)
Choctaw  O-los-see-chub-bee.
Choctaw  Pomeroy (J. M.)
Choctaw  Robb (C.)
Choctaw  Treaty.
Choctaw  United States.
Choctaw  Williams (L. S.)
Choctaw  Wright (A.)
Choctaw  Wright (A.) and By-
ington (C.)
Creek  Earwells (D.)
Creek  Gatchet (A. S.)
Creek  Harjo (H. M.)
Creek  Loughbridge (K. M.)
and others.
Hitchiti  Gatchet (A. S.)

Text — Continued.
Muskoki  Berryhill (D. L.)
Muskoki  Grayson (G. W.)
Muskoki  Indian Journal.
Muskoki  Land (J. H.)
Muskoki  Martin (H. J.)
Muskoki  Mekko (C.)
Muskoki  Methodist.
Muskoki  Palmer (W. A.)
Muskoki  Perryman (L. C.)
Muskoki  Robertson (A. E. W.)
Muskoki  Smith (G. G.)
Muskoki  Smith (J.)
Muskoki  Setekapako.
Muskoki  Sullivan (N. B.)
Muskoki  Winslett (B.)

Tomlin (Rev. J.) A comparative vocabulary | of | forty-eight languages, | com-
prising, one hundred and forty-six | common English words, | with | their
e cognates in the other languages, show-
ing | their Affinities with the English and
Hebrew. | By the Rev. J. Tomlin, B. A., | Author of "Missionary Journals
and Letters during Eleven Years Resi-
dence in the East;" | [&c. three lines]. |
Liverpool: | Arthur Newling, 27, Bold
Street. 1855.

Pp. i-xii, 1-32 (numbered odd on versos,
even on rectos; recto of p. 1 and verso of p. 32
blank), pp. xiii-xxii, 11. 4°.—Includes a Choctaw
catalogue, from an American missionary.
Copies seen: British Museum, Watkinson.

Tract:
Choctaw  See Copeland (C. C.)
Choctaw  Dukes (J.)
Choctaw  Edwards (J.)
Choctaw  Murrow (J. S.)
Choctaw  Robb (C.)
Choctaw  Williams (L. S.)
Choctaw  Wright (A.) and By-
ington (C.)
Choctaw  Wright (H. L.) and
Dukes (J.)
Creek  Perryman (T. W.)
and Robertson (A. E. W.)
Muskoki  Martin (H.)
Muskoki  Robertson (W. S.)
and others.
Muskoki  Winslett (D.)
Seminole  Martin (H.)

Translation of the book of Jonah [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington
(C.)
Treaties | between the | United States of America | and the several | Indian tribes, | from 1778 to 1837; | with | a copious table of contents: | Compiled and printed by the direction, and under the supervision, of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.


Title verso blank 1 L. pp. v.-lxxxii, l-630, 8°.

Copies seen: British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress.

Issued, also, with title as follows:

Treaties | between the | United States of America | and the several | Indian tribes, | from 1778 to 1837; | with | a copious table of contents: | New Edition, | carefully compared with the originals in the Department of State: | Compiled and printed by the direction, and under the supervision, of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.


Title 1. preface 1 L. contents pp. v.-lxxxii, text pp. 1-639, 8°.—Contains names of Indian chiefs, with English signification, of a number of American tribes, among them the following: Creek, pp. 32-33; Muscogee, pp. 629-630, Choc'taw, p. 630.

Copies seen: Powell.

See, also, Indian Treaties.

Treaty. | A treaty | between the | United States and the | Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Reverse title: United States | & mecha

Chakta, Chikashika alena | nau itin apisa

anumpe.

No imprint; pp. 1-56, 8°, parallel columns Choctaw and English. “Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-first.”

Copies seen: Brinton, Powell.

Treaty:

Choctaw | See Treaty.

Choctaw | Treaty.

Choctaw | United States.

Cree | Harjo (H.M.)

Triumphant deaths | * * * Choctaw.
See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Troublesome garden | [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Trübner. This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the establishment of Messrs. Trübner & Co., London, England.

Trübner (Nicolas). See Ludewig (II. E.)

Trübner & Co. A catalogue | of | an extensive collection | of | valuable new and second-hand books, | English and foreign, in | antiquities, architecture, books of prints, history, | natural history, and every other branch of ancient and modern literature, but more particularly in | books on languages, on bibliography and on | North and South America. | On sale at the low prices affixed | by | Trübner & co., | 69, Paternoster Row, London.

Colophon: Printed by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, [1856.]

Printed cover as above, pp. 1-159, 8°.—“Linguistics,” pp. 32-83, contains titles of a few works in Choctaw.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana. A catalogue of Spanish books | printed in | Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, the Antilles, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic; | and of | Portuguese books printed in Brazil. Followed by a collection | of | works on the aboriginal languages | of | America.

On Sale at the affixed Prices, by | Trübner & co., | 8 & 60, Paternoster row, London. | 1870. | One shilling and sixpence.

