

AFRICAN DIASPORA



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Documentation on the African Diaspora Language and Culture: National Anthropological Archives Subject Guide

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INTRODUCTION

This guide highlights archival collections held at the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) related to the African Diaspora. This guide is intended to facilitate research on the highlighted documentation by enhancing the discoverability of materials and efficiency of searches. The materials represented in this subject guide and held at the NAA are not exhaustive, nor are they representative of all the African Diaspora documentation in existence. It is also important to understand that given the historical nature of this documentation—these materials were collected and catalogued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—its metadata reflects terminology in use at the time, which may be at odds with contemporary terminology. This terminology does not reflect the views of the Smithsonian Institution or National Anthropological Archives but is left in its original form to facilitate research. This guide is also a living document, subject to change and revision as staff updates catalog descriptions and access policies, and as further materials are processed and/or acquired by the NAA.

The NAA welcomes input and edits from Native community members, and works to incorporate these changes into catalog records, access policies, collection information, and subsequently, subject guides. The repository can be reached at (301) 238-1310 or naa@si.edu.

Additional information about each collection is available in the catalog record in Collections Search Center ([CSC](#)) or the Smithsonian's Online Virtual Archive ([SOVA](#)). Further information for some collections can also be found in finding aids. Although the majority of the collections in this guide have a finding aid linked to them, only some of the finding aids are complete. Those that are incomplete will not provide more information than is in this guide, but those that are complete provide context for the

materials described as well as a contents list, usually to the box and folder level, and sometimes to the item level. The National Museum of Natural History ([NMNH](#)) and the National Museum of African American History and Culture ([NMAAHC](#)) also have extensive object collections which can be searched in [CSC](#). NMAAHC's archival collections can likewise be searched both in [CSC](#) and in [SOVA](#).

Some of the materials within the collections of the NAA and HSFA are restricted because either the NAA or the community to which the records relate have deemed the materials sensitive.

UNDERSTANDING THE EMBEDDED LINKS IN THIS GUIDE

Links through the title of a collection will usually lead you to a record in the Collections Search Center (CSC) for the full collection. In cases where a CSC record does not exist for the full collection, the link will lead you to a set search in CSC which displays the items within the collection that have been catalogued.

Links through the phrase "Finding Aid available through SOVA" will lead you to the finding aid in the Smithsonian Online Virtual Library (SOVA). The finding aid's main page will contain all of the same information as the CSC catalog record, but if the collection is described in more detail, the lower levels of the collection can be navigated more easily through the SOVA record as their hierarchy is visible.

Links through specific items within a collection lead either to that item's record in the SOVA finding aid or to a set search within the SOVA finding aid.

Links through the titles of articles or books will link you to a digital copy of the material.

Finally, links embedded in the name of other institutions will lead you to the websites of those institutions.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

The NAA, along with the HSFA, collects and preserves historical and contemporary anthropological materials that document the world's cultures and the history of anthropology. The materials housed within the NAA include the papers of Smithsonian Institution employees, materials donated by other scholars, and materials copied from other institutions. The NAA is the successor to the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE was founded in 1879 as the Bureau of Ethnology (the name changed in 1894). It was created by the United States Congress as a subsidiary department of the Smithsonian Institution. The first director, John Wesley Powell (1834-1897), and his staff were concerned that the expansion of white culture into the west would lead to the destruction of Native American cultures and wanted to record them before they disappeared. Powell was primarily interested in recording the languages of Native American tribes and directed his staff accordingly. He created a "schedule" of languages, which today we would call a standardized form. This schedule was a list of words grouped by theme with blank spaces to enter translations. These schedules comprise a significant portion of the BAE's early archival collections and were used in

Powell's [*Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*](#). In addition to linguistic records, Powell directed his staff to collect cultural objects and specimens, which was the primary interest of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. After Powell's death in 1902, the activities of the BAE became less focused, and the staff members began to follow their own interests rather than a single overarching purpose. In 1964, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dillon S. Ripley (1913-2001), announced that the BAE would be combined with the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. In 1968, The NAA was established, incorporating the collections of the BAE as well as the papers of the National Museum of Natural History's Division of Ethnology (Department of Anthropology). These collections include the Smithsonian's earliest attempts to document North American Indigenous cultures and the cultures of the world. The archival collections of the BAE are known as the Numbered Manuscript Collections. Much of the NAA's current holdings related to language documentation and ethnology were collected and created by Smithsonian anthropologists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

AFRICAN DIASPORA ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

The collections included in this guide document various regions in the African Diaspora. There is an [index to these locations](#) at the end of the guide. Some collections relate to a variety of religions which originated in the African Diaspora, including Abakua, Arara, Candomblé, Etti, Kardec, Kromanti, Kumina, Macumba or Umbanda, Palo, Rastafarianism, Revival, Shouter, Tambor de Mina, Vodun, Voodoo, and Yoruba. They also contain information on creole languages in Jamaica and Suriname and dance traditions throughout the Diaspora.

The Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) hold a substantial number of films relating to the African Diaspora, which can be found in the [Audiovisual](#) section of this guide. These films include travel footage, anthropological studies, and educational films.

A number of the collections listed in this guide are those of biological (previously referred to as physical) or medical anthropologists. These collections include the John Lawrence Angel papers (1930s-1980s), the Edward C. Green papers (circa 1970-2016), the Aleš Hrdlička papers (1875-1966, bulk 1903-1943), the Wilton M. Krogman Center for Research in Child Growth and Development records (1947-1989), the Ted Allan Rathbun papers (1961-2012), and the Thomas Dale Stewart papers (1875-1991, bulk 1931-1991). Much of this material as it relates to the African Diaspora is controversial because of problematic and incorrect historical approaches to race. For more information on these issues, please see the below statement by the American Association of Biological Anthropologists:

Race does not provide an accurate representation of human biological variation. It was never accurate in the past, and it remains inaccurate when referencing contemporary human populations. Humans are not divided biologically into distinct continental types or racial genetic clusters. Instead, the Western concept of race must be understood as a classification system that emerged from, and in support of, European colonialism, oppression, and discrimination. It thus does

not have its roots in biological reality, but in policies of discrimination. Because of that, over the last five centuries, race has become a social reality that structures societies and how we experience the world. In this regard, race is real, as is racism, and both have real biological consequences.

Humans share the vast majority (99.9%) of our DNA in common. Individuals nevertheless exhibit substantial genetic and phenotypic variability. Genome/environment interactions, local and regional biological changes through time, and genetic exchange among populations have produced the biological diversity we see in humans today. Notably, variants are not distributed across our species in a manner that maps clearly onto socially-recognized racial groups. This is true even for aspects of human variation that we frequently emphasize in discussions of race, such as facial features, skin color and hair type. No group of people is, or ever has been, biologically homogeneous or “pure.” Furthermore, human populations are not — and never have been — biologically discrete, truly isolated, or fixed.

While race does not accurately represent the patterns of human biological diversity, an abundance of scientific research demonstrates that racism, prejudice against someone because of their race and a belief in the inherent superiority and inferiority of different racial groups, affects our biology, health, and well-being. This means that race, while not a scientifically accurate biological concept, can have important biological consequences because of the effects of racism. The belief in races as a natural aspect of human biology and the institutional and structural inequities (racism) that have emerged in tandem with such beliefs in European colonial contexts are among the most damaging elements in human societies.¹

It is important here to note the distinction between a creator and a collector. The creator of an archival collection is generally the person who collected the materials, regardless of who created the materials themselves. Many NAA collections are named for their collectors, who may have created the materials included, collected the materials included, or (most likely) some combination of the two. Where possible, the collections included in this guide list the people who created the materials as “creator” and the people who collected the materials as “collector,” though you will find the collectors listed as creators when you follow the links. It is possible, however, that information has been missed in some cases and so may appear misleading.

¹ American Association of Biological Anthropologists. “Executive Summary: AABA Statement on Race and Racism.” Last modified March 27, 2019. <https://physanth.org/about/position-statements/aapa-statement-race-and-racism-2019/>

Some Bureau of American Ethnology manuscripts are being reorganized and redescribed. During this process, some of the links in this guide may get broken. For more information, or to report a broken link, please contact the repository at (301) 238-1310 or naa@si.edu.

TEXTUAL MATERIALS

HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated

Created by Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield. 38 film reels, 7 sound tape reels, 5 dvds, 1 U-matic videocassette, 5 digital Betacam videocassettes, 67.86 linear feet, 18 vinyl sound discs, and 4 cassette tapes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection documents their work as travel filmmakers, photographers, and writers. Their films are an example of the travel lecture film, a genre which combined silent travelogue films with live narration. Chickering and Porterfield presented their films throughout the United States and Canada in the 1960s and 1970s before turning to freelance still photography and travel writing in the early 1980s. The audiovisual and photography collection begins with their first joint travels in the 1950s and covers a range of their professional activities through the early 2000s, mainly encompassing original travel footage, edited travelogues, and travel still photography. Supporting documentation includes film scripts, lecture recordings, personal and professional manuscripts, financial and professional records, and a substantial amount of newspaper and magazine articles which serve as a record of the press generated by and about Chickering and Porterfield. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Film documentation / 1.2: Scripts / *Caribbean Dutch Treat*, circa 1963](#)
- [Series 1: Film documentation / 1.4: Supplementary production material / *Caribbean Dutch Treat*, circa 1963](#)

Manuscript 1647: Miscellaneous materials by Hewitt and others, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 0.21 linear feet (1 half document box). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Items have been tentatively identified and individually cataloged. Includes a manuscript entitled "Concerning the Negro Plot in New York in 1740". Introductory section only.

