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ESSELEN LINGUISTIC MATERIALS

David L. Shaul
Katherine Turner
James Collins

Abstract: The primary purpose of this paper is to make a complete list of materials known on the Esselen language available in a single place. The existing lexical material has been organized into a lexicon which is followed by phrasal and sentence materials arranged by collector. This will allow the reader to evaluate the grammatical discussion in Kroebert (1904) Harrington (1913; published in Turner and Shaul 1961), Beeler (1978) and Shaul 1962.

Source Materials

Very little is known about Esselen, the first California language to become extinct. The surviving notes of the 18th and 19th-century travellers, missionaries and, in the latter latter 19th-century, ethnologists, form the only basis for the study of the language. These documents are often difficult to interpret because of the recorders' varying degrees of phonetic training and their occasional transcriptional idiosyncrasies (Haa 1975, Broadbent 1957, Vrund 1960).

This paper is a compilation of all the known linguistic data. It stems from a seminar offered at the University of California, Berkeley, in the Fall of 1960 by Madison S. Beeler. The seminar involved training in the technique of extracting from written documents all the information they can yield (see Goddard 1973). Work based on data which the student has not collected himself from native or second speakers is properly termed philology.

The Esselen language was spoken by a small group occupying "northern Monterey County, the upper valleys of the Carmel and Big Sur Rivers, along the steep coast of the Pacific south of Point Sur, and, to the east, in the Arroyo Seco valley, tributary to the Salinas River" (Beeler 1977:139). The language has been affiliated with the Hokan hypothesis (Dixon and Kroebert 1913; Sapir 1917, 1925; Langdon 1979). A thorough discussion of the sources of Esselen linguistic data will be found in Beeler (1977, 1978).

The publication history of these materials is as follows. The Arroyo material is in Arroyo de la Cuesta (1833) and appears in Kroebert (1904). The Arroyo material has been transcribed for this paper by Shaul from the original in the Bancroft Library. The Galiano material (including the Doctrina) and the Interrogativo

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sentence are definitively treated in Beeler (1978) which includes a complete transcription of the materials found in the Relación del Viaje Hecho por las Goletas... (1802). We have followed Beeler’s transcription. The La Pérouse material appears in Voyage de La Pérouse... (1797) and the Duflot material appears in Duflot de Mofras (1804). We have followed the printed material, owing to the lack of available original manuscript material. The La Pérouse, Duflot, Arroyo (as noted above), a regularized version of Henshaw (1886) and a transcription of Kroeker’s field notes on Esselen appear in Kroeker (1902). We have used a xerox facsimile of Henshaw (1886) and have checked the Kroeker material against the original in the archives of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages of the Linguistics Department (University of California, Berkeley). The Kroeker compilation also includes a transcription of Pinart (1875). We have checked these transcriptions, as well as those of Beeler (1952; cf. Beeler 1955), with the original manuscript in the Bancroft Library. The Merriman material appears in Beeler (1979) and we have followed his transcription. The Harrington material appears in Turner and Shaul (1981).

In Table I, we list the sources chronologically, giving the date collected, our abbreviation, and the type of transcription. It is likely that La Pérouse, Galiano, Interrogativo and Duflot had native-speaking consultants; it is stated in Arroyo that his consultant, one Sutusia, was a native speaker. Henshaw, Pinart, and perhaps Kroeker and Merriman consulted fluent or near fluent second language speakers of Esselen. Harrington’s data is largely the remembering of Esselen pejoratives by a native speaker of another language.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Transcription</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>La Pérouse</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>LaP</td>
<td>French orthography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galiano</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Ga</td>
<td>Hispanic orthography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogativo</td>
<td>ca. 1812</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arroyo de la Cuesta</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Ar</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duflot de Mofras</td>
<td>ca. 1830's</td>
<td>Duf</td>
<td>French orthography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinart</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Pin</td>
<td>BAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henshaw</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>BAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kroeker</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Br</td>
<td>BAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merriman</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Mer</td>
<td>Merriman-Webster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington</td>
<td>1932-37</td>
<td>Har</td>
<td>BAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The disposition of the Esselen linguistic data is as follows. Items that are glossed in the originals as single words or that are clearly single words from comparative data are listed in the English-Esselen word list. Phrases and clauses appear by source after the
Word List as Text.