Title verso contents 1 L. text pp. 1-181, 11. 16°.—Choctaw works, p. 170.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

A catalogue | of | dictionaries and grammars | of | the Principal Languages and Dialects | of | the World. | For sale by | Trübner & co. | London: | Trübner & co., 8 & 60 Paternoster row. | 1872.

Printed cover as above, title as above verso printers 1 L. notice verso blank 1 L. text pp. 1-64, 2 L. 8°.—Contains titles of a few works in Choctaw, p. 12.

Copies seen: Pilling.


Title as above 1 L. pp. iii-viii, 1-170, 8°.—Contains titles of a few works in Choctaw, p. 38.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.
Trumbull: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.

Trumbull (Dr. J. Hammond). The true method of studying North American languages.

In American Philolog. Ass. Proc. 1869, pp. 25-26, New York, 1876, 8°. An abstract of the following:


--- On numerals in American Indian languages, and the Indian mode of counting. By J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

In American Philolog. Ass. Trans. 1874, pp. 41-76, Hartford, 1875, 8°. Creek, Choctaw, Coassati, Alabama, and Hitchiti numerals passim. Issued also as a separate pamphlet, as follows:

--- On | numerals | in | American Indian languages, | and the | Indian mode of counting. | By J. Hammond Trumbull, LL. D. | (From the Transactions of the Am. Philological Association, 1874.) |

Hartford, Conn. | 1875. |

Half title on cover, title verso blank. 1 l. text pp. 1-56, 8°.

Copies seen: Powell.

--- Indian languages of America.


A general discussion of the subject, including examples from several Muskogean languages, p. 1156.

[- -] Catalogue | of the | American Library | of the late | Mr. George Brinley, | of Hartford, Conn. | Part I. | American general | New France Canada etc. | the British colonies to 1776 | New England | [-Part IV.]

Hartford | Press of the Case Lockwood & Brainard Company | 1878-1883 | 4 parts, 8°. | Compiled by Dr. J. II. Trumbull. The fifth and last part is in preparation.

List of works in the Choctaw and Muskogee languages, pt. 3, pp. 110-111.

Copies seen: Congress, Evans, Pilling.

--- See Pike (A.)

--- See Wheeler (C. II.)

Trumbull (J. II.) — Continued.

James Hammond Trumbull, philologist, born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821. He entered Yale in 1838, and though, owing to ill health, he was not graduated with his class, his name was enrolled among its members in 1850, and he was given the degree of A. M. In 1842-'43 he assisted the Rev. James H. Linsley in the preparation of catalogues of the mammalia, reptiles, fishes, and shells of Connecticut. He settled in Hartford in 1841, and was assistant secretary of state in 1847-'52 and 1858-'61, and secretary in 1861-'64, also state librarian in 1854. Soon after going to Hartford he joined the Connecticut Historical Society, was its corresponding secretary in 1849-'53, and was elected its president in 1863. He has been a trustee of the Watkinson free library of Hartford, and its librarian since 1865; and has been an officer of the Wadsworth Athenaeum since 1864. Dr. Trumbull was an original member of the American Philological Association in 1869, and its president in 1874-'75. He has been a member of the American Oriental Society since 1860, and the American Ethnological Society since 1887, and honorary member of many State historical societies. In 1872 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Since 1858 he has devoted special attention to the subject of the Indian languages of North America. He has prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to John Eliot’s Indian Bible, and is probably the only American scholar that is now able to read that work. In 1873 he was chosen lecturer on Indian languages of North America at Yale, but loss of health and other labor soon compelled his resignation. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1871, by Harvard in 1887, while Columbia gave him an L. H. D. in 1887. He has been a large contributor of articles to the proceedings of societies and to periodicals, notably on the significance of the word “Shawnut,” the supposed Indian name of Boston (1866), the significance of “Massachusetts” (1867), and on the Algonkin name of “Manitou” (1870). His larger memoirs include “The Colonial Records of Connecticut” (3 vols., Hartford, 1850-'59), “Historical Notes on some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes” (1860-'61); “The Defense of Stonington against a British Squadron, August, 1814” (1861); Roger Williams’s “Key into the Language of America” (Providence, 1869); “Thomas Lechford’s Plain Dealing, or Noves from New England, 1612” (Boston, 1867); “The Origin of MeFingal” (1868); “The Composition of Indian Geographical Names” (1870); “The Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages” (1871); “Some Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar” (1871); “Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut” (1872); “Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord’s Prayer” (1873); “On the Algonkin Verb” (1870); “The True Blue Laws of Connecticut, and the False Blue Laws Invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters” (1876); “Indian Names of Places in and on the
MUSKHOGLEAN LANGUAGES.