Manuscript 2008-22: Frederic G. Cassidy papers and sound recordings concerning Jamaican language, 1951 -1991 (bulk 1951-1952)

Created by Frederic Gomes Cassidy. 1 linear foot and 15 sound tape reels. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains sound recordings and partial transcriptions; drafts of manuscripts and conference papers; and one map, all relating to Cassidy's work on

Jamaican and Creole languages. Of primary interest are his 1952 sound recordings of everyday Jamaican people. The recordings are itemized and described according to a typed inventory found among the papers. There are partial handwritten notes and transcriptions of some of the recordings as well as a map of Jamaica which Cassidy used in his field work. The papers also contain drafts of articles and conference papers on Jamaican and Creole languages. It is not clear which, if any, of these drafts were published.

Manuscript 2126: Joseph Henry Hendon Holmes papers, drawings, and maps of British Guiana, 1803-1820

Collected by David I. Bushnell Jr; created by J. H. H. Holmes. 1.5 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The collection consists of material, including manuscripts, drawings, and maps, created and collected by Joseph H. H. Holmes in British Guiana (now Guyana). It includes [Negroes, 1821](#), a report on the Slave Trade, 25 pages in a notebook.

Manuscript 7235: Vocabularies and notes based on material collected by Horatio Hale from enslaved African-Brazilians

Collected by Horatio Hale. 98 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript probably represents what Horatio Hale originally intended to publish on southern Africa in [Philology and Ethnology, vol. 4 of Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842](#). It includes several vocabularies, comparative vocabularies, and notes on the location and appearance (especially the cicatrization and other body decoration) of African tribes. Hale describes how and why he collected material from African slaves in Rio de Janeiro.

Manuscript 7258: Microfilm copy of "A few conjectural considerations on the creation of the human race occasioned by the present quixottical rage of setting the slaves from Africa at liberty", undated

Created by Dr. Lindsay (Rector of St. Katherine's in Jamaica). 1 reel. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Contains a negative microfilm copy of a manuscript document regarding the emancipation of slaves.

Manuscript 7532: "Negro Folktales from the Gulf States", 1927-1929

Created by Zora Neale Hurston. 248 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes the folklore (stories, jokes, and sayings) recorded by Zora Neale Hurston and used to prepare her book *Mules and Men*. The National Anthropological Archives vertical files includes a letter from Drs. Akua Duku Anokye and Sally McLendon with related copies of letters written by Hurston concerning the background

of the document and Anokye and McLendon's opinion that it represents the "scholarly folkloric format" in which Hurston originally intended to present her work. The manuscript includes notes on locations, a list of informants, a list of stories, and a table of contents as well as the folklore.

Manuscript 7615: Material for teaching African-American history, 1937

Created by Oscar Lewis. 112 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes materials for teaching African American history collected by the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University.

African-American site report collection, 1972-1994

The creator of this collection is unknown. 11 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This is a collection of reports of archaeological excavations of African American sites from the 1970s through the 1990s. Some of the states represented are Arkansas, Delaware, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed. Please consult the repository for more information.

American Dermatoglyphics Association records, circa 1960-circa 2010

Created by the American Dermatoglyphics Association. 187.5 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#); container list available at the National Anthropological Archives or by email.

The American Dermatoglyphics Association records are comprised of business records, including correspondence, minutes, newsletters, and several dermatoglyphics collections. These collections feature finger and palm prints from studies undertaken by American Dermatoglyphics Association members, along with accompanying documentation and publications. The Wladimir Wernick research files include prints from African American college students in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

John Lawrence Angel papers, 1930s-1980s

Created by John Lawrence Angel. Approximately 70 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#); container list available at the National Anthropological Archives or by email.

J. Lawrence Angel studied anthropology at Harvard University. He was an instructor at the University of California at Berkeley and at the University of Minnesota. He was on the staff of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, starting as an assistant and rising to a professor. In 1962, he became the curator for physical anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology and continued in that position until he died. Angel summarized his research interests as (1) human social biology, involving the "interrelations of health,

disease, body build, longevity, genetic mixture and variability with each other, with climate and ecology, and with level of culture, nutrition and achievement as seen in history, in evolution, or clinically”; (2) palaeodemography as related to the rise and decline of disease (falciparum malaria); and (3) “relation of structure to function and to genetic determinants as seen in form of joints and in density, mineral histology and muscularity of bones, or in process of ‘arthritic’ change in relation to aging.” The single most enduring interest in Angel’s career was the pre- and proto-history of the population of Greece and nearby areas of the eastern Mediterranean. He also carried out work on American populations—prehistoric, historic, and contemporary. In 1944, he worked on skeletal remains from excavations at Tranquility, California, that were deposited in the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and in the Museum of Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley. In the same year, he was one of several researchers involved in an endocrinological, anthropological, and psychological study of obesity initiated by the Jefferson School of Medicine. The first phase of the study lasted until 1948 and was followed by restudy of the subjects in 1954-1957. Around 1959-1961, with Carl Seltzer, he was involved in a study of the relation between constitution and health of students at Harvard University and Johns Hopkins University. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, he studied skeletal material from Martin’s Hundred and other sites of colonial Virginia which resulted, in part, in comparisons with the modern American population. In the 1980s, with Jennifer O. Kelly, he worked on skeletons of African American slaves from Catoctin Furnace, Maryland, and on remains of free African Americans from the First African Baptist Church in Philadelphia. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- Series 1: Miscellaneous Personal Papers, 1933-1986 are papers Angel labeled as being personal papers, and include address books and desk calendars, newspaper clippings, class notes, correspondence, honors and awards, portraits, information about Angel’s professional career, and data for his A.B. degree thesis. The class notes are from Angel’s years as an undergraduate and graduate student at Harvard University and include notes from classes taught by Earnest A. Hooton and Carleton S. Coon. The subjects of these courses include racial groups and racial mixtures.
- Series 4: Anthropology of Chronic Disease, 1943-1965 includes anthropometric data sheets, photographs, correspondence, projective drawings, publications by Angel and other authors, progress reports, and lists of patients. Previous investigations had shown that there was some correlation between body build and people who tend to contract certain diseases. Angel suggested that there may be genetic factors involved not only in obesity, but in conditions such as varicose veins, arthritis, hyperthyroidism, and hypertension. He proposed that patients at the Curtis Clinic of the Jefferson Medical College be studied for general history, social background, psychological makeup, and other possible inheritable factors to determine what types of people tend to acquire or to escape any given disease or pathological condition. Angel examined 124 adult White females, 55 immature White females, and an unstated number of adult Black females and adolescent Black females between 1944 and 1948. In addition to taking full-body anthropometric measurements to study growth patterns, data

was gathered on the women's social and ethnic background, morphological type, heredity, physiology, and temperament. Angel carried out all the anthropological work and took the photographs. For a critique of Angel's work on obesity see the article by Claire Monod Cassidy in *A life in science: Papers in honor of J. Lawrence Angel*, edited by Jane Buikstra (a copy is in the vertical file on Angel).

- Series 6: Five Generation Study, 1962-1985 looked at the impact of changes in nutrition and control of childhood disease on United States White and Black populations by analyzing skeletal indicators such as skull base height, depth of the pelvis, dental disease, growth arrest lines, and stature. Approximately 800 skeletons from the Terry collection and forensic cases dating from 1840 to 1940 were studied.
- Series 7: Skull Thickness Project, 1968-1976 contains materials from a study in which Angel analyzed 586 skull vaults from the Terry collection to test the assumption that the skull vault is thinner and less dense in old age. A corollary study was to determine if there are sex and race differences. Angel found that vaults thicken with increasing age except among White males; that density decreases more rapidly in females, while their skull vaults are thicker than males; and skull vaults of Blacks were thicker than Whites only posterosuperiorly, while there was increased density in males only.
- Series 9: First African Baptist Church, 1983-1987. The First African Baptist Church was formed in 1809 as an offshoot of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. A split in the congregation occurred in 1816, with one group being formally recognized by the Baptist Association. The excluded group continued to meet under the leadership of Reverend Henry Simmons and is the group associated with the remains. The FABC had its cemetery at 8th and Vine and used it from 1823 to 1843. In November 1980, subway expansion work unearthed the cemetery and Michael Parrington and Stephanie Pinter subsequently excavated the burials of over 56 adults from 1982 to 1984. The remains represent one of the first free Black communities in the United States. Angel analyzed the skeletal remains; the findings were published in "Life stresses of the free Black community as represented by First African Baptist Church," 1987. Photographs of the skeletal remains are in the series on photographs, and Parrington's article on the FABC is in the series on writings by other authors.
- Series 10: Other Research Projects, 1945-1986 is composed of those research projects that did not have enough materials to warrant their own series. It includes data sheets, manuscripts, reports, correspondence, photographs, slides, and negatives. The goals of the bone density change project were to study old age changes in the density of certain human bones and in different portions of the bones; to investigate the relationship between changes in density and age, bone measurements, and skeletal maturation; and to collect anthropometric measurements. Samples were taken from dissections of 67 cadavers obtained from the Daniel Baugh Institute and other medical schools in the Philadelphia area. Paul T. Baker was the principal investigator. The Catoctin Furnace site, 18FR323, was excavated in 1979 in Frederick County, Maryland, by Kenneth Orr and Sharon Burnston during a salvage archaeology project for the Maryland

State Highway Department. The site was a cemetery used for slave workers in an iron works furnace from the late 18th century to the early 19th century.