Spanish glosses are given in the Word List only where there might be some question about the original gloss. Original glosses are given in Spanish for the textlists, where such exist.

Word List

abalone Pin klatcí (aulon)
above Ar marai (arríba)
acorn Hen Pa-la’-t-za
all Pin xwonmen
ant Pin ottonepé
arm Ga juzha (plural), Pin talatév
arrow Ga lecth, Hen Pa-’wi, Hen Lo’-tos
arrowhead of Flint Ga tchamešs
arroyo Ar aparasang (a place name?)
Arroyo Seco Ar Cuchuro
aspalatum Hen Ci-xi-l-1
aunt Pin melich (tia)
badger Pin naskasex (el tejón)
basket, cooking Ga spit-kanu’s
basket jug or bottle Hen Ku’-uh
basket, water tight Hen T’si-la
basket, winnowing Hen Cak-a
bay Hen T-1-xi-la’-n-o
bear Ga collála, Hen Ko’l-t-tá-la,
Pin kotála
beard Lap iscotre
belly Ga ytywanej (barriga)
bet, to Hen Su-’i-yu’-hu
birds Hen Tcaqnis
birth, give Ga asapapa’
body Ar menjel, Pin max’ana
bone Ga niya, Hen I’y-a
bow Ga payunaj, Lap pagunach
boy Hen K’hi-pana’sis, Pin xepna
broach Ga shefossaj
brother Ga mi-ita, Pin xepna (hermano menor), xemelá (hermano mayor)
canoe, dugout Pin xalkasex (cauyus)
cat Hen nis-ka-taš ("Carmelo lang.?; "gac- Spanish?")
chicken Hen Kai-yi-nap-za
child Ar panajeség
cloud Pin mó (plural)
coals Hen An’-nih
come Ar yyo (ven), Hen I-yu’
copulate Ga telmasha
cough Pin pawella (la tos)
count Pin pekulanainai
cyote Hen Múc-café, Hen mú’-ca
crayfish Pin ówua (cangrejo)
crazy man Mer Too-mash
crow Hen K’-ka, Pin kakaráu (cuervo), Pin kakalu (ma grande)
cyress Ga yummir (cigres)
dance, to Hen mé p-pee-yí-sí, Hen mery’-pi = mery’-pe, Lap mepa
dance Hen le’-ií-sa ("a favorite dance on feast days")
dandy, top Hen Ti’hi x-pas
day Ga asatza (día sol), Hen a’-sá-t-sa
day, another Hen La’-wa’-áf
deer Hen A-mi-sah
devil, evil spirit Hen
Túma-ato-ná-pa
die Ar mohi (murió), Ga chuneipa,
Pin tepoxé (murió)
dizzy Hen Ti’ma’-ma
dog Ga shoctl, Hen Utc-mas,
Pin sósó (sóso?)
door Pin isamax
drink Ga e’tse’, Pin e’se’ enne
deer Ga teuwi (plural), Hen
Tu-su’-mi-yá (ears), Pin
tuskum
earth Ar mathra, Pin mate’s,
Pin matta
eat Ga ampá’, Pin amma
eight Ar julephualvaná,
Duf koonalllepa, Ga,
juji-jujianai, Lap
kouléfala
eleven Ar peckelenai,
Ga petelená
eyes Ar ca, Ga sixpa, Hen Hik-pa, fand m-sa-nik-pa (your eyes)
face Ga sau
far Pin cuelo
father Ar hay, Ar manta, Ga a-hay, Laq adi, Pin ma-a
father-in-law Ga laashai (sframework)
field Pin ama-enne (siembra)
fifteen Ga mambe-enelag
finger Ga tu-challis (plural)
finished Ar aomotha (se acabo)
fire Ar aneg, Ga ma-mamanej, Hen a'-ild', Pin annax
fish Ar calul, Hen koh'1-kohl'
fish, to Ga takaldana
fish, large-headed Pin kimila
(pescado de cabezon)
five Ar penajala, Duf pesakala,
Ga pe-majala, Lap pama,ca,
Pin ualalai
flatulence Ar skosoyi (pedorro)
flea Ar mojuhanu,
flirt, to Hen Ti-nik-pas
flower Ga ry-d
fly (insect) Pin muriux (plural)
fog Pin ammax
food Hen Ha-nak'-cu
foot Hen ke-la, Ga nenepasaj
(plural), Hen Ba-k'-il,
Ga pl-yales; compare
Pin xxellek (la pierra, el pie)
formicate Ga ticamah
four Ar amano, Duf kanakous, Ga
janaju, Laq amunahou, Pin