Trumbull (J. H.) — Continued.
Bott; "of Connecticut, with Interpretations" (1881); and also edited "The Memorial History of Hartford County" (2 vols., Boston, 1886). The catalogue of Americana belonging to George Brinley was made by him at the time of the sale of the collection, 1879-86, and

United States | micha | Chahta micha
Chickasah aiena | treaty annumpa | aitum apecas tok.
Reverse title: Treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

No imprint; pp. 1-19, 4°, parallel columns

Trumbull (J. H.) — Continued.
gained for him the reputation of being perhaps the "most learned and acute bibliographer in America."—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

Turner (William Waddell). See Ludewig (H. E.)

U.

United States — Continued.
Choctaw and English. "Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth."

Copies seen: Powell, Shea.

V.

Vail (Engène A.) Notice sur les Indiens de l'Amérique du nord, ornée de quatre portraits coloriés, dessinés d'après nature, et d'une carte, par Engène A. Vail, Citoyen des États-Unis d'Amérique, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes.


Half-title; I. title 11., preface pp. 5-13, text pp. 15-241, table pp. 245-246, map, plates, 8°.—Des langues indiennes, pp. 40-58, contains a few examples in Muskohgee.


At the Fischer sale Quaritch bought a copy, No. 1702, for 12.; another copy, No. 2871, sold for 7s. 6d.; at the Field sale, No. 2416, it bought $1.25; at the Squier sale, No. 1145, $1.62; at the Brinley sale, No. 5499, $2.50; at the Pinart sale, No. 916, 1 fr. 50 c. Priced by Quaritch, No. 3031, 6s.

Vater (J. S.) — Continued.


At the Fischer sale, No. 2579, a copy was bought by Quaritch for 12. 6d.


Berolini In officina libraris Fr. Nicolai. MDCCCV (1815).


Berlin in der Nicolaischen Buchhandlung. 1815.

Latin title verso l. 1, German title recto l. 2 verso blank, dedications 2 ll. preface pp. 1-iv, half-title l. text pp. 3-239, 8°. Alphabetically arranged by families, double columns, German and Latin. Notices of works in Chickassa, p. 43; Choctaw, pp. 47-48; Muskoghe, p. 102.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

A later edition in German as follows:

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE

Vater (J. S.)—Continued.
Berlin, 1817. In der Nicolaischen Buchhandlung.
Printed cover, title 1 1/4 pp., ill-xii, 1-592, 2 ll. 8°; arranged alphabetically by languages, with family and author index.—List of works in Chahta, p. 407; Chikasas, pp. 64, 473; Muskokiki, pp. 269, 521; Seminole, p. 310.
Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Harvard.
At the Fischer sale, a copy, No. 1710, sold for 18.
—See Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
**Vba amumpa Luik** * Choctaw. See Wright (Alfred).
**Vba amumpa Mak** * Choctaw. See Wright (Alfred).
**Vila i katikisma** * Choctaw. See Wright (Alfred).

Vocabulary:

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Vose (Henry). Choctaw analogies. By Henry Vose, of Mississippi.
In the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C. May 10, 1835. (Powell.)
Analogy of Choctaw terms with those of the Hebrew, Greek, Chinese, &c.

Voyages intéressants. See Bourgeois (—)

V. Pastovleve em fullv * * Muskokee. See Robertson (A. E. W.).
Waldron (Lieut. —). See Casey (J. C.) and Waldron (—).

War in Florida. See Potter (W.)

Watkinson: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn.

[Wheeler (Rev. Charles H.)] Etymological vocabulary of modern geographical names.

In Webster (Noah), American dictionary of the English language, pp. 1625-1632, Springfield, Mass., 1837, 4th. (Congress.)

Explanatory index of prefixes, terminations, and formative syllables, including a few "Indian," pp. 1623-1628. — A brief alphabetical list of geographical names, with their derivation and signification, derived largely from the Indian languages, and partially from Muskogean (Choctaw, Creek, Hitchiti) languages, pp. 1629-1632.

The introductory remarks say: "Many of the translations of the Indian names here given have been furnished, and all of them examined, by Henry E. Schoolcraft, LL.D., and the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, whose reputation and well-known accuracy in whatever relates to the Indian languages, literature, and history are a sufficient guaranty for the correctness of this portion of the vocabulary. Information in regard to certain names of the same class has also been obtained from the Rev. Edward Ballard, secretary of the Maine Historical Society."

The publishers of Webster's dictionaries, Messrs. G. & C. Merriam & Co., inform me that this etymological vocabulary first appeared in the edition of 1861—Noah Porter's first edition. I have not easy access to a copy of that edition, and so have contented myself with titling the nearest to it in date which the Library of Congress possesses. The etymological vocabulary appears unchanged in the latest (1889) edition.

Wilkins (Daniel). See Chamberlayne (J.) and Wilkins (D.)

Williams (George L.) See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

Williams (John Lee). The territory of Florida: or sketches of the topography, civil and natural history, of the country, the climate, and the Indian tribes, from the first discovery to the present time, with a map, views, &c. By John Lee Williams. New-York: A. T. Goodrich, 1837. Title 1 b. 16 pp. 3-iv, text pp. 7-304, map, plates, &c. — Names of chiefs and subchiefs of the Seminoles, with English signification, pp. 273-276. — Glossary [about 150 words of Seminole], pp. 276-278.

