

The Kinzie Manuscript's Implications for Wyandot (Iroquoian)

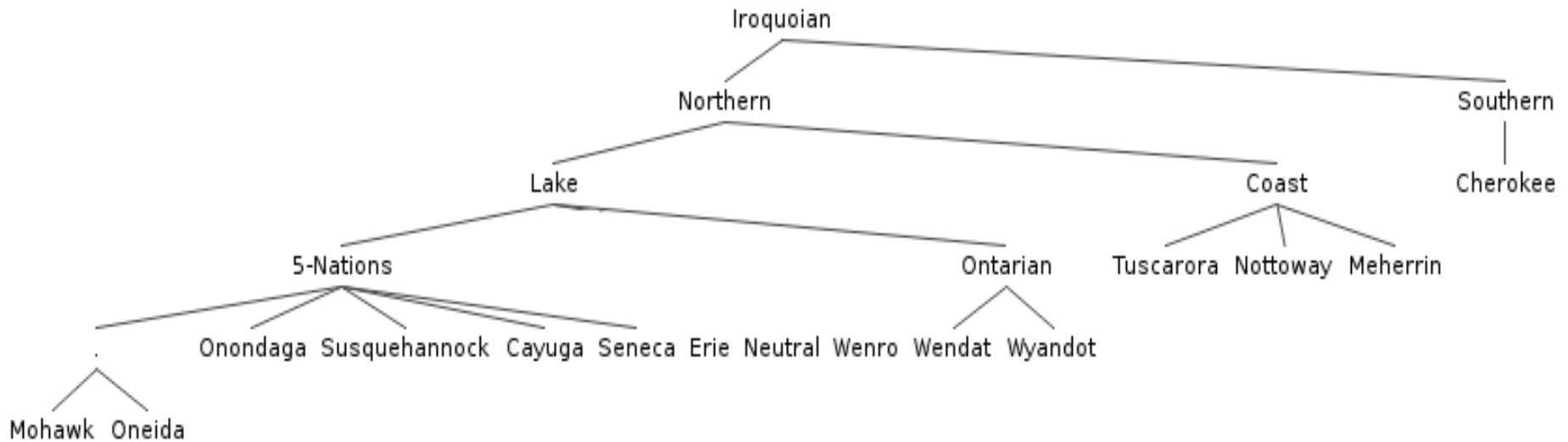
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Waⁿdat Yanḡhšetsih

Wyandot and Wendat (Huron), usually considered the same language, show striking differences in phonology attributed to centuries passing between Pierre Potier's mid-1700s culmination of Wendat work, and Marius Barbeau's 1911 Wyandot work. Potier, stationed in Detroit amongst Wyandot speakers, indicated slight differences between the Wendat he had studied and the Wyandot he heard through annotations to his Wendat manuscripts. The Kinzie manuscript, also from Detroit, and dating to only a generation or two after Potier, shows not Potier's slight differences, but rather almost the entire modern Wyandot sound system already in place

Background

Iroquoian family tree



Background



Background

- Wendat (Huron)
 - Attignawantan (Bear)
 - Ataronchronon (Bog)
 - Tahontaenrat (Deer)
 - Attigneenongahac (Cord)
 - Arendahronon (Rock)
- Tionontati (Petun)
 - Deer
 - Wolf

Background

- Epidemics in the 2nd half of the 1630s killed half the Wendat population
- Simultaneously, wars with the Iroquois changed from hit-and-run to assimilation or extermination

Background

- By 1649 the Wendats were forced to leave their country:
 - Bear were adopted by the Mohawks
 - Deer were adopted by the Senecas
 - Rock were adopted by the Onondagas
 - Cord went east to join the French
- cf Shea (1855:197), Steckley (2004:9)

Background

- Some refugees fled to the Ottawas, the rest joined the Tionontatis
- The same year, the Iroquois defeated the Tionontatis, who, with the Wendat refugees, and later refugee Neutrals and Eries, eventually fled west

Background

- ~ 50 years of wandering in Wisconsin and Michigan
- 1701-1704: settled near Detroit, Michigan and Anderdon, Ontario
- First called “Wyandot”
- These people were the ancestors of all the Wyandot (but not Wendat) groups of today

Wyandot Documentation

- primarily Barbeau (1960)
- Barbeau, Marius. 1960. *Huron-Wyandot Traditional Narratives: In Translations and Native Texts*. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 165, Anthropological Series 47
- texts, notes, some paradigmatic data
- mostly handwritten
- fieldwork 1911-1912, Oklahoma

Wendat Documentation

- primarily Potier mss dated 1745, 1747, and 1751 in Fraser (1920)
- Fraser, Alexander. 1920. Huron Manuscripts from Rev. Pierre Potier's Collection. *Ontario Bureau of Archives Report 15*