fourteen Ga janaj-enelag
friend Ar nasinonoy, Ga msh-de,
Hen nic-te ("trusted friend"),
Hen nis-de, Hen nish-de, Laq
migefech, Pin krunuske
get up Hen Ak-xih'-pi-ei, Hen
ak'-h'-pl-ei ("to get up")
girl Hen So-le-'ta, Pin sotetase
give Ar tugesa, Hen Yo-hi'-sa
("Give me"), Pin toxusua (da mi)
gogh, pocket Hen Ta-wa'-ni
gossip Hen al-pa-pl'-si
grandfather Ar meteg, Hen mi'-t-h',
Hen nana-nak'-t-tafi,
Pin eexex (avuelo)
man Ar ejenuths, Ga enjunct, Hen
E-h'î'î'-n'mutî, Hen Ebe'-n'mutî-î',
Pin exenok, Pin xenoô
man, old Hen La-il-he(?)î (? =
g or a), Hen La-il-he -âi
mano Pin Kûkkê (la mano del machuco)
meat Hen Tât-sî
moon Ga tomanis-ashî
mortar Pin pama (machuco)
mosquito Pin piliâka
mother Ga a-sîa, Hen mat-sî, LaP
atizia, Pin ca-e
mother-in-law Hen I-sî'-kis (macron
unsure)
mountain Ar polô'mo, Ga polô'me
mouth Ar cateseng, Ga yishi, Hen
I -ci, Pin ësê
much Hen ma'-êl-sî(?)î'-ha-pa'
(sixth letter ï or g; next is
unsure)
much Hen Tser-win (Of acorn)
mussels Hen Ra-lâm ê-kal (first
k crossed out twice in MS)
my/mine Ga nîtsecha (mio)
nails Ar uloje, Ga oloulo
neck Ar wôi, Pin lulusex
necklace of beads Hen am-hë n-ci
neece Hen Tut-su'
night Ga tomanis, Hen To-ma'-nis,
LaP tounanese
nine Ar jumghulanai, Duf kakuolânai,
Ga jamañjû-jualanâî, LaP
kamakoulanâî
no Hen me-tos (sa'-na fide
Pacifico!). LaP maal
no more Ar alepus (ya esta no mas)
noise Hen Ho'-cis, Pin xorsenax
nostrils Ga hoose
nothing Hen A-na'-i
noiseke Hen Am'-nih
oak, white Hen Nas+ one
A rpeq, Duf pek, Ga pek, Hen
Pëk, LaP pek, Pin pek
otter, (sea) Ga Chûtînu (nutria),
Pin Bukulpas (nutria)
owl Pin šâi (lechuza)
paint, to Ga cempaa (escriber
chempa... pintar)
pan Hen lexung-cai'-at ("roasting
pan of roots")
pelican Pin ileaxim (alcatraz)
penis Ga ka-wô
people Hen êô-fe'-hîô, Pin efexe
(la gente), Hen matê-hîô(?)ê
(= h or by "gente de razon")
pine Ga Yx-yx
pinole Hen A-rômê, Hen am-muh
pipe Pin sukmû enne (cachimba
de carrigos, chungo que lleva en
la oreja)
plain Ga ayolaj, Pin ileax (llamura)
pregnant Ga llamana ek
quail Hen Ku'-mûl, Hen ku'-mûl,
Pin kümûl
rabbit Ar chî (conejo), Ga
chîsh (conejo), Hen Tcz'-ci
(cottontail)
raccoon Pin sašiana (mapatch)
rat Hen ma'-ôki
rattlesnake Hen Tsêt-êlêk-ka-
ma-thî
raven Se 'crow',
ray of sun Ga aashi
river Ar asum (value of u is
uncertain), Pin sannax
robe, rabbit Hen B'-he'-pâs
root Ga yîl-mû
run, to Hen Can-cayi-ê
sailboat Pin mekkolepsê,
(?)olot)
saliva Pin makollak
salmon Ga killây (salmon),
Hen Ta'-lin, Hen Kl'-i'-ôa
salt Hen mak-hâ-là-na
sardine Ga tapûr (sardina)
scratching Mer Hash -mhow'-win
("false name of a place")
sea, ocean Hen I'-êl'-la'
seal Ga op-obis (lobo marino),
LaP oppebobô, Pin oppasé
(lobo del mar)
seeds Hen I'-yâm-pa
('seeds of
planta for Food')
seven Ar jumghulanai, Duf
kakuolânai, Ga jula-jualanâî,
LaP houlakolano
shark Pin tammô (tiburón)
sing Ar na me (canta tu),
Hen ma-wi-pa
In this section, all short texts, clauses, sentences, and phrases that survive in Baselen are given by source. The glosses are those of the original sources.