Williams (J. L.) — Continued.

Copies seen: Boston Atheneum, British Museum, Congress.

[Williams (Loring S.]) Nitvk hollo nitvk a isht | annumpa hoke. [1831.]

No title-page, pp. 1-17, 16r. Tract "On the Sabbath," in the Choctaw language. The date is mentioned in the report of the A.B.C.F. M. for 1831, p. 115.


Boston: printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker & Brewster. 1835.

Pp. 1-45, 12o.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Congress, Eames.


Boston: printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker & Brewster. 1835.

Title verso blank 1 l. Chalta alphabet pp. 3-4, text in the Chalta language pp. 5-39, 16r.—Chies Kilahat * * * or salvation by Jesus Christ, pp. 5-12.—Himona vta, or regeneration by the Holy Spirit, pp. 12-19.—Ikéstiniichichi, or repentance necessary to salvation, pp. 20-25.—Itevki illi * * * or the resurrection and final judgment, pp. 26-39.


According to Byington's manuscript dictionary, the first edition: 1827, 31 pp. A later edition as follows:

[Religious tracts in the Choctaw language.

Park Hill, Cherokee nation: Missionary press, John Candy and John F. Wheeler, printers. 1845.]

Pp. 1-28, 12o. — Salvation by Jesus Christ; Chisva Kilahat Chikowa Ushi, &c., pp. 1-6.—Regeneration by the Holy Spirit; Himona vta, pp. 7-19.—Repentance necessary to salvation; Ikéstiniichichi, pp. 13-18.—The resurrection and final judgment; Itevki illi honti tana hor nitak niitka nuna chiptes chito ahe alena isht atoki hoke, pp. 18-28.

Copies seen: Boston Atheneum.

— Child's Book on the Soul; in the Choctaw Language. 1840. (*)

16 pp. Title from Byington's manuscript dictionary.
William (L. S.)—Continued.

[—] At-yimmuka na kaniohmi. [Park Hill, Cherokee Nation: Mission press, John Candy and John F. Wheeler, printers. 1845.]


Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum.


[—] Chitokaka i nitak holitopa isht anumpa. [Park Hill, Cherokee Nation: Mission press, John Candy and John F. Wheeler, printers. 1845.]


William (L. S.)—Continued.


No title-page; pp. 1-11, 12°, in the Choctaw language. Byington, in his manuscript dictionary, says it contains 16 pp. Perhaps there is a later edition.

Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum.


Half-title 1 l. pp. 3-16, 12°, in the Choctaw language. Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum.


[—] Nana a kaniohmi | Baibil a foka krt | hiaakrchi yoke. Half title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3-30, 16°. Things made known in the Bible, in the Choctaw language. The following are translations of the headings:

Attributes of God—The Bible, how and when written; its translation into the English and other languages—What the Bible teaches about angels—The Bible account of the creation and fall of man—What the Bible teaches about the duty of public worship and aiding
MUSKIOGEOAN LANGUAGES.

Williams (L. S.)—Continued.

religious teachers—What the Bible teaches in relation to the Sabbath—The goodness of God manifested in his works—How do you know there is a God?

Copies seen: Powell.

[——] Oka homi isuku shahli nan ishit amachkns kvt iyppak | oke.

No title-page; pp. 1-5, 16th. Reward of drunkenness, in the Choctaw language.


[Religious tracts, in the Choctaw language.]

The act of faith, 4 pp.—The world to come, 4 pp.—Self-dedication, 4 pp.

Title from Byington’s manuscript Choctaw dictionary.

— See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

— See Wright (A.) and Williams (L. S.)

Loring S. Williams was one of the early missionaries to the Choctaws, probably one of the first band, as I find him mentioned as teacher in the Missionary Herald for 1821. He went to the new country after the removal, but retired from missionary work about the beginning of the year 1838. I am informed that he died not long since in Iowa. Choctaw scholars say that the hymns compiled by him are in excellent Choctaw.


Manuscript, filling pp. 3-5 of a pamphlet entitled “An Indian History.” This pamphlet consists of 15 pp. 8vo, and is a circular distributed for gathering information, linguistic and ethnology, regarding any particular tribe of Indians. On the first page the author says he is “trying to collect material with a view to publishing a short popular history of some one hundred or so of the best known Indian tribes, together with a little insight into the vocabulary and grammatical structure of each of their languages.” Page 2, pronunciation; pp. 3-7, words and sentences, three columns, the first English, the second examples (two Seminole) from various Indian languages, the third blank, for filling in the particular language desired; pp. 7-19, questions concerning language, with examples; pp. 11-14, questions of history; p. 15, “A few particulars about the Indians.”