Wendat Documentation

- Jesuit tradition: copy previous priest's notebook, incorporating his notes, into new book. Add own notes over time. Pass on to next priest. Repeat
- Potier copied Wendat manuscripts at Lorette mission, then added Wyandot notes while at Detroit, 1744-1781

Wendat Documentation

49... an^hian^hni
on^hian^hni^hie cela va de
an^hian^hni^haton

Example Source Codes

Potier: Fraser (1920) page, optional #entry

Barbeau:

- *MB:B-G-6.9:11* Collection ms:page
- *MB:Dict:252* ms dictionary:page
- *MB1915:Classification:16* Barbeau (1915):page
- *MB1960:34:278:14-16* Barbeau (1960):text:page:word

Kinzie: page

Potier vs Barbeau

“A puzzle here confronts us. The present-day Wyandot being different enough from Huron to be described as another sub-dialect, how is it that Potier while studying it should exactly reproduce the Lorette Huron characteristics without even pointing to a difference? Still, no doubt is possible, from tradition or historic records, that the Detroit and Oklahoma Wyandots are the direct descendants of those located in the vicinity of Detroit at the time when Potier was writing, and that their sub-dialect has not become materially altered since.”

Barbeau (1921), Review of Fraser (1920), p. 304

Potier vs Barbeau

Potier nn vs Barbeau ⁿd *n

q̣nniann^di *q.c. aller bien, etre bien* 306,#49

tugaⁿdi *that is enough, well done* MB:Dict:329

q̣ann^diñionton *plusieurs choses etre suspendues* 307,#53

ya'g̣āraⁿdí·ñq̣'t *the tail hangs on* MB:Dict:185

Potier vs Barbeau

Potier nd vs Barbeau ng *n / _yV

and^giaha_i *prendre sa refection entiere* 252

ǎ'ǎ' ǎ'ǎ'^{ng}ǎ'háy' *no: not: she eats* MB1960:34:278:14-16

hatinnonchiond^giaθa *ils font une maison* p409

ǎ'nq'cǎ'^{ng}yá' *I house make* MB1915:Classification:16

Potier vs Barbeau

Potier 8 (w) vs Barbeau m *w, *kw / % ʏ

ho8endangaron *il a la voix rude* 299,#2

humĕⁿdăkàé' *he talks slowly* MB:B-G-6.9:11

hon8etsentĭa *etre un jeune garçon...* 417,#48

hŏmĕ_c'εtsε'tí'a *boy* MB1960:19:136:45

Potier vs Barbeau

Potier Ø vs Barbeau w *y / 0 _

hoatateɣa *son corps brule* 183,#37

ehuwa'táte' *he will burn* MB:Dict:159

ahoeññonha *une arbre, un branch &c est tombé sur lui*

uwεnq̣'nde' *tree down* MB:Dict:007

Potier vs Barbeau

Potier Ø vs Barbeau j (ž)

*y / i _ V

hotieññontate *c'est leur cloture [de jardin], leur enclos* 224,#42

ahõmàtije'dáø' *they them caught* MB1960:37:292:06

Potier vs Barbeau

Potier ɖan (wɔ) vs Barbeau mɛ *wɛ

hoatandaɖan *il a un corps chaud, frais* 277,#55

usǎhǔwá'^atǎda·mɛ' *again: he warm became* MB1960:28:249:36-37

ǎ'ta'kɖan *tirer de dedans* 357

naḱǔwá'^ata'kwɛ' *now she took it away* MB1960:17:131:23

Kinzie Manuscript

- Pilling, James Constantine. 1888.
Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages.
Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin
6.178

Kinzie Manuscript

Wyandot. [Vocabulary, grammar and sentences.]

Manuscript, 200 pp. 4^o, in possession of Dr. J. G. Shea, Elizabeth, N. J. A note appended says: "These vocabularies of the Wyandot and Menomene languages appear to be in the handwriting of John Kinzie. They were sent to J. W. Gibbs, of New Haven, some years ago by Lieutenant Davies, of Fort Winnebago, since deceased. New Haven, September 12, 1846."

Kinzie Manuscript

- based on: Cass, Lewis. 1823. *Inquiries Respecting the History, Traditions, Languages, Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Indians, Living Within the United States*. Detroit: Sheldon and Reed
- words, sentences, paradigms
- handwritten, legible, inked with pencilled additions
- uses Cass' orthography, more or less
- Cass governor of the Michigan Territory, 1813-1831

Kinzie Manuscript

- Currently at Georgetown in the Shea Collection
- The appended note seems to be in Shea's own handwriting
- 1846 date for Shea's note, not manuscript
- J. G. Shea: 1824-1892

Kinzie Manuscript

- J. W. Gibbs:
- Josiah Willard Gibbs, Sr.
- 1790-1861
- linguist, theologian
- died in New Haven
- cf Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Willard_Gibbs,_Sr.