**Doctrina**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>Quantes Dioses hai</th>
<th>Comunia Dios?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Un solo Dios</td>
<td>Pehe efez Dios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>verdadero</td>
<td>si muqui alaspas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>patey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Donde esta Dios</td>
<td>Quehaen Dios?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>En el Cielo en la</td>
<td>Ot no Matsano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tierra y en todas</td>
<td>comimin banegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>las Cosas?</td>
<td>chaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Quien hizo el Cielo,</td>
<td>Quiniac hecha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la tierra y todas</td>
<td>ot no nadsano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>las Cosas?</td>
<td>comimin banegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Dios nuestro Señor</td>
<td>Dios Lechpoiqo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>patama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Quien es Dios</td>
<td>Quiniac Dios?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>nro Señor?</td>
<td>La Santisima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>La Santisima</td>
<td>Trinidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Quien es la Sant.?</td>
<td>Quiniac Sant.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trinidad?</td>
<td>Trinidad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interrogativo**

Egenoch lalucumus talogpam ege salequs lottos, tahyapeh laxachis.
Los hombres que tiran la Ceche, son estimados y bien queridos.

**Arroyo de la Cuesta**

Ar ninenu nanmemanu voy contigo
Ar iyo enemanu    van contigo
Ar alpa nanne    habla tu (n in nanne unsure)
Ar Agapapia alpa
Ar an sihahge
Ar ne sis bualala
Ar hachilis mi
Ar pejusma shiefem
Ar huiniki ama
Ar name ama
Ar enne ama
Ar ne amahala
Ar mislayaya colo
Ar tiakit na misap

No puede hablar
no lloro
voy a llorar
pegale
dame, ¡bégame con la piedra
aquel come
tu comes
yo como
voy a comer
te quiero mucho
como te llamas?

Pinart
The following three items are residue from the Pinart manuscript.
1. cieño tapare rukace (appears on page 1, first line)
2. lat(?nak dat(? (page 2, line 1; reference uncertain)
3. kxuuuske ('friend'; cf. Heizer's k'xuuuske 'friend')

The following are phrasal fragments from Pinart.

Pin kommensa lex (all of us)
Pin kuxseloxnea enne vengo de la piedra
tonto
Pin allejapa lalafuaxe
Pin masiipa enne estoy cantando
Pin neeme enne yo soy acostando
Pin eio enne
Pin ñeññíta enne comer
Pin makka enne

say enfermedo
Pin manalensipa
Pin enne folia
Pin lausanin čumazin(?)nin
Pin xaxxána enne
Pin hausaá enne
Pin šuknaá enne
Pin amma-enne
Pin ešše ene

Henshaw
Hen u-ku-s’-ki-ta-pa-na-sí
Hen u-ku-s-(illegible)
Hen h’t’l-e’l-ki-pa-na
Hen a-la’-ki-u-yun
Hen at-sa’-ni? ’a
Hen man-tah’-i-te
Hen na-cai’-i-pa-šn-ní
Hen Lál-í-na-cai-pa
Hen Kak-a-to-he’-sa
Hen Tsí’-lí-hás-la
Hen E’a-šna-áma
Hen lu-cum-huh
Hen Ke’-ya-i’-ya-ní-mí
Hen I-yuh’
Hen I-yuh’-ha-sa’-na
Hen I-yuh’-pok-a-ení’-si
Hen i-yak-al ? = ya-i-yak-al?