This Seminole vocabulary was procured by Mr. Wilson about January, 1839, at Carlisle, Pa., from Minnie Cornez, an Indian pupil. The original is in the collector’s own possession, and a duplicate, kindly furnished by him, is in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Rev. Edward Francis Wilson, son of the late Rev. Daniel Wilson, Isidatory, prebendary of St. Paul’s Cathedral, and grandson of Daniel Wilson, bishop of Calcutta, was born in London December 7, 1814, and at the age of 17 left school and emigrated to Canada for the purpose of

Wilson (E. F.)—Continued.

leading an agricultural life; but soon after his arrival he was led to take an interest in the Indians, and resolved to become a missionary. After two years of preparation, much of which time was spent among the Indians, he returned to England, and in December, 1857, was ordained deacon. Shortly thereafter it was arranged that he should return to Canada as a missionary to the Ojibway Indians, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and in July, 1858, he returned. He has labored among the Indians ever since, building two homes—the Shingwank Home, at Sainte Marie, and the Wawansh Home, two miles from the former—and preparing linguistic works.

Winslett (Rev. David). Wewvhome svkarvst, &c.

In Indian Journal, vol. 2, no. 27, Muscogee, Ind. T. March 6, 1878, folio.


— See Loughridge (R. M.)

— See Loughridge (R. M.) and Winslett (D.)

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Land (J. H.)

— See Loughridge (R. M.), Winslett (D.), and Robertson (W. S.)

— See Robertson (W. S.), McKillop (J.), and Winslett (D.)

— See Robertson (W. S.) and Winslett (D.)

Rev. David Winslett was born in the Creek Nation about the year 1830. His father was a white man of considerable character, and figured largely in the transaction of business between the United States commissioners and the Indians. His mother was an Indian woman of the Hechete town. He entered Kowetah Mission, Creek Nation, in 1845, when about sixteen years of age, and made remarkable progress in his studies under the Rev. R. M. Loughridge. Afterward he pursued his studies at Tullahassee Mission. About the year 1851 he was chosen as a ruling elder in the Tullahassee church. As he spoke the English language correctly and understood and spoke the Muskoki well, he was soon employed as Mr. Loughridge’s interpreter in preaching and in translating the Scriptures, and he is still spoken of as the best the Muskokia ever had. The Creek Presbytery, appreciating his worth, took him under its charge and directed his studies, and, on the 6th of September, 1859, ordained him to the full work of the ministry and directed him to take charge of the Kowetah
Winslett (D.) — Continued.
Mission and church. The Creek people having joined the Confederate army in the late war, he felt constrained to go with them, and was a trusted and efficient officer during his short service. He was taken sick from exposure and returned home, and died in 1862.—Loughridge.

Winslett (Keriah Konard). See Robertson (A. E. W.)
Miss Keriah K. Winslett was one of the younger daughters of Rev. David Winslett, and was born near Tullahasssee in 1857. She inherited her father's fine talents and sunny disposition, and early united with the Presbyterian Church, at Tullahasssee. Her education was received chiefly there and at the Young Ladies' College, Fulton, Mo., where she died, greatly lamented, after having passed her twentieth year. Her chief work in the Creek was to help me in the translation of the Acts of the Apostles.—Mrs. Robertson.

Winslett (Lewis). See Robertson (A. E. W.)
Wisconsin Historical Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that society, Madison, Wis.

Words:

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World to come [Choctaw]. See Williams (L. S.)

Worth of a dollar [Choctaw]. See Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

[Wright (Rev. Alfred.)] Hollosi holotopa, chitokaka Chiusus in anumpesbi Luk, Chaui i tatuko katu hollosihi tok Mak o, a kashapa kut | Chaha itanumpa ishit hollosi hoke. |


For later editions see Wright (A.) and Byington (C.)

[——] Chahta na-hollitina: or [Choctaw arithmetic].

Boston: | printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker & Brewster. | 1835.

Title verso blank 1. 1 text in the Choctaw language pp. 3-73, 12°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Atheneum, Congress, Powell.

Byington's manuscript dictionary says:


Title verso blank 1. 1 text in Choctaw pp. 3-16, 12°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Atheneum, Eames, Filling, Powell.

According to Byington's manuscript Choctaw Dictionary, the first edition is 1827, 12 pp.
Wright (Alfred) — Continued.

[---] Chahita yaki: un vlhpisa nishko-boka, | micha | anumpa vlispisa aiena
Jonathan Cogswell vt | Chahita anumpa atosholi tok. |

Park Hill, Cherokee nation: | John Candy, printer. | 1840.

Pp. 1-40, 16°, in the Choctaw language. Preceded by the same in English, as follows:

The constitution, and, laws, of the Choctaw nation.

Park Hill, Cherokee nation: | John Candy, printer. | 1846.

Pp. 1-34, 11. 16°.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

[---] The epistles of John, translated into the Chautau language. | Chani i holisso Vhleha | Chahita anumpa ishi atoshowa hoke.


Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.


[---] The epistle of James, translated into the Choctaw language. | Chemis i holisso kvt | Chahita anumpa isht atoshowa hoke.


Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

The Murphy copy, cat. No. 2453, sold for $1.