Kinzie Manuscript

- Lieutenant Davies:
- Lt. Camillus C. Daviess
- 1807-1842
- Fort Winnebago and Fort Howard, WI, 1830-1838
- cf
http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/America/United_States/Army/USMA/Cullums_Register/618*.html

Kinzie Manuscript

- John Kinzie
- 1763-1828
- Quebec City
- trader in Detroit by 1777
- moved to Chicago, 1802-3
- also Fort Winnebago
- cf Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Kinzie

Kinzie Manuscript

- John H. Kinzie
- 1803-1865
- born in Detroit
- moved to Chicago at 1 year old
- <http://chicagology.com/biographies/johnhkinzie/>

Kinzie Manuscript

- “Two years later, when he was sixteen [CK: 1819]. young John H. Kinzie was bound out by his father to the American Fur Company to learn trading, and for five years [CK: -1824] he served, learning the ways and language of the Indians and becoming an expert merchandising man.
- The knowledge was of great use to him and to Chicago in later years. He compiled a grammar of the Winnebago language, and later of the Wyandottes. He was familiar with the dialects of the Ottawas, Pottowatomies, Chippewas, Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and other tribes.”
- “He was appointed private secretary to General Cass in 1826”

Kinzie & Barbeau

Kinzie n'd & Barbeau n'd

Eyarzhēēn'dunyouahn' *Spotted or Figured* p18
yajienđañhka *little spotty* MB:B-G-28.26

Eyar'undēē'har *Leather* p18
ya'^adíha' *leather* MB:B-G-6.9:07

Yar'nōāndum'y *Pipe* p23
yănǒⁿdǎmē' *pipe* MB:B-G-28.x

Yar'aindar' *Song* p25
yăréⁿda *song* MB:B-G-22.2:06

Kinzie & Barbeau

Kinzie n'g & Barbeau n'g

Yoon'geay' *Duck* p21

yó·nge' *a duck* MB1960:37:297:46

Tshēēng' uandar' *Black Oak* p25

tsì'gwādá' *yellow oak* MB:B-G-6.9:24

Hung'yar'hush *He eats* p41

hǎgá·hac *he eats* MB1960:11:110:07

Skat'-Taymaing'yar'arwēē' *100* p134

skatemε'ngawe *a hundred* MB:Dict:406

Kinzie & Barbeau

Kinzie m & Barbeau m

Oōm^haint'sar *The earth* p19

q̄m^hétsa' *land* MB:B-G-6.9:01

Hum^hehntsaint'ēēar *Boy* p23

hă^hm^hètse'tí'a' *a boy* MB:B-G-28.5:13

Oōm^hay'aym^harn' *Tobacco* p23

ǒm^hǣ'm^hq̄' *tobacco* MB:Dict:089

Iiyooan^hmehskuandeekh *(to) me is pleasing* p56

dăyò'm^hěskwá·di' *that: I it like* MB1960:35:285:24-25

Kinzie & Barbeau

Kinzie zh & Barbeau j (ž)

Yar**zh**ar'shar *Arms* p22

yǎjǎ'ca' *arms* MB:B-G-28.27

Yařay**zh**ookh'tar *Stone* p24

yarǐjú'ta' *the rock* MB1960:26:208:06

tēē**zh**ōōh'tēē *as it is* p124

tǐjú'ti' *like as if* MB1960:21:155:20

War' **zh**ar 6 p133

waja' *six* MB:Dict:405

Kinzie & Barbeau

Kinzie ny & Barbeau ñ (ny) *y / i _ ʏ

Eenyoan'tay *She is alive* p38

iñqⁿtɛ' (to) *her life* MB:Dict:065

tāā'ēēnyēñ'tayrēē *not I know* p212

tè'eñɛ'ǎri' *not: I know* MB1960:29:259:67-68

dutee'n'yōō'ōān,marhaunhk' *the white* p199

dětiñq^mǎ q' *the white man* MB1960:06:096:14

Roan'yarn *Blue* p37

rǎñq' ijú' *it look blue* MB:B-G-6.9:24

Kinzie & Barbeau

creaky voice

Oōskōō'ōōtar' *Human head* p22

uskú^uta·ye' *its head on* MB1960:30:273:12

Tsōōōōt'īēē *beaver* p136

tsú^utāī' *beaver* MB:B-G-28.13:11

Arzhar'artōō'rayhaun' *I a body found* p207

ǎjà^atūrǎha' *I him found* MB1960:02:064:06

n'dōō'ōōwargh'tsar *the meat* p208

dù^uwá'tsa' *the meat* MB1960:21:151:35

Kinzie & Barbeau

- Morphophonemic alternations of *y match between Kinzie and Barbeau, but appear to be missing from Potier (or at the least are not clear)
- Represented here by Y