olvidas
soy sano
morir (?) = y or n
estoy durmiento
llorar
cachimba de carrizos
(chag que lleve en la oreja)
siembra
beber

little girl; baby
little boy; baby
little white girl
black woman
said to be an oath (?) = c_ or e
that is the truth
I am hungry
Me is hungry
Give me tobacco
We are going to bring wood
Bring water
build a fire
Where do you come from
Give me this
Give me water ("fide Pacífico")
Come to bed
Are you going?
Hem u-mis-wa-lu-si  
(given on p. 12 with no translation)

Hem hi-a-wa-ye-ke-su-la-hân-ka-mi  
(given on p. 12 with no translation)

Hem sa-la'ki a-sát-sa

Hem ma-lí-teh'-pa

Hem la-wa-lâ-hâ-ri-si

Hem i-yûh'hi-ti'-ta

Hem hi-lâ-pé-ên-nil

Hem U'-mir-va-lû-sí-ta-note a-wai-sa-ke-su-lo-hân-ka

Women are going to bring a load of tula

Hem Lâ'na-sa-pawên-nil

Hem To-he'na-pëk-lo'ku

Hem La-wa'â-ti-nâ-ma

Hem La-wat-su'hi'-i'-sa

Hem o-wip-pâs

Hem Su'-tuk-ên-nil

Hem Ha-toch'-pa

Hem P'il-lâ-n'hi'lük'-ên-nil

Hem i-yu-i-yu

Hem Ewi'na-nâ-hu

Hem Pa-ôf'na-e-ka-nat-su  
=mâc-kato-ski

Hem Hal-pa-ma-tci'-hál-ju'

Hem a-tîn-nil-sa

Hem Ki-nîk-i-la-dî
- i-la-dî

Hem Nîm-nîc-ta

He is coming today

Give (me) a drink

He is drunk

He is angry

You are nice

I am cold

You are a devil

I am mad

Come cone

Put it on

What are you laughing at?

Talk -talk what is the matter

I am sleepy

Who is that

Is it your wife
Hen a-ka-la-il-a-mi-ki
Hen mā̄-wi
Hen Kō-siin-nōh
Hen Kā-ta-pun-ni-ní-ying
Hen a-ka-la-ci-ha-ní-ki
Hen ki-ki
Hen hu-mul'-pa
Hen Yo'-ku-la-as-ah'-mah
Hen hu-l-ya-a-mah'
HenIo'-to-lo
Hen po-go-nil'-h'íi-sta-hi-ní-si
Hen A'-sal-hé'-l-ki-ťa-śé-hé'i-mu-tA
Kroeber
Kr kíni
Kr kí’ni anē me
Kr ń'kla asanax, iūx kala asanax, iukxa asanax
Give me water (da ní agua)

Merriam
Mer Pool'pooł a-ša:m'-nahk
Ber Ké-kah-mak'-ke hoo'-liu
Mer Kí-lop'-po ma:k'-ke
I'm going.

Harrington

Harrington discovered that his Hunsen consultant, Isabel Meadows, had heard one Omaha (apparently Pinart's and Henshaw’s main Esseen consultant) as a child, and that she remembered some things that the old woman said in Esseen. At least four other people in the rancheria where she grew up (Impolina, Diego, Lazaro Soto, viejo García) are
identified as having used Ese'jena words. Only those lexical items with
definitively known references are given here; please see Turner and Shaul
(1981) for further details and a complete description of this data.

Har "atrog'ísás, "atrog'ísás
Har 'afósse, 'afósse
Har 'ólxala
Har nicóiwi, plural nicóiwišakáy
Har 'ókóra, 'ókóra, ri 'ókóra
Har túnawi, túnawi

Har xaléppa

un rayo
person
bear
mi cuñado
give

"It was a sort of rayo. Esta
también era yaro, decían, quien
sabe que quiere decir"

*an Es. cuña word*

NOTES

1 This compilation is intended as a convenient guide to the Ese'jena
materials. Shaul and Collins set up the card file for the Word List.
Shaul transcribed the manuscripts in the Bancroft (Arroyo, Pinart),
the Hassana, and the Harrington. Turner checked the transcriptions and
typed the first draft of the paper.

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Addenda to References