[---] The books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, translated into the Choctaw language. Choshua, nan Apesa Vhleha holisso, | micha Luth holisso | aiena kvt toshowvt Chahita anumpa toba hoke.

New York: | American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1852.

Title verso blank 1 l. half-title verso blank 1 l. text in Choctaw pp. 5-151, 16°.—Joshua, pp. 5-73.—Judges, pp. 75-141.—Ruth, pp. 143-151.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell, Trumbull.

Wright (Alfred) — Continued.

The first and second books of Samuel, and the first book of Kings, translated into the Choctaw language. Samuel i holisso vmona, atukla itatuklo, | micha Miko Vhleha, | isht anumpa vmona | aiena kvt toshowvt Chahita anumpa toba hoke.

New York: | American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1852.

Title verso blank 1 l. half title verso blank 1 l. text in Choctaw pp. 5-256, 12°.—Samuel i, pp. 3-92.—Samuel ii, pp. 93-167.—Kings i, pp. 169-256.


At the Field sale, No. 1291, a copy sold for $1.

[---] The first and second books of Samuel, and the first book of Kings, translated into the Choctaw language. Samuel i holisso vmona, atukla itatuklo, | micha Miko Vhleha, | isht anumpa vmona | aiena kvt toshowvt Chahita anumpa toba hoke.

New York: | American Bible Society, instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1851.


Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.


New York: | S. W. Benedict, 16 Spruce street. | 1852.

Outside title 1 l. title 1 l. text in Choctaw pp. 3-92, 16°. | Pp. 89-92 contain hymns. Verso of title: Published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

MUSKHOGLEAN LANGUAGES. | 79
Wright (Alfred) — Continued.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Congress, Eames, Powell.

[— —] A spelling book, written in the Chahta language, with an English translation; prepared and published under the direction of the missionaries, in the Chahta nation, with the aid of Captain David Folsom, in interpreter. [Three lines, Isaiah 33, 19.]


Title reverse blank 1 l. advertisement pp. iii-iv, text pp. 5-84, 16°.—Alphabet, pp. 5-6.—Tables 1-11, Words of two letters, &c., pp. 7-12.—Pp. 13-72 missing.—Tables XVI-XLI, pp. 74-75.—Translation into Chahta of Lord’s prayer, p. 76.—Ten commandments, pp. 76-78.—Parable of the rich man and Lazarus, pp. 78-79.—John, chap. iii, pp. 79-83.—A hymn, pp. 83-84.

Copies seen: Trumbull, Yale.


Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

[—— —] Chahta holismo.

Boston: printed by Crocker & Breawster. 1830.


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Athenæum, Trumbull.

According to Byington’s manuscript dictionary, the first edition, 65 pp., appeared in 1827.

[—— —] Chahta holismo | ai isht ia vnamona. Third edition, revised.

Boston: printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker and Brewster: 1835.

Pp. 1-72, 12°.


Priced 18s. by Quaritch, No. 30067; and again, cat. for December, 1857, No. 76, 14s.


Fifth edition, revised and enlarged.


Title verso blank 1 l. Chahta alphabet pp. 3-4, English alphabet p. 5, text pp. 6-107, 16°.

Copies seen: Congress, Trumbull.

The Brinley copy, No. 5733, sold for 25 cents.


Sixth edition, revised.


Pp. 1-107, 16°.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Public.


Eight edition. [Three lines quotation, in English.]

Richmond: Presbyterian committee of publication. 1[1873?]

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3-107, 16°; entirely in Choctaw, except the headings, which are sometimes in Choctaw, sometimes in English, and sometimes in both.—Includes the ten commandments, pp. 97-100.—Morning prayer, pp. 100-101.—Evening prayer, pp. 102-104.—Day of judgment, pp. 104-107.

Copies seen: Dunbar, Gatschet, Powell.

[—— —] Chahta holismo | a tukala, or [Design.

the second Chahta book: containing translations of portions of the scriptures, biographical notices of Henry Obokiah and Catharine Brown, a catechism, and dissertations on religious subjects.


Pp. 1-144, 16°, in the Choctaw language.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

For later edition of a portion of this work, see the same authors’ Chahta j knna, infra.

[—— —] [Portions of the bible; in the Choctaw language. 1827.] (*)

48 pp.—Contains: Selections from Genesis, most of the first eleven chapters—1st and 14th Psalms.—Matthew, 3d, 8th, 15th, 14th, 26th.
Wright (A.) and Byington (C.) — Cont’d. 
27th, and 28th chapters, and parts of 1st, 3d, 9th, 17th, and 25th chapters.—John, 3d and 11th chapters and parts of 21 chapter.—The ten commandments.

Title from Byington’s manuscript Choctaw dictionary.

—— Chahta vba isht taloa holisso, or Choctaw Hymn-book. 

Boston: Crocker and Brewster. 1830. 


[Seven lines Choctaw.] | 


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, American Tract Society, Eames, Wisconsin Historical Society. 