- Series 13: Reference Materials, 1930-1986 contains information which Angel used for his research projects. It includes drawings, x-rays, articles by Angel and by other authors, progress reports, correspondence, data sheets, lists of skeletal remains from various sites, slides and photographs, newspaper and magazine clippings, notes and data on various sites, and bibliographic references.
- Series 14: Writings of J. Lawrence Angel, 1932-1988 includes published and unpublished articles, handwritten drafts, early and final drafts for many of the publications, galleys, reprints, carbons, photocopies, talks on radio and television and to high schools and colleges, comments on Angel's papers by other researchers, book reviews, poems, essays, research proposals, papers presented at meetings of professional organizations, data used in writing the articles, and Angel's unpublished A.B. thesis and Ph.D. dissertation. His publications focus primarily on the physical anthropology of peoples in the Near East, paleodemography, obesity, functional anatomy, and forensic anthropology.
- Series 17: Writings by Other Authors, 1950-1985 includes reprints, preliminary drafts, Master's theses, student papers, reviews of Angel's publications and publications by other authors, and reports. Writings by other authors appear throughout Angel's papers and are so identified in the contents description of the series.

Conrad M. Arensberg papers, 1931-1997

Created by Conrad M. Arensberg. 33.3 linear feet (83 document boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains the professional papers of Conrad M. Arensberg, anthropologist, university professor, and anthropological consultant. Included are correspondence; published and unpublished writings; research materials, including notes, correspondence, diaries, charts, drafts, interviews, research plans, reports, project proposals, and bibliographic cards; speeches; pamphlets; articles from newspapers and periodicals; course materials, including bibliographies, lecture notes, reading lists, assignments, exams, project proposals, and syllabi; curriculum vitae; date books; scholarly papers and publications of other scholars; and photographs. The materials in this collection document Arensberg's career as a university professor, his relationships with colleagues across a spectrum of disciplines, and his contributions to the field of anthropology. His role as a professor is the most well-represented in the collection. Arensberg formed lasting relationships with many of his students, as evidenced by his continued correspondence with many of them. [Series 5: Teaching Files, 1938-1983](#) includes Arensberg's files from his years as a faculty member at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brooklyn College, Barnard College, and Columbia University, some of which relate to the African Diaspora.

Timothy Asch papers, 1947-1995

Created by Timothy Asch. Approximately 62 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The papers of Timothy Asch document his career as an anthropologist, educator, photographer and filmmaker through correspondence, photographs, research files (articles and notes), and teaching materials (course information and lecture notes). The files relating to Asch's film projects include articles, field notes, and reviews. [Series 4: Film Projects, 1964-1991](#) includes notes and photographs from Asch's work in Trinidad. [Series 8: Grants, 1962-1993](#) includes Asch's grant applications for work in Boston and Trinidad.

Riva Berleant-Schiller papers, undated

Created by Riva Berleant-Schiller. 4.5 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Riva Berleant-Schiller is a specialist in plantation systems and peasant systems in land use and tenure in Caribbean societies. She received her Ph.D. from SUNY-Stony Brook and is professor emerita of anthropology at the University of Connecticut. This collection is comprised of her field notes from her research on the islands of Barbuda (1971, 1973, 1977, 1987), Dominica (1977), Montserrat (1979), and Nevis; maps; issues of Barbuda Voice; teaching materials; and correspondence.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed. Please consult the repository for more information.

Carl S. Cesvette papers, 1986-1993

Created by Carl S. Cesvette, the Vera Institute of Justice, and the Academy for Educational Development. 4 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Carl S. Cesvette papers contain his writings, including class papers; reports and proposals from his work with the Vera Institute of Justice and Youth Learning Academy of the Academy for Educational Development; and transcripts and audio recordings of his interviews with African American and Hispanic male youths in Brooklyn, New York.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed. Please consult the repository for more information.

Department of Anthropology records, 1840-circa 2015

Created by the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Department of Anthropology and the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology. 330.25 linear feet (519 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Department of Anthropology records contain correspondence, manuscripts, photographs, memoranda, invoices, meeting minutes, fiscal records, annual reports, grant applications, personnel records, receipts, and forms. The topics covered in the materials include collections, exhibits, staff, conservation, acquisitions, loans, storage

and office space, administration, operations, research, budgets, security, office procedures, and funding. The materials were created by members of the Section of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, the Division of Anthropology of the United States National Museum, the Office of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History, and the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History and range in date from before the founding of the Smithsonian Institution to today. The Department of Anthropology records also contain some materials related to the Bureau of American Ethnology, such as documents from the River Basin Surveys. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 17: Division of Ethnology, Subseries 17.1: Manuscript and Pamphlet File, 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972-1997](#) is virtually a potpourri of documents, including correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture films, bibliographies, and other types of documents. Of concern is a wide variety of subjects such as anthropological specimens, museology and museums, Smithsonian history, archaeological and ethnological methods, exhibits, expeditions, and the history of anthropology.
- [Series 18: Division of Physical Anthropology, 1840-circa 2015](#)

Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972

Created by Ethel Cutler Freeman. 61.03 linear feet (114 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection reflects the anthropological interests of Ethel Cutler Freeman. The papers include her notes and diaries, published articles, unfinished manuscripts, and source materials. The bulk of the collection is material relating to the Seminole Indians of Florida. Mrs. Freeman also made several trips to the Southwest and Mexico to study such tribes as the Arapaho, Shoshone, Navajo, Pueblo, and Hopi. There is substantial information from these studies included in this collection. She also made less extensive studies of various other cultures in the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, and Haiti. In 1950, she studied tribal music and chants of several African tribes. The collection also contains several sound recordings made by Freeman and numerous photographs, negatives, and slides. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 3: Manuscripts, 1936-1971](#) includes a manuscript on the Mascogos Seminoles of Mexico.
- [Series 5: Seminole Indians, 1934-1972](#) is primarily composed of the notes and diaries from Freeman's field trips among the Florida Seminoles. The notes and diaries are dated from 1939 to 1971. The rest of the series includes correspondence with government officials, nurses, school teachers and others working with the Seminoles; letters, clippings and articles on several aspects of Seminole culture, arranged by subject; government material relating to Seminole claims and Freeman's proposals to government officials concerning handling of claims; reprints and other information on Florida's environment and history, and on the Everglades. The group of cultural materials includes a synopsis of Josie

Billie's discussion of religion and magic, which Mrs. Freeman recorded in private sessions at the Archbold Biological Station in 1954. Includes materials on the relations between the Seminoles and African-Americans and the Mascogos of Mexico.

- [Series 7: Cultures other than North American Indian, 1943-1970](#) is largely composed of the material from Freeman's 1950 field trip to study the cultures of several African tribal groups including the Zulu, Maasai, and Pygmies. She was particularly interested in tribal music and chants. This series also contains materials from studies of other cultures including Samoa, Haiti, the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands. Her interest on these trips was the correlation between different cultures. Includes materials on the West Indies and the Voodoo religion.
- [Series 10: Pamphlets, 1935-1970](#) contains a wide range of informational pamphlets relating to Indians, culture, environment and history. Includes materials on the relations between Seminoles and African-Americans.

[Richard Lynch Garner papers, 1891-1941](#)

Created by Richard Lynch Garner. 2 linear feet (5 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Many facets of Richard Lynch Garner's life and work as an early animal behaviorist observing primates in Africa are represented in these papers. Other than a few notebooks of poems and manuscripts of books Garner had published before he began his study of apes and monkeys, there is little material that reflects his personal life or his work before about 1890. These papers contain a diary, correspondence, articles written for magazines, manuscripts, poetry, notes, data collected on chimpanzees, financial records, legal records, maps, biographical material, artwork, and photographs. Many of Garner's observations and writings on the study of the languages of apes are included in this collection. Also included in these papers are comments, notes and essays written by Garner on the French administration of the Congo, on missionaries living in Africa and on the natives themselves. The collection includes a small number of papers within his manuscripts regarding African Americans. Please note that the contents of the collection and the language and terminology used reflect the context and culture of the time of its creation. As an historical document, its contents may be at odds with contemporary views and terminology and considered offensive today. The information within this collection does not reflect the views of the Smithsonian Institution or National Anthropological Archives but is available in its original form to facilitate research.

