

BOLIVIAN INDIAN TRIBES:

**CLASSIFICATION, BIBLIOGRAPHY
AND
MAP OF PRESENT LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION**

SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS PUBLICATIONS
IN
LINGUISTICS AND RELATED FIELDS

PUBLICATION NUMBER 15

EDITOR

Benjamin F. Elson

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Kenneth L. Pike

Robert E. Longacre

Viola Waterhouse

BOIVIAN INDIAN TRIBES:

CLASSIFICATION, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND
MAP OF PRESENT LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS
SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS
7500 W. CAMP WISDOM RD.
DALLAS, TX 75226

HAROLD AND MARY KEY

A Publication of the
SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
Norman

© Summer Institute of Linguistics 1967

marzo, 1967 primera edición

Esta edición consta de 1,000 ejemplares

Derechos Reservados

por el

Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, A. C.

Hidalgo 166, México 22, D.F.

Impreso en México Printed in Mexico

1M205

6-072

PREFACE

Some births are almost painless and others are accompanied by much travail. This production falls in the latter category. Collection of the data started over ten years ago and after a pre-publication draft the manuscript was completed in 1963. Due to a series of confusing incidents it did not reach the public and seemed to have been bound for the wastebasket. Nevertheless, reasons for publishing it apparently outweigh the negative according to correspondence in our files.

During the period of travail we did not consistently gather data. In addition, during this time, the usefulness of "hardware" to do the tedious job of collecting and sorting became apparent. For this reason we decided not to spend any more time on a project which the machines could do much more efficiently. We have, however, added some items since 1963, but the condition of the bibliography since that time is of uneven quality. Knowing these deficiencies, and in spite of more recent bibliographies, we present the material since it does have some features which are not found elsewhere.

Mary Key
August 1966

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the help given by members of the Bolivian branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in collecting data and typing up this material. We would also like to express our appreciation to Norman McQuown who first stimulated our interest in classification and source material of Amerindian languages. To W. B. Todd, bibliographer at the University of Texas, we owe a debt of gratitude for his helpfulness in giving suggestions for compiling the bibliography. Eric Hamp and Dell Hymes sent useful suggestions and comments on the pre-publication draft. One of the contributions of this bibliography is the information of the location of books. For this we are grateful to friends who graciously opened up their private collections in homes and seminaries and to administrators in public libraries who went out of their way to be of help. Special mention should be made of Dr. Nettie Benson of the Latin American collection at the University of Texas. Our thanks to all of you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION	14
II	PRESENTATION AND CLASSIFICATION	15
III	ABBREVIATIONS.	17
	A. In text	17
	B. Journals and series referred to	17
	C. Libraries referred to	17
IV	GENERAL AND MIXED CITATIONS	21
V	GUARANIAN	57
VI	MACRO-GUAYCURUAN	71
VII	MOJOAN (SOUTH ARAWAKAN)	79
VIII	PONOAN (SOUTHEAST)	85
IX	TACANAN	87
X	UNCLASSIFIED	93
	Aginara	93
	Atacama	93
	Ayoré (or Zamuco)	95
	Bororo-Otuque	96
	Callahuaya	98
	Canichana	99
	Cayuvava	99
	Chimane-Mosetene	100
	Chiquitano	101
	Chiquito	101
	Chuncho	102
	Itonama	102
	Lapacho or Apolista (?).	103
	Leco	104
	Moré-Iten	104
	Movima	105
	Uru-Chipaya	106
	Yuracaré	111

XI	INDEX OF LANGUAGES (to accompany bibliography) .	113
XII	INDEX OF AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS	117
XIII	MAP WITH INDEX OF EXTANT LANGUAGES . . .	125

I INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this bibliography is to show what has been written about the Indian tribes and languages of Bolivia. We hope that it will not only indicate something of the past but will be a means of stimulating research in the future and encouraging production in the present. Although the emphasis in this collection is primarily on linguistics and anthropology, travel accounts (especially when they contain word lists or descriptions of tribes), archaeological reports, toponymies, and bibliographies are included. Historical documents give a picture of the tribes and historical interrelations with other cultural invasions. Ethno-history is relevant to the linguistic history of languages. Sources comprise books, journal articles, and unpublished manuscripts.

The bibliography covers all the languages of Bolivia except Aymara and Quechua, which have been covered recently by Rivet and Créqui-Montfort. The entries include material on both extant languages and those no longer in existence. The map with accompanying information shows only those tribes which we know exist today. The information for the map was gathered from field workers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics working in thirteen tribes, as well as members of other organizations and missions in all parts of Bolivia. It reflects actual conditions today. It is possible that there are other extant tribes which are not on the map because of lack of information about them.

In general we followed the outline and precedents (e.g. spelling) which are found in McQuown's 1955 classification. The entries for the most part include material on Bolivian tribes; geographical boundaries are not adhered to strictly though, and other material is included when it seems that it is closely related. The decisions involved in choosing which materials to include were not easily made. Selections were made by inspection, and since the decisions were not based on rigorous criteria some may not be justifiable. We included works on languages which fall within

McQuown's classification. To that extent the entries also include languages which are outside of the Bolivian border. Because of the paucity of information on the relationships between South American languages this classification is not entirely satisfactory. We admit that the citations included on languages such as Bororo (related to the Otuque of Bolivia), or Tereno (South Arawakan), are not necessarily more justifiable than citations on a language such as Cashibo of the Central Panoan family which are excluded because the related languages of Bolivia are classified as South-eastern Panoan.

The comments following the bibliographical information include abbreviations showing some locations in libraries. In as much as possible the entries are annotated; we did not see all of the material cited. The comments are inventorial rather than critical. No attempt was made to evaluate the materials according to the methods of descriptive versus a philological point of view. It is presumed that the dates indicate for the most part what system of analysis was used in presenting the material. To disparage the important contributions made before Bloomfield is pedantic. We do not condemn the visiting doctor for using the horse and buggy before the automobile was invented.

For the most part we have not made comments on contemporary articles which are widely known. Likewise we have not listed the location in libraries of contemporary works which are readily available.

The entries are not of equal importance. For example the one entry for Steward's Handbook of South American Indians does not indicate the relative importance of these volumes.

Items cited in the bibliography were published in seventeen different countries and written in eight languages, not counting the Indian languages. Articles cited were published in almost a hundred different journals. Forty-three libraries in four countries are referred to in the comments.

Dates of publication range from the 17th century to the present. The earliest entry by Gerónimo Oré (No. 601) is dated 1607. Only seven entries are recorded for the 1700's, though some of the data published later were collected during that century or earlier. Most of these seven entries were written by the old

church fathers. During the early 1800's few items were published. Travelers joined the ranks of interested investigators during this time. Explorers were more interested in descriptions of people; missionaries continued to make the most important contributions as far as the languages themselves were concerned. Production increased during the last half of the century and gathered impetus during the early 1900's. It reached its zenith just before the first World War. The number of items published from 1910 to 1914 was greater than the total of the first decade of the 20th century. During the first two decades of this century Nordenskiöld, Créqui-Montfort and Rivet made their greatest contributions.

The increase in production began again in the 1920's, though slowly at first. Because of the second great interruption it did not equal the pre-World War I level until the 1950's. The significant contributions of the 1940 era are those made by Métraux and the Handbook of South American Indians. Scholars from universities and museums, anthropologists, and linguists add to the recent contributions.

From the recent increases shown, the next decade promises to be more productive than any other period. A revision of the bibliography then will be most welcome.