The Field copy, No. 356, sold for $1.12. 


—— Chahta vba isht taloa holisso, or Choctaw hymn book. [Design.] 

Third edition, revised. [Seven lines Psalms, in Choctaw.] 


Pp. 1-175, 24°.—The ten commandments, pp. 173-175. 

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Astor, Boston Athenæum, Trumbull. 

The Brinley copy, No. 574, half-leather, sold for $1.23; the Morphy copy, No. 2953, for $1. 

—— Chahta vba isht taloa holisso, or Choctaw hymn book, Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. [Seven lines Psalms, in Choctaw.] 

Psalms cxvii. 1, 2. 

New York: S. W. Benedict, 16 Spruce street. 1851. 


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Congress. 

The Brinley copy, No. 5749, new, brought $1.75. 

—— Chahta vba isht taloa holisso, or Choctaw hymn book. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. [Seven lines Choctaw.] 

Psalms cxvii. 1, 2. 

Wright (A.) and Byington (C.) — Cont’d. 


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Powell. 


Psalms cxvii, i, 2. 


Title I, text, pp. 3-242, indexes pp. 243-252, 24°. Verso of title: “Published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.”—Choctaw hymns, pp. 3-203. —Articles of faith, in Choctaw, pp. 204-213.—Solemnization of marriage, in Choctaw, pp. 213-220.—Proverbs xxxi, in Choctaw, pp. 219-220.—English hymns, pp. 221-241. 

Indexes, pp. 242-252. 

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Brinton, Pilch, Powell. 


Psalms cxvii, i, 2. 

Richmond: Presbyterian committee of publication. 1872. 

Title verso blank I1. text pp. 3-241, indexes pp. 242-252, 24°. The reverse of p. 199 is numbered 199, and opposite is p. 199, the verso of which is 199, followed by p. 200 on recto of following leaf; pp. 201 and 202 are also the reverse of usual. The verso of the latter is unaged, p. 203 being the recto of the succeeding leaf. —Hymns in Choctaw, pp. 3-204.—Articles of faith, Ayiminka annama, pp. 203-216.—Solemnization of marriage, pp. 213-219.—Oboye vilijiesa, Proverbs xxxi, pp. 219-220.—English hymns, pp. 221-241. 

The translator’s initials are appended to many of the hymns. Rev. John Edwards, of Wheelock, Choctaw Nation, Ind. T. has kindly furnished me with the following equivalents: 

A. W. Alfred Wright. 
C. B. Cyrus Byington. 
D. F. David Folsom. 
P. Rev. Pliny Fisk, first native Presbyterian minister. 
G. L. W. George L. Williams. 
I. P. Rev. Israel Folsom.
Wright (A.) and Byington (C.) — Cont'd.

J. E. D. Rev. J. E. Dwight, a native.
K. John P. Kingsbury.
L. S. W. Loring S. Williams.
P. P. P. Peter P. Pitchlyan.

Copies seen: Powell.

Priced 3 M. by Kochler, No. 332 of cat. 465.

[—— —] Triumphant deaths of pious children. In the Choctaw language.
By Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Boston: printed for the board, by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington Street. 1835.

Title verso blank 1 l. Chahta alphabet pp. 3-4, text in Choctaw pp. 5-54, 42°.—pp. 57-54 contain hymns in Choctaw, with English headings.


[—— —] Chahta holissó | it im anumpuljh. Or the Choctaw reader. For the use of | native schools.


Title verso blank 1 l. text in the Choctaw language pp. 3-121, contents (English and Choctaw) 2 ll. 16°. The headings to the selections are in English and Choctaw.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Powell.

[—— —] Chahta jkana | or the Choctaw friend. | Being a collection of Moral and Religious Tracts, original and selected, in the Choctaw language.


Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. iii-iv, text in Choctaw with English headings pp. 1-187, 16°.—Contains a number of tracts, each pagged separately, but having a continuous pagination on the inner edge of the page. The following are the titles:

Hunili Ubokia [Henry Obokiah], pp. 1-20.
Keti Bihan | Catiairee Brown, pp. 21-53.
Poor Sarah, the Indian woman, pp. 37-52.
Explanation of the ten commandments, pp. 61-98.

A poison tree and sin, pp. 99-100.
Patient Joe, pp. 116-119.
Psalm 116. Anumpa holissoholitopa a kucha, pp. 119-120.

Wright (A.) and Byington (C.) — Cont'd.

The worth of a dollar, pp. 121-130.
Providene acknowledged, pp. 130-132.
The incorrigible sinner forewarned of his doom, pp. 133-144.
He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye, pp. 145-150.
Do as you would be done by, pp. 150-155.
Irreverence in the house of God, pp. 157-165.
Pray for them which persecute you, pp. 165-168.

The troublesome garden, pp. 169-186.
Parents' neglect of their children, pp. 186-187.
Some of these tracts were issued at an earlier date than the above. See, on p. 98, the same authors' Chahta holissó * * second Chahta book, 1827.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Powell.