[Vivian E. Garrison papers, circa 1930-2009 \(bulk 1960-1993\)](#)

Created by Vivian E. Garrison. 108.29 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection documents Garrison's work as an applied medical anthropologist in the New York metropolitan area. Garrison studied and published on the cultural understandings and community treatment structures surrounding mental illness and mental health care among low-income, minority, and migrant communities. The collection includes clinical and case files, sound recordings, and films; research policies and protocols; presentations and workshop notes and recordings; manuscripts and

drafts; publications and working papers; correspondence; grant applications; administrative files; annotated scholarly literature; and personal biographical material. The bulk of the material in the collection relates to Garrison's research under and administration of different research grants focusing on community mental health care in the greater New York City area. As a research scientist at the Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services (LHMHS), Garrison undertook anthropological research under the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) grant, "Study of Neighborhood Centers and Mental Health Aides" (1965-1969). Garrison continued her studies of the South Bronx populations at the Columbia-Bronx Research Center as principal investigator under the NIMH grant, "Folk Healers and Community Mental Health Programming" (1972-1975). She built upon that research as the director and principal investigator of the U.S. Public Health Grant "Inner-City Support Systems" (ICSS) from 1976-1982, run through the College (later University) of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (C/UMDNJ). Within the Resource Center for Multicultural Care and Prevention (RCMCP) at UMDNJ (born out of the ICSS program), Garrison administered the NIMH grant "Community Support Systems of Haitian Immigrants," (CSSHI) which transferred to Columbia University in 1984. Garrison's research under these and other grants was typically undertaken in concert with anthropological colleagues, community consultants, and medical professionals. The materials in this collection reflect the collaborative nature of this research process, as well as Garrison's administrative role at the ICSS project at UMDNJ. Some research notes, case files, and manuscript drafts of colleagues and contributors are present in this collection. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services, circa 1960-1973](#) consists of material documenting Garrison's research into the mental health care and population characteristics of Puerto Rican and African American communities of the South Bronx with Yeshiva University Albert Einstein College of Medicine Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services (LHMHS). The series includes administrative files, coding cards and codebooks, community directories, data and tabulations, field notes, grant applications, lists, maps, reports, and sound recordings.
- [Series 2: Columbia University Bronx Research Center, circa 1968-1977](#) consists of material documenting Garrison's research into the mental health care and folk healing practices of Puerto Rican and African American communities of the South Bronx with Columbia University. The series includes administrative files, case vignettes, coding cards and forms, correspondence, data and tabulations, field notes, grant applications, presentations, reports, and sound recordings.
- [Series 3: Inner-City Support System Project, circa 1968-1997](#) contains material documenting Garrison's research into the community health practices of low-income and minority communities of the greater New York City area (predominantly Newark, New Jersey), as well as her implementation of culturally sensitive clinical practice and health care training with the College/University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (C/UMDNJ). This series includes case files and clinical interviews; clinical evaluation instruments, including interview and observation schedules; data cards; tables and tabulations; sound and video recordings of clinical interviews with patients and healers; correspondence;

conference notes; drafts and publications; grant applications; reports; photographic slide presentations; sound and video recordings of workshops, presentations, and staff meetings; workshop scripts and handouts; training manuals; and notes.

- [Series 4: Community Support Systems of Haitian Immigrants, circa 1973-1988](#) consists of material documenting Garrison's research into the community health practices of the Haitian population of the greater New York City area (predominantly New York City and Newark, New Jersey) with the College/University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (C/UMDNJ) and Columbia University (CU). The series includes administrative files, case vignettes, correspondence, data and tabulations, field notes, financial documents, forms, grant applications, linguistic glossaries, presentations and workshop notes, publications, research policies and protocols, surveys, and working papers.
- [Series 6: Presentations, workshops, and conferences, 1969-2000](#) consists of material documenting the presentations, conferences, and workshops Garrison attended, arranged, or participated in. The series includes correspondence; agendas and programs; brochures; draft presentations; annotated papers; handouts; and travel memoranda. Includes materials related to an NIH Task Force on Black and Minority Mental Health.

Restrictions: Much of the material in this collection is restricted because it contains personally identifiable information (PII).

Edward C. Green papers, circa 1970-2016

Created by Edward C. Green. 8.12 linear feet (20 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection documents Green's field research in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and South America and his career as an applied medical anthropologist and research consultant focusing principally on the distribution and prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. The collection consists of correspondence, field diaries and typed research, photographs, sound recordings, and published reports and articles. The bulk of the material covers Green's field research undertaken predominantly in the Dominican Republic, Mozambique, Suriname, and Swaziland. Of note are sound recordings of interviews, songs, and rituals recorded in Suriname between 1971 and 1973. These recordings document the Matawai dialect of the Saramaccan language, an endangered creole dialect derived from Portuguese, English, and Afro-Caribbean sources. Publications retained in the collection consist primarily of reports on healthcare policy and education, produced between 1978 and 2016 and written for state agencies and non-governmental organizations for which Green worked as a consultant. The bulk of the reports were produced with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or one of its subsidiary funds. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Field notes, circa 1970-2016](#) contains the field notes made by Green, in various media formats, between 1970 and 2016. It consists of sound recordings,

handwritten diaries, typed field notes, printed notecards, transcriptions, and images from research trips to various African, South American, East Asian, Middle Eastern, and Eastern European locations. The bulk of the series contains field notes made by Green during his dissertation research among the Matawai Maroons of Suriname. Sound recordings (circa 1970-1984) in this series document the endangered Matawai dialect of the Saramaccan language. Also included are Green's handwritten and typed field diaries (1971-2016) from his dissertation research and his career as an applied medical anthropologist, documenting research trips to the Dominican Republic, Mozambique, Swaziland, and other international locations. Transcriptions of diary entries with modified notes and narrative information (1970-2016) are also in this series. Typewritten notecards in this series (1971-1973) condense and arrange Green's dissertation field notes from Suriname. The series also contains digital photographs (circa 1970-2016), primarily of research in Suriname and Africa, as well as 1 digital file containing Green's "Matawai dictionary" (2016).

- [Series 2: Publications, circa 1978-2016](#) contains publications by or about Green. The bulk of the series consists of reports written or co-written by Green in his capacity as a consultant and advisor in matters of health policy and health education in Africa and South America. Additional reports are the product of research into public health concerns in Eastern Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. The series also contains articles profiling Green and his research into sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.

Marvin Harris papers, 1945-2001

Created by Marvin Harris. 42.27 linear feet (85.5 document boxes, 1 oversize box, 4 record storage boxes, 90 computer disks, 19 cassette tapes, 1 7" sound reel, 3 vinyl records, and 1 map folder). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the professional papers of anthropologist Marvin Harris. The papers include correspondence, research materials, his publications, unpublished manuscripts, conference papers, lectures, subject files, teaching files, computer files, and photographs. His research files document his ethnographic field work in Rio de Contas, Brazil, both for his dissertation and his racial categorization project; his research on forced labor in Mozambique; his videotape study in New York City households; and his India sacred cattle research. The collection also contains his research on food preferences and aversions, his files as a research consultant for the McKinsey Global Institute, and photos from his field work in Chimborazo, Ecuador and Arembepe, Brazil. Over the course of his career, Harris also participated in several conferences and invited lectures. The collection contains some of the papers he presented as well as audio recordings of his lecture "Levi-Strauss and the Clam: An Open and Shut Case" and a recording of a radio interview. Also present in the collection are materials relating to conference sessions and symposiums that he organized. The collection also contains photos taken in Brazil by Pierre Verger. Harris corresponded with several prominent anthropologists, many of whom were Latin American specialists. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 2: Research, 1949-1997](#) contains Harris' research materials, including his field notes, research proposals, and research related correspondence. [Sub-series 2.1: Brazil, 1949-1967, 1990-1993](#) documents Harris' dissertation research and his research on racial categorizations and [Sub-series 2.6: Videotape Research, 1965-1976](#) contains his research for his National Science Foundation (NSF) funded project "Patterns of Authority and Subordination in Low-Income Urban Domiciles." For this study, video cameras were set up in the homes of two Caucasian and two African American families in New York City for two to four weeks. The families were filmed and monitored 24 hours a day.
- [Series 3: Writings, 1955-2001](#) contains Harris' published articles, books, writing drafts, unpublished writings, contracts, and correspondence regarding his publications. Some of these materials cover the African Diaspora.
- [Series 4: Professional Activities, 1960-1999](#) contains Harris' professional organization, conference, and invited lecture files. Materials include his lecture notes, conference papers, and files relating to conference sessions and symposiums that he organized. Some of the conferences concerned the African Diaspora.
- [Series 6: University, 1947-1999](#) contains Harris' administrative and teaching files as professor at Columbia University and University of Florida. Harris taught at Columbia University from 1953 to 1980 and was at University of Florida from 1980 until his retirement in 2000. Some of the courses concerned the African Diaspora.

[Alan Harwood papers, circa 1940s-2001 \(bulk 1953-2001\)](#)

Created by Alan Harwood. 27 linear feet (60 boxes, 2 manuscript folders, 8 sound recordings, 35 computer disks, 1 oversize box, 1 oversize folder, and 1 map drawer).

[Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The bulk of the collection is composed of Alan Harwood's ethnographic research among the Safwa in Tanzania (then known as Tanganyika); his research on health beliefs and medical practices of residents in a low-income area of the Bronx, New York; and his research in Boston, Massachusetts, on different ethnic groups' conceptions of health. The few photographs in the collection are aerial views of Isyesye, where he conducted his Safwa research, and images from Utengule taken by White Fathers and dating from the 1940s. The collection also contains Harwood's linguistic recordings of Kimalila and of Kisafwa and Kinyiha spoken in various dialects. In addition, the collection contains sound recordings of Safwa ceremonies and an audio letter from Harold Conklin, Mario Bick, Georgeda Buchbinder Bick, and Michiko Takaki. Also among his papers are materials from his involvement in the Centers for Disease Control and American Anthropological Association (AAA) Workgroup on "The Use of Race & Ethnicity as Scientific Categories" at the 1994 AAA meeting. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 2: Bronx Research, 1957-1986](#). Harwood states, "Ethnographic Study of New York City Health Areas 24 and 26—This applied project was carried out in cooperation with a comprehensive primary-care health center located in the

South Bronx, and the data therefore focus particularly on health, illness, and medical beliefs and practices. Funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the health center was mandated to raise health levels of residents of the two Health Areas. I began the research in August 1967 as a regular employee of the Research Department of the health center and then received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. As Principal Investigator of that grant, I hired and trained a research team of local residents and expanded the study to 11 randomly selected multi-unit buildings in the area. Researchers visited households in these buildings over the course of approximately a year, gathering data through participant observation, formal interviewing, and process recording... This Carnegie-funded part of the research ran from 1968 to 1970. Data from this study are in three different forms: (1) Process and participant observation data gathered from households during the course of the study... (2) Data from formal interviews or from specific data-gathering projects... (3) Information from the first two sources was transferred by researchers onto data analysis sheets for quantitative treatment. In addition to these data, this set of materials contains research reports, correspondence, and business files from the project. It also includes questionnaires, code sheets, punch cards, and printouts from a census of the two Health Areas, which was carried out before I joined the Research Department of the center. Besides providing basic data on health status and healthcare practices, additional information in the archive about housing, schooling, shopping, and working provides a vivid portrait of people living in a low-income area of New York City during the late-1960s period of the 'Great Society.' The archive also invites methodological inquiry by including information suitable for comparing observational data with data from medical records and census interviews on the same families."

- [Series 3: Boston Research, 1993-1996](#). Harwood states "Boston Health and Well-being Project –Funded by the Kaiser Family Foundation through the Health Institute at the Tufts New England Medical Center in 1994-95, this study focused on people's ideas of health and well-being in four ethnic groups in the Boston area (Irish, Puerto Rican, African American, and Mandarin-speaking Chinese; a fifth group, Jamaicans, was dropped early on in the project for lack of appropriate interviewers). The data were gathered by means of two open-ended interviews with eight respondents per ethnic group, four each from lower and higher income families within the group... The planning group for the study was interdisciplinary... Except for the social psychologist (Elliot Mischler) and myself, all planners were quantitatively oriented, though the project was supposed to be qualitative in design. Largely for that reason, data analysis proceeded by creating a coding system using categories established before reading and analyzing the interviews, so that the bulk of analysis time for the study was consumed transcribing and coding interviews, rather than digesting what the interviewees' ideas and concerns were... Clearly, the value of this archive is its trove of unanalyzed material on concepts of health and well-being from respondents in the two income and four ethnic groups, with the consequent possibility of comparing the relative importance of socioeconomic vs. cultural forces in creating different perspectives on these matters."

- [Series 4: Professional Activities, 1975-2001](#) documents some of Harwood's professional activities outside of his research. This includes materials relating to his participation in the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) & AAA workgroup on "The Use of Race & Ethnicity as Scientific Categories."

Restrictions: Materials that identify the participants in Harwood's Bronx and Boston studies are restricted until 2056.

[Aleš Hrdlička papers, 1875-1966 \(bulk 1903-1943\)](#)

Created by Aleš Hrdlička. 206.71 linear feet (294 boxes, 138 folders, 9 rolled items, and 4 folios). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection is comprised of both professional and personal materials. The professional material includes honors bestowed on Hrdlička, autobiographical notes, correspondence with many of the leading anthropologists of the day, anthropometric and osteometric measurements and observations (forming most of the collection), extensive photographs of Hrdlička's field work, manuscripts, research materials, and "My Journeys" (essentially a diary Hrdlička kept of his field work). The personal material primarily consists of correspondence with his first wife (Marie Dieudonnée Strickler) and other family members, but there are also financial records. The bulk of the materials date from 1903 to 1943, the time of Hrdlička's career at the United States National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. Hrdlička investigated all major questions confronting biological anthropologists of his day (the fossil record of early humans, the arrival of humans in the Americas, human variation, evolution, and eugenics) and made valuable contributions in all these areas. Hrdlička's interests in the establishment of physical anthropology as a distinct and important field, the welfare of the Czech people, early hominids, and variation within the human species are all documented in the collection as are the services he performed for various United States government agencies. He pursued field studies in many different parts of the world, but there are relatively few field notes as such among his papers. There is instead the edited journal "My Journeys," photographs, and physical anthropological forms. There is also relatively little material on his administrative involvement in the USNM. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 16: Bone Studies, 1893-1929, most undated](#) consists of osteometric measurements on various human bones. It includes original measurements, calculations, derived comparative tables, drawings, adding machine tapes, manuscripts, and photographs. Sometimes the measurements are organized by bone; sometimes by race, tribe, or ethnic group; and sometimes by geographic area. Related materials may be dispersed through several folders. For some material, several versions or copies are included. Most specimens examined are in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History. Some of the measurements are of African Americans.
- [Series 21: Miscellaneous Research Notes, 1887-1930](#) consists of subjects on which Hrdlička maintained a discrete and small amount of information and which do not fit into other series. The papers include bibliographic references,

photographs, notes, correspondence, anthropometric measurements, news clippings, and articles.

- [Series 22: Manuscripts of Writings, 1901-1944, most undated](#) consists of typescripts and handwritten drafts, often both for a single manuscript. Hrdlička was a prolific writer, with over 400 publications, including 20 books. Unfortunately, relatively few of his publications are represented in this series. In addition to those listed, manuscripts of Hrdlička's writings are found scattered throughout the collection and are noted in the contents list. Some of the writings concern race and the African Diaspora.
- [Series 29: Institute of Population, 1942](#) includes correspondence, notes, maps, and manuscripts associated with the Institute of Population, which began with the idea of determining areas of the world suited to the mass immigration that was expected to occur when World War II ended. Hrdlička recommended the establishment of the institute to study this situation and got the backing of the President of the United States. One of the manuscripts in the series is entitled "The problem of racial mixtures."
- [Series 35: Bibliographic Index, undated](#) is composed solely of bibliographic entries under a particular subject. The cards do not appear to be for Hrdlička's reprints and publications collection housed in the Division of Physical Anthropology. One of the files concerns African Americans.

Restrictions: This collection contains images and materials that may be culturally sensitive.

[Flora S. Kaplan papers, 1951-2012 \(bulk 1969-2012\)](#)

Created by Flora S. Kaplan. 134 sound recordings and 31.5 linear feet (72 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Flora S. Kaplan papers document her field work, research, and professional activities and primarily deal with her work as the director and founder of New York University's (NYU) Museum Studies program and her field work in Benin, Nigeria, and Mexico. The collection consists of correspondence, research files, book files, photographs, sound recordings, ephemera, and writings. [Series 1: Museum Studies, 1951-2012 \(bulk 1970-2012\)](#) contains material related to the administration of NYU's Museum Studies program, Kaplan's participation in professional societies including ICOM (International Council of Museums), AAA (American Anthropological Association), and ACASA (Arts Council of the African Studies Association), as well as materials dealing with Kaplan's museum studies publications and materials related to curating shows related to the African Diaspora.

[Ivan Karp papers, circa 1945-2012 \(bulk 1969-2012\)](#)

Created by Ivan Karp. 16.24 linear feet (43 boxes and 2 sets of rolled maps), 0.21 gigabytes, and 19 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains the professional papers of Ivan Karp, documenting his work as an anthropologist, professor, and museum curator. The materials include his research

on the Iteso of Kenya; his work at Emory University and the Smithsonian Institution; his reviews of manuscripts and books; recommendations that he wrote for his colleagues and students; his published articles and papers presented at conferences; and his project files on various topics including museum studies, African philosophy, public scholarship, agency and personhood, and the history of social anthropology. His Smithsonian files are electronic and contain little documentation regarding his administrative work. There are, however, some materials relating to the planning of exhibits at NMNH and a proposal to establish a program focusing on the African continent and the African Diaspora. There is also a memo with Karp's response to questions from a House Subcommittee regarding the National African American Museum and complaints about the NMNH Africa Hall. [Series 6: Born Digital Files / Subseries 6.2: Smithsonian, 1992-1998](#) includes files relating to a congressional appropriation to create a research program to be called variously Cultural Identity and Diversity in Africa or Cultural Diversity and Identity in Africa and Its Diaspora. It was to be a collaborative project involving African, American, and African Diaspora scholars and was to produce an exhibit, publications, annual workshops and more. It was to work across Smithsonian museums, including the National African American Museum.

Restrictions: Born digital file are restricted for preservation reasons.

Wilton M. Krogman Center for Research in Child Growth and Development records, 1947-1989

Created by Wilton M. Krogman. 520 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The collection contains the data collected for the Philadelphia branch of the National Collaborative Perinatal Program (CPP) (1954-1974) and for a 40-year longitudinal study (1947-1983) by Wilton M. Krogman (and his successor, Solomon H. Katz) at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP). Data was collected in the form of a variety of medical records, including pediatric, dental, and hospital records (all of which contain personally identifiable information): National Infant Mortality Surveillance (NIMS) numbers; birthdays; photographs; clinical notes; family medical histories; pediatric, psychological, and neurological evaluations; X-rays; and death reports (including autopsies and related newspaper clippings).

Restrictions: Access to the collection is restricted, due to the presence of personally identifiable information (PII). Access is subject to approval by the Smithsonian Institution's Institutional Review Board (IRB). Please contact the National Anthropological Archives for further information.

Ruth Landes papers, 1928-1992

Created by Ruth Landes. 26.5 linear feet (63 document boxes and 1 oversized box). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection is mainly comprised of the professional papers of Ruth Landes. Included are correspondence; journals; published and unpublished manuscripts of writings; research materials, including field notes and reading notes; photographs; drawings; scholarly papers and publications by other scholars; and clippings from newspapers and

periodicals. Landes' field research on the Candomblé religion in Brazil is well-represented in this collection, consisting of her field journals, writings, and photographs. Her collection also has material of and relating to the Brazilian folklorist and journalist Edison Carneiro. There is also a great deal of her research on groups, especially minorities, in multilingual states. In the collection are several drafts of her unpublished manuscript on bilingualism, "Tongues that Defy the State." There is also a small amount of material about Black Jews of New York and considerable material about Landes' experience among African Americans when she taught briefly at Fisk University, including her unpublished manuscript "Now, at Athens," containing fictional and autobiographical accounts of her time at Fisk. Reflections of other facets of Landes' professional activities are also included. Some materials concern her teaching activities, and there is also documentation of her work with the Fair Employment Practices Commission (a federal government agency during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt) and a similar private organization which immediately succeeded the FEPA; Gunnar Myrdal's research into the plight of African Americans ("The Negro in America"); the Research in Contemporary Cultures project at Columbia University; and the American Jewish Congress. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Correspondence, 1930-1990](#) includes both professional and personal correspondence. As relates to the African Diaspora, of note is her correspondence with Edison Carneiro.
- [Series 2: Research Materials, 1930-1990](#) consists of Landes' field research and her subject files on various research topics. These include her research on Brazil; the Ojibwa and Chippewa; Potawatomi; and groups, especially minorities, in multilingual states with particular focus on French-speakers of Quebec, Basques of Spain and the United States, Boers and Blacks of South Africa, the several socio-linguistic groups of Switzerland, and Acadians (Cajuns) of Louisiana. Some of the materials in this series were produced for Landes' work for the Fair Employment Practices Commission, and a similar private organization which immediately succeeded the FEPA; Gunnar Myrdal's research into the plight of African Americans; Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead's program Research in Contemporary Culture; and the American Jewish Commission. Landes' field notebooks are in a separate subseries at the beginning of the series and cover her research in Brazil, Louisiana, New York, California, Spain, South Africa, and Switzerland. These are generally in the form of diaries. Some of her notebooks from Brazil appear to be missing. Relatively little of the material in these notebooks was published by Landes. Some of the notebooks appear to have been annotated by Landes at a much later period than when the notes were originally taken. The rest of the series is organized by research topic and is comprised mostly of "printed and processed materials." In addition to Landes' notebooks, materials of particular interest in this series are notes and early drafts of her manuscript based on her experiences at Fisk University.
- [Series 3: Writings, 1930-1990](#) is comprised of manuscripts of Landes' lectures and writings (some of which were never published), reprints of her published articles and copies of her monographs, reviews of her publications, and notes

and agreements with her publishers. Included in this series is "Tongues that Defy the State," a large manuscript on state-sponsored bilingualism in Canada, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States that appears to exist in several different versions, some with different titles. Also in this series are drafts of true and fictional accounts of her experiences teaching at Fisk University, which can be found in the folders titled "An American Education," "Battlegrounds of Tennessee," "A chronicle of bloods," "Color cancer," "Fisk manuscript," "Now, at Athens (Blue, grey, and black)," and "Strange fruit of an American education."

- [Series 5: Biographical and Personal Files, 1928-1988](#) consists of Landes' curricula vitae, clippings and writings about Landes, Landes' reflections on her life, her financial records, and a miscellany of materials that pertain to her personal life. One of the folders in this series contains information on two court decisions against race discrimination in California.

[Beatrice Medicine papers, 1914, 1932-1949, 1952-2003 \(bulk 1945-2003\)](#)

Created by Beatrice Medicine. 28 linear feet (65 document boxes, 1 box of oversized materials, 1 box of ephemera, 1 shoebox of index cards, 1 map drawer). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The papers of Beatrice Medicine reflect Medicine's interests as an academic and an activist, and contain correspondence, committee, conference, and teaching material, ephemera, manuscripts and poetry, maps, notes, periodicals, photographs, and training material. The majority of the material is printed matter that Medicine collected, with less of her own work included. Taken together, the collection reflects issues affecting Native Americans during the second half of the 20th century, as well as the network of Native American leaders and organizations that navigated these issues. [Subseries 7.1: Committee of Anthropologists at Primarily Minority Institutions \(CAPMI\), American Anthropological Association, bulk 1985-1995](#) includes correspondence and information about the program.

[Peace Corps Volunteers collection, 1920-1984](#)

Created by Peace Corps volunteers. 25 linear feet (45 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#); container list available at the National Anthropological Archives or by email.

This collection includes contributions from 101 former volunteers or administrators. The volunteers were involved in diverse assignments such as education, community development, agriculture, health work, and service through such special skills as art, surveying, mechanics, and photography. Two additional collections include materials of missionaries that were offered to the archives as the result of the program to collect Peace Corps materials. Included are diaries, correspondence, writings, printed and processed material, sound recordings, and administrative materials. There are also photographic materials that show such subjects as traditional and modern agriculture, architecture, body scarification, ceremonies, dance, dress, fishing, food preparation and other domestic activities, industry, medicine, and transportation. The collection includes materials related to the African Diaspora in Brazil and Jamaica.

Ted Allan Rathbun papers, 1961-2004

Created by Ted Allan Rathbun. 26 linear feet (53 document boxes, 4 records boxes) plus 1 oversize box, 1 folder and 3 computer disks. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection is comprised of the professional papers of Ted Allan Rathbun. The collection documents his career as a forensic anthropologist and educator through correspondence, publications, and teaching materials. The collection includes the publications resulting from his research in South Carolina, Egypt, and Glorieta, New Mexico, as well as a small portion of his research data. His other writings that can be found in the collection include his monographs, journal articles, papers presented at conferences, and reviews he wrote for various journals and publications. The collection also includes materials relating to his consulting activities for law enforcement agencies, and military and historical organizations. Additionally, the collection contains materials related to organizations that he was a member of and his syllabi and lecture notes as a professor at the University of South Carolina. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 2: Field Work, 1976-2001](#) contains Dr. Rathbun's field research in South Carolina, Egypt, and New Mexico. Some of the materials in [Subseries 2.1: South Carolina](#) relate to the African Diaspora. They are arranged by the site number or site name. The common name for a location may have more than one site number, in which case the common name is used (e.g., Folly Island, Daw's Island) as the placement in the inventory.
- [Series 3: Consulting Work, 1973-2012](#). Rathbun was noted for his expertise in the analysis of human skeletal material. At the time of his retirement, he was the only Board Certified Forensic Anthropologist in South Carolina. He was a consultant to various law enforcement agencies, the military, and historical organizations. This series contains those papers. [Sub-series 3.1: General](#) includes [materials from Rathbun's project at Philadelphia's Tenth Street First African Baptist Church Cemetery](#).
- [Series 5: Publications, 1963-2001](#) is comprised of Rathbun's monographs. Included are drafts and manuscripts and correspondence with publishers and co-authors. The book he co-edited with Jane Buikstra is a separate subseries, noting its importance in his career. Rathbun was an active officer and participant in professional organizations; his monographs associated with these organizations comprise the second subseries. [Sub-series 5.2: Publications and Professional Presentations](#) contains materials concerning the African Diaspora related to Rathbun's work in South Carolina.
- [Series 6: Grants, 1977-1991](#) contains Rathbun's grant applications and reports he submitted to the grant committees. Some of these grants concern the African Diaspora as relates to Rathbun's work in South Carolina.
- [Series 7: Professional Organizations, 1981-2011](#) contains organizational, administrative, and agenda information relating to conferences, meetings, symposia, and colloquiums that Rathbun participated in. Correspondence with professional organizations regarding the events is also included. The Black Bio-History Symposium (1985) and Conference on Paleopathology and

Socioeconomic Change at the Origins of Agriculture (1982) are placed at the beginning of the series, denoting their importance in Rathbun's career. The remainder of the series is in alphabetical order by the name of the organization. Materials in this series related to the African Diaspora are [The Black Bio-History Symposium](#), ["Midline Facial Thickness of African-American Children,"](#) and ["Status and Health in Colonial South Carolina: Belleview Plantation."](#)

- [Series 8: Grants and Publications Reviews, 1974-2000](#) contains Rathbun's reviews for various journals, books, and grant committees. The series is organized by the name of the publisher, book, or organization. There are a number of grants and reviews which relate to the African Diaspora.
- [Series 9: University of South Carolina, 1970-2004, undated](#). Rathbun taught at the University of South Carolina from 1970 to 2000. Some of the courses taught relate to the African Diaspora.

[Priscilla Reining papers, 1916-2007 \(bulk 1934-2007\)](#)

Created by Priscilla Reining. 60.25 linear feet (145 boxes), 2 flat boxes, 23 computer storage devices (floppy discs, zip discs, data tapes, and magnetic tape), 6 sound recordings, and 2 map drawers. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

These papers primarily document the professional life of Priscilla Reining. The collection contains correspondence, field research, research files, writings, day planners, teaching files, student files, photographs, maps, sound recordings, and electronic records. Reining's research files, particularly on the Red Lake Ojibwa, the Haya, HIV/AIDS, and satellite imagery, form a significant portion of the collection. Her consultancy work is also well-represented, as well as her involvement in a large number of professional organizations. The collection also contains a great deal of material relating to her work on different programs and projects at AAAS, including the Committee on Arid Lands, Ethnography of Reproduction Project, and Cultural Factors in Population Programs. Also present in the collection are materials from her time as Urgent Anthropology Program Coordinator at the Smithsonian Institution, her files as an instructor and professor, and her files as a student at University of Chicago. [Series 8: University, 1958-1994](#) includes materials from Reining's time teaching at Howard University, including a thesis paper by M. Sylvestre entitled "A Sociological Analysis of Haitian Voodoo."

[Blair Rudes papers, 1974-2008](#)

Created by Blair Rudes. 13 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Blair Rudes papers document his research and professional activities from his time in graduate school at the University of Buffalo in the 1970s through the end of his career at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. Materials primarily deal with linguistic and historical research on Native American languages, particularly those in eastern North America. There is also a significant amount of material related to the Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe and their petition to the federal government for recognition, and Rudes' work as a consultant on language education projects. The collection consists of research files, linguistic research and data, correspondence, papers and other writings

written by Rudes and his colleagues, official documents for the Golden Hill Paugussett federal recognition case, movie scripts and related materials, and audio/visual recordings. [Subseries 4.3: Education Consultation Reports, 1983-1999](#) includes two reports created for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on democracy in Haiti.

[William A. Smalley papers, 1943-1998](#)

Created by William A. Smalley. 18.11 linear feet (19 boxes, 2 map folders, 40 sound recordings, and 3 computer disks). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

These papers document William A. Smalley's work and research as an anthropological linguist and missionary, two roles that were often intertwined, through his correspondence, notes, writings, reference materials, photographs, and sound recordings. Smalley's research on Hmong scripts and the Hmong people make up a significant portion of the collection. Noteworthy are a collection of published and unpublished manuscripts written in Pahawh script and primers and writing samples of other Hmong scripts. Also in the collection are Smalley's research on Khmu' and Thai languages and dialects and several Khmu' primers. Reprints for a large portion of his articles can also be found in the collection, reflecting his interests in linguistics, anthropology, missionary work, and Southeast Asia. [Series 5: Writings, 1949-1997](#) includes a paper entitled "What About Race Prejudice," which discusses the difference between culture and race and the Christian perspective on prejudice.

[Thomas Dale Stewart papers, 1875-1991 \(bulk 1931-1991\)](#)

Created by Thomas Dale Stewart. 65 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection documents Stewart's research and professional activities from 1931 to 1991 and primarily deals with his anthropological and archaeological research in North and South America. There is also significant material related to ancient human skeletal remains found in Egypt and the Middle East, Stewart's work identifying skeletal remains for the U.S. Army, and the history of biological and forensic anthropology. Material documenting Stewart's work with Aleš Hrdlička and other colleagues is also represented in this collection. The collection consists of correspondence, writings and research files, project data, skeletal data punch cards, photographic and illustration materials, and administrative and financial papers. [Series 3: Writings and Research, 1875, 1902-1990](#) includes papers about African American biological anthropology.

[William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007](#)

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet (473 document boxes, 2 record boxes, 254 sound recordings, 94 computer disks, 42 card file boxes, 85 oversize folders, 9 rolled items, 18 binder boxes, and 3 oversize boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian

Institution's National Museum of Natural History, his work as the editor-in-chief of the *Handbook of North American Indians*, his research among the Seminole and Iroquois people, and his involvement in various professional activities. The collection is comprised of research and field notes, sound recordings, realia, clippings, negatives, slides, prints, published and unpublished writings, correspondence, memorandums, conference papers and meeting notes, card files, exhibition catalogs, articles, bibliographies, student files such as class notes and papers from Sturtevant's years as an anthropology student, teaching materials including lecture notes and exams, daily planners, passports, military records, artwork including prints and lithographs, maps, and computer files. From his early work with the Seminole Indians of Florida to his forays into Burma, and his decades-long study of how Native Americans have been depicted in artistic and popular culture, Sturtevant's diverse intellectual interests are represented in his research files. A copious note taker, Sturtevant captured his observations and opinions of everything from meetings with colleagues to museum exhibits. Sturtevant's commitment to the anthropological profession can be found in the notes and programs of the many conferences, symposiums, and lecture series he attended and at which he presented. Sturtevant's work is reflected in his writings; he published over 200 scholarly papers, articles, and books.

- [Series 2: Research Files, 1851-1860s, 1880s-1890, 1939-2006 \(bulk 1950-2000\)](#) contains Sturtevant's files from fieldwork, archival, and library research he conducted throughout his career. It includes field notes, notebooks, postcards, letters, background material, newspaper clippings, interview notes, photographs and photo prints. This series includes notes and bibliographies on African Americans.
- [Series 3: Writings, 1952-2006](#) contains Sturtevant's published articles and monographs as well as his unpublished notes and drafts. It includes publications related to the African Diaspora on Haiti and the Mascogos.
- [Series 4: Professional Activities, 1952-2006](#) contains records of Sturtevant's involvement in professional organizations, attendance of seminars and conferences, his participation in reviews of university and museum anthropology departments, grant applications he reviewed, and teaching files from his tenure at Johns Hopkins. Document types include presentations and lectures given at conferences and seminars, correspondence, itineraries of trips, meeting notes, course lecture notes and exams. This series includes a manuscript by Brooks and Ross entitled "The Search for Full Citizenship: Political Cooperation Between Indian and Black."
- [Series 8: Student Files, 1944-1985 \(bulk 1949-1955\)](#) documents Sturtevant's years as a student. Sturtevant received his B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1949 and his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Yale University in 1955. Materials primarily consist of course notes and assignments, such as papers and exams. Also included are Sturtevant's diplomas, a scrapbook Sturtevant made while attending summer school at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico in Mexico City and traveling throughout Mexico in summer 1944, and notes he compiled while serving as Ralph Linton's teaching assistant in introductory anthropology courses at Yale. This series includes materials about African Americans.

- [Series 9: Subject Files, 1902-2002](#) contains conference papers, articles, worksheets, bibliographies, and grant proposals that Sturtevant received or collected from colleagues. Each subseries represents a different topic or geographic area Sturtevant was interested in. This series includes notes on Native and African Americans.

[Ronald Stutzman papers, circa 1970-2003](#)

Created by Ronald Stutzman. 31 linear feet (23 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Dr. Ronald Stutzman (1942-2003) was a cultural anthropologist best known for his work on issues of race and mestizaje in Ecuador. He was also a professor of anthropology at Goshen College from 1980 until his death. This collection includes articles, clippings, Stutzman's dissertation, field notes and recordings from his work in Ecuador, photographs, negatives, slides, program evaluations, grant proposals, interviews and transcripts, and materials relating to his position as professor of anthropology at Goshen College.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed. Please consult the repository for more information.

[Carole D. Yawney papers, 1950-2005](#)

Created by Carole D. Yawney. 105 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains materials relating to research on Rastafarian culture worldwide.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed. Please consult the repository for more information.

[Virginia Young papers, circa 1951-2000](#)

Created by Virginia Heyer Young. 1 linear foot. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Virginia Heyer Young is an anthropologist and lecturer emerita at the University of Virginia. Her research concerned political organization in Chinatown, socialization in African American groups, relations of the individual to the polity in the Caribbean, and intergenerational structures of Asian Americans. In 1993, her book *Becoming West Indian: Culture, Self and Nation in St. Vincent* was published by the Smithsonian Institution Press.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed. Please consult the repository for more information.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

The NAA has extensive photographic collections. Description and arrangement of photographic collections vary widely depending on the circumstances of creation, collection, and accession into the NAA. The records described below should be considered starting points for research; they should not be considered a comprehensive list.

Researchers looking for more specific images will probably be best served with keyword searches of the Smithsonian's Collection Search Center ([CSC](#)) because a large number of photographs have been given item-level catalog records. We suggest using specific terms (e. g. "African-American" + "basket") and narrowing the results by using "National Anthropological Archives" as the catalog record source and "Photographs" as type. Collections with item level inventories in their finding aids can also be searched within the SOVA record by typing a search term (e. g. "African-American") into the "Search within collection" field underneath the collection title.

Please note that any Photo Lot number preceded by the letter "R" represents a reproduction of a collection held at another repository.

HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated

Created by Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield. 38 film reels, 7 sound tape reels, 5 dvds, 1 U-matic videocassette, 5 digital Betacam videocassettes, 67.86 linear feet, 18 vinyl sound discs, and 4 cassette tapes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield are described more fully on page 6 of this guide. Photographs related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 9: Photographs / 9.1: Film-related photography / *Caribbean Dutch Treat*, circa 1963](#)
- [Series 9: Photographs / 9.3: Travel photography / 9.3.1: Selected photographs / Slides \(35mm\): Caribbean](#)
- [Series 9: Photographs / 9.3: Travel photography / 9.3.1: Selected photographs / Slides \(2 ¼ inch\): Caribbean](#)
- [Series 9: Photographs / 9.3: Travel photography / 9.3.2: Travel slide collection / Caribbean](#)

Manuscript 7463: Book of Cheyenne drawings by Little Skunk and unknown Cheyenne artists, with correspondence concerning drawings, 1878-1902

Created by Little Skunk. 1 hard-bound volume of 89 drawings (152 pages+flyleaves+covers+3 leaves inserted) in slipcase. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection includes a bound notebook of ruled paper with eighty-nine drawings, primarily scenes of warfare. The drawings are the work of several different artists and

depict battles with several different tribes as well as with White civilians and Army troops. A slip case is embossed with title "Outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians 1878. Sign Language Written by the Chief 'Little Skunk'." Three letters regarding history and identification of the book are inserted. One of the drawings by Little Skunk is of a warrior fighting with an African American U.S. soldier.

Photo Lot 6A: United States Army Medical Museum composite photographs of skulls, circa 1884-1885

Created by the United States Army Medical Museum. Approximately 78 albumen prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection includes Army Medical Museum photographs prepared under the supervision of John Shaw Billings and Washington Matthews, created by superimposing images of several skulls for comparative purposes. Each image has a caption that includes tribal or racial identification, the number of skulls photographed, a photograph number, a negative number, and data on the photographic technique. Some of the skulls included are African American.

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains.

Photo Lot 8: Division of Physical Anthropology Photograph Collection, 1850s-1960s

Created by the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology's Division of Physical Anthropology. 13,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains illustrations, photographic prints, and negatives. Photographs related to the African Diaspora were taken in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, and the Virgin Islands.

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains.

Photo Lot 24: Source Print Collection: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s

This is an artificial collection² comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists mostly of original and copy prints. There are also some negatives, artwork, photographs of artwork, and printed materials. Included is a large miscellany of ethnological, historical, and some archaeological subjects collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology from a wide variety of sources. To these have been added some photographs and other illustrative material acquired and sometimes

² An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.

accessioned by the Department of Anthropology of the United States National Museum/National Museum of Natural History. There are also prints of photographs from the archives' collection of glass negatives of Native Americans and the subject and geographic file. Although most of the material relates to North America, some images relating to historical events and to areas outside North America are included. The relationship between this collection and the National Anthropological Archives series of numbered manuscripts is close, for many of the accessions to the photographic collection were originally described in the catalog to the numbered manuscripts and are, hence, identified by a manuscript number. Today, the archives treat the two collections as separate entities, however, because there has been so much interfiling of uncatalogued images among those with the manuscript numbers. Photographs related to the African Diaspora were taken in Cuba, Dominica, Martinique, St. Vincent, and the United States.

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive.

Photo Lot 29: Photograph collection relating to California and views of the west, circa 1850-1900

C. S. Fly, W. E. Hook, William Henry Jackson, Joseph C. Parker, I. W. Taber, and H. C. Tibbitts. 5 halftone prints, 3 engravings, and 37 albumen prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains scenic views of California, Colorado, Idaho, and Arizona. Photographers include Camillus S. Fly, W. E. Hook, William Henry Jackson, Francis Parker, the Rheas Brothers (San Diego View Company), Rifenburg and Murphy, I. W. Taber, and H. C. Tibbets.

Photo Lot 73-26A: Charles E. Doty photographs relating to Cuba and the Philippines, circa 1898-1912

Created by Charles E. Doty, Mr. Miles, and Gomez de la Carreros. Approximately 509 glass negatives and positives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Photographs made and collected by Charles Edward Doty during his time stationed in Cuba (1899-1902) and the Philippines (1904-1906). Some of the Cuban photographs are marked by the Engineer's Department, with which Doty was employed, and some may relate to his official activities. The bulk of the photographs document the city of Havana as well as the harbor and ships (including wreckage of the USS Maine), American military personnel and installations, Spanish forts, a garotting machine and demonstration of its use, and the inauguration of President Tomas Estrada Palma. There are also images of reconcentrados, farm families, and people involved in transportation, industry, and commerce. Most of the photographs were taken by Doty, but a few were obtained from other photographers, including a Mr. Miles and Gomez de la Carreros.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA staff for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931

Crated by William E. Hughes. 5 reels (16 mm); 15 glass negatives; approximately 2,800 lantern slides; and 1 scrapbook. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Photographs made or collected by William E. Hughes during his travels in the United States, Greenland, Japan, Grenada, Trinidad, Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Cuba, Venezuela, France, Brazil, Costa Rica, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. They document the landscapes, churches, public buildings, parks, statues, artisans, markets, and city streets of these locations. Films and some photographs depict Hughes' family and trips to the Grand Canyon; Hawaii; Maine; New York; New Brunswick in Canada; and Washington, D. C.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA staff for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 75-26: Janet Longcope photographs of world travels, 1954-1971

Created by Janet Longcope. approximately 600 mounted silver gelatin prints and approximately 4,000 color slides. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Janet Longcope (1886-1974) was a bookbinder and world traveler who gave informal lectures about her travels. After the death of her husband, Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, in 1953, she visited countries all over the world. These photographs depict landscapes, buildings, markets, dances, agriculture, arts and crafts, ceremonies, children, cooking, musicians, and transportation. Locations depicted include Afghanistan, Australia, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Easter Island, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Guinea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Siberia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, and Yucatan. Longcope used many of these photographs in lectures.

Photo Lot 76-35: Hamilton Wright Jr. photographs, circa 1923-1925, 1950-1970

Created by Hamilton Wright Jr. Approximately 4,700 color slides; approximately 250 lantern slides; approximately 500 color transparencies; 7 color prints (theatrical motion picture one-sheets); and 9 silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Photographs made by Hamilton Wright Jr. in Egypt, South Africa, India, Lebanon, Taiwan, the Philippines, Korea, Hong Kong, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia, Haiti, the Virgin Islands, Canada, Alaska, Colorado, and New Hampshire. They include images of modern and ancient structures and monuments, artifacts, industries, cities, markets, caves, festivals, beaches, scenery, and sporting events. Most appear to have been made for the Hamilton Wright Organization, an international agency that made films and photographs to support public relations campaigns of foreign governments. Also included are one-sheets for motion picture films produced by

the Hamilton Wright Organization. Additional material includes slide narration for a lecture and short news stories relating to the images in the collection.

Photo Lot 80-52: Prince Roland Bonaparte photograph collection of Omaha, Kalmouk, Hindu, Khoikhoi, Somali and Surinamese peoples, circa 1883-1884

Created by Prince Roland Bonaparte. 138 mounted albumen prints (5 album boxes), 13 collotype photographic prints (1 album box), and 64 color photographic prints (1 album box). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The collection is comprised of nine photographic albums (two are duplicates) of Omaha, Chinese, Kalmyk, Hindu, Hottentot, Somali, and Surinamese people that were assembled by Prince Roland Bonaparte and published in a series of albums entitled the "Collection Anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte." Many of the photos were undertaken at various international exhibitions of the late nineteenth century: the Kalmyk and Omaha photographs were executed in Paris at the Jardin d'Acclimatation (1884) and the Hindu, Somali, Surinamese and Chinese photographs were taken during the 1883 Colonial Exposition in Amsterdam. All of the albums, except for the volume on Surinamese peoples, is comprised of albumen prints. The Surinamese album includes photographs, collotypes, imprints, and text.

Photo Lot 87-20: Photographs of Mexico and Latin America, circa 1895-1907

Created by William Henry Holmes. Approximately 150 silver gelatin and albumen prints and 1 halftone print. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection includes photographs documenting Mexican people in built and natural environments, as well as industries, markets, and agriculture. The photographs were originally contained in envelopes labeled by William Henry Holmes, who may have collected them during his travels to Mexico. The collection also includes some photographs made in Cuba, Guatemala, and Chile, as well as Holmes' notes on Argentina. The bulk of the photographs were made by William Henry Jackson; additional photographs were made by Charles Edward Doty, E. J. Kildare, Sumner W. Matteson, C. B. Waite, and Corral and Parker studios. Includes a photograph of "A Jamaican Obeahman."

Photo Lot 87-33: Photographs of Jamaican musicians, circa 1860-1900

Created by A. Duperly & Sons. 3 albumen prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The collection consists of studio portraits of Jamaican musicians. It includes two photographs by A. Duperly & Sons studio depicting members of the West Indian Regiment band in the Zouave uniform, as well as one photograph of a Jamaican man holding a violin.

Photo Lot 88-25: Department of Anthropology photographs of busts in the Biological Anthropology collection, undated

Created by the National Museum of Natural History Department of Anthropology. Approximately 350 nitrate negatives and approximately 350 silver gelatin and contact prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Photographs of busts and, in the case of infants, head and body casts made by A. Joseph Andrews. Generally, images consist of front, rear, and two side views. The busts show American white infants, females, and males; Native American males and females; African American males and females; and a pygmy male. The persons are identified by name and age and included with the collection are lists by William H. Egbert, preparator of the Anthropology Laboratory, with additional details.

Photo Lot 93-14: George Eaton Simpson photographs, 1936-1987

Created by George Eaton Simpson. 521 silver gelatin prints, 90 acetate negatives, 70 lantern slides, 347 nitrate negatives, 185 color slides, and 4 Kodachrome color prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

George Eaton Simpson was an anthropologist whose focus was the various social aspects of Caribbean religions. He wrote over 60 articles and books, and taught sociology and anthropology at Oberlin College from 1947-1971. In addition to teaching classes, Simpson served on numerous committees and as department chair. Simpson conducted fieldwork in the Caribbean, specifically Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad, as well as Nigeria. He focused primarily on Caribbean religions such as Vodun in Haiti, Rastafarianism in Jamaica, and the Spiritual Baptists in Trinidad. This collection documents George Eaton Simpson's fieldwork in Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Nigeria from 1936-1964. The photographs were primarily made by Simpson, but a few were made by Frederic Ramsey, Jr. Ramsey's prints are stamped on the verso with his name. Many prints and slides are annotated by Simpson. The collection also includes a few reprints of articles based on Simpson's field work and words and musical transcription from Savalou Ricourt, a musician of Port au Prince in 1937.

Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s

Created by the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Department of Anthropology, Division of Ethnology. 14,500 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of photographs collected by the United States National Museum (USNM) Division of Ethnology and later by the Smithsonian Office of Anthropology. Coverage is worldwide outside North America. Most of the items are photographic prints, some in albums. There are also negatives, photomechanical prints, artwork, and newspaper clippings. For the most part, the material is historical or ethnological, including images of specimens, portraits, and scenes of daily activity. Some landscape views are also included. Photographs related to the African Diaspora were taken in the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Guiana, Haiti, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad, the Virgin Islands, and the Windward Islands.

Photo Lot 142: Photographs of Brazil, Cuba, and Costa Rica, 1919-1926

The creator of these photographs is unknown. 137 lantern slides. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Lantern slides, possibly made by a tourist, documenting architecture and city scenes in Havana, Cuba (1919); San Jose and Port Simon, Costa Rica (1926); and Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil. Some images depict agriculture and religious subjects, including those of an experimental agriculture station in Cuba, the coffee industry in Brazil, and a Jesuit school in Costa Rica. Also included are photographs made in Barbados