Kinzie & Barbeau

Y > Ø / a _ V

-Yaʔt- 'body'

Sarartar'tayehn' *Thou art burned* p46

tsaá·'tatε· *thou are to burn* MB1960:23:169:61

cf

qata *substance, chose vivante* 446

Kinzie & Barbeau

Y > Ø / a _ Y

-Yeht- 'hit, beat'

Hōōmarn'ehntar' *They strike him* p48

ǎhǒmǎ̀tá·nq *they him hit: all over* MB1960:22:168:20-21

Kinzie & Barbeau

Y > ž / i _ V

-Ya?t-

Hootēēzh'artar'tayehn' *They are burned* p47

ūtija'^atäte *their body burnt* MB:Dict:261

cf

hotieññontate *c'est leur cloture [de jardin], leur enclos* 224,#42

Kinzie & Barbeau

Y > ny / i _ ʋ

-Yq- 'arrive'

hootin'yōānōāneh' *they came* p199

tūtëhütíñq' *there not: they have arrived* MB1960:13:121:30-31

Kinzie & Barbeau

Y > w / u _ V

-Yaʔt- 'body'

Aā'hōōwarartar'tay *He shall burn* p46

ehuwa'táte' *he will burn* MB:Dict:159

cf

hoatateɣa *son corps brule* 183,#37

Kinzie & Barbeau

Y > m / u _ ʋ

-Yɛht- 'hit, beat'

Hōō'mehnt'ēē *He struck him* p50

săy^umξ'ti' *he anybody hits (with arrow)* MB:Dict:275

Implications

- The differences between Potier's and Barbeau's transcriptions do not reflect 160 years of change
- They were already in place by Kinzie's time, only a couple of generations after Potier
- Were the changes that rapid?
- Or were they pre-existing?

Rapid Change?

- Significant changes in a short time are not unheard of in Iroquoian
- Onondaga r-loss & related changes:
- "From the word lists, it is clear that all of the changes must have occurred within about fifty years or less, between the end of the eighteenth century and 1852."
(Mithun 1981:17-18)

Rapid Change?

- However, Onondaga r-loss essentially a borrowing from Seneca and Cayuga
- Changes between Wendat and Wyandot not borrowing
 - Or if so, from where?

Pre-Existing Changes?

- from Barbeau's (1921) Review of Fraser (1920), p. 304: "The most likely presumption is that Potier's work is largely, if not exclusively, that of a compiler writing up and classifying the materials of his predecessors, which were available at the Lorette Huron mission. Thus as an American residing in England might retain his native accent, Potier quite possibly may, at Detroit, have persevered in the notions acquired while in training at Lorette, and worked upon Lorette manuscripts without seriously attempting to fit them to his Detroit environment."

Pre-Existing Changes?

- or Wendat and Wyandot are sisters, not mother and daughter
- cf reflexes of *y already lost in Wendat but still present in Wyandot
- cf Wendat innovations like *e̥ > a / w _ that did not occur in Wyandot

Pre-Existing Changes?

- or there were multiple Wyandot dialects in Detroit
- Potier recorded one, Kinzie another
- cf Weiser's vocabulary of Wanat
- Weiser, Conrad. 1756. Table of the Names of Numbers of Several Indian Nations. *Gentleman's Magazine* 26.386

Pre-Existing Changes?

hanack 4

hɛ̃·da`k *the fourth* MB:Dict:407

hanack-towachson 40

ɛⁿda`kiwa`sɛ̃ *forty* MB:Dict:405

wanat [*Wyandot*]

wá·ⁿdat *villagers (Wyandots)* MB1960:38:303:39

Tool for Revitalization

- Kinzie ms points out an issue in revitalization from archival materials: names can be misleading
- old materials not necessarily the same dialect or language that the name implies today

Tool for Revitalization

- old materials may contain a plethora of words and especially phrases not found in other works:
- *A Gathering of Traditions: A Centennial Celebration of Dr. Charles Marius Barbeau*. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. Norman, OK, 2012
- Wyandot labels for display objects required. Several undocumented in more modern sources, but present in Kinzie ms

Tool for Revitalization

- Kinzie ms contains constructions not directly elicited elsewhere, in context, including
 - comparison of adjectives
 - if-then statements
 - complex sentences / clause combining
 - WH-questions

Tool for Revitalization

- Already been put to use in language lessons

References

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