[—— —] The gospel according to Matthew, translated into the Choctaw language. Vbanumpa Mahli vtot holissochi tok. Chahta anumpa isht a toshowa hoke.

Boston: printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker & Brewster. 1842.

Title verso blank 1 l. Chahta alphabet 1 l. text in the Choctaw language pp. 5-108, 12°.—Matthew, pp. 5-151.—Notes on some foreign words introduced into the translation and some Choctaw words used in a new sense, pp. 152-167.—Questions on the gospel, pp. 168-188.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Athenæum, Congress.


Pp. 1-113, 8°, in the Choctaw language.

Copies seen: Astor, Eames, Boston Athenæum.

[—— —] The first three chapters of the Revelation of John, translated into the Choctaw language. Vbanumpheshi Chani a nan im otvni tok holissó chapta tuchina | kv‘ Chahta anumpa a to | shova hoke.


Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Boston Athenæum.
Wright (Alfred) — Continued.

Theological Seminary, he was appointed a tutor of Greek in his alma mater, with the prospect of a professorship, if he would accept. But his heart was set upon the foreign missionary work. Hemorrhage from the lungs compelled him to resign his tutorship and go south. Heart disease developed itself; on the way to the new country in 1832 he came near dying of it at Vicksburg. At Little Rock he lay sick for months; but when able to sit up he and his wife started for this place to begin a new station in the wilderness. For years he could not catch and saddle his own horse, nor could he mount from the ground, nor did he dare to ride except on a walk or a pace. His death was caused by heart trouble.—Edwards.

[Wright (Rev. Allen).] Chikasha okla: i kynstitusshyn micha i nan ylpisaa.

Chikasha okla i nan apesa yyt apesa tok mak oke. [1573] (*)

LITERAL TRANSLATION.—Chickasaw people their constitution and their law.

Pp. 1-350. ¶ Prefatory note signed by Allen Wright. Title furnished by Mr. Wilburforce Eames.

Priced 4 M. 50 Pf. by Koehler, No. 331 of cat. 465.


St. Louis: Printed by the Presbyterian Publishing Company, 207 North Eighth Street. [1850.]

Title verso blank 1 l. preface in English p. 3, in Choctaw p. 4, Choctaw alphabet p. 5 text (alphabetically arranged by Choctaw words) pp. 6-311, advertisements 7 unnumbered pp. 12.

Copies seen: Brinton, Eames, Pilling, Powell.


— Vocabulary of the Chahata or Choctaw.

Manuscript. 10 ll. 211 words, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1866.

Rev. Allen Wright was a native Choctaw, with a little white blood, probably one-eighth or one-sixteenth. In his youth he lived some time in the family of the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury. He had begun his education at a missionary day school, and continued it while with Mr. Kingsbury and afterwards at Spencer Academy. From there he was sent to a college in Delaware, but afterwards went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated. Then he took a full course in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and was ordained by the Indian Presbytery in 1856. About that time he was made national treasurer. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the delegation to visit Washington to negotiate a new treaty with the United States government. While absent he was elected principal chief. He died in 1885, aged somewhat over sixty. He was a man of large intelligence, good mind, an excellent preacher, and a very faithful laborer for the good of his people. No other Choctaw that I ever met could give such clear explanations of difficult points in the grammar of the Choctaw.—Edwards.


Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau-street, New-York. [1851.]

Title verso printer 1 l. text in Choctaw pp. 3-65, 150.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Powell.


Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau-street, New-York. [1851.]

Title verso blank 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text in Choctaw pp. 5-88, 150.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Powell.


Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau-street, New-York. [1851.]

Title verso blank 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text in Choctaw pp. 5-42, 150.

Copies seen: American Board of Commissioners, Powell.
Yale: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

[Wright (Mrs. H. B.) and Dukes (J.)—Continued.


Title verso printer 1 l. contents 2 ll. text pp. 7-267, 185. In cloth binding, lettered on the back as a second volume: Moses isht annumpa Hol. II.

Young (F. B.)—Continued.

In Edinburgh Jour. of Nat. and Geog. Sci. vol. 2, pp. 13-17, Edinburgh, 1839, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

Choctaw numerals 1-10, and a vocabulary of 21 words, Choctaw and English, pp. 16-17.

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[Tulalip Indian Reservation, Snohomish Co. W. T.]

Edited by Rev. J. B. Boulet. Instead of being pagd continuously, continued articles have a separate pagination dividing the regular numbering. For instance, in no. 1, pp. 11-14 (Lives of the saints) are numbered 1-4, and the article is continued in no. 2 on pp. 5-6, taking the place of 41-44 of the regular numbering. Discontinued after May, 1856, on account of the protracted illness of the editor.

Lord's prayer in Choctaw, p. 87.

Copies seen: Congress, Powell, Shea.

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1887 Muskoki Letter Cobb (L. W.)
1887 Muskoki Letter Johnson (W.)
1887 Muskoki Letter Jones (C. A.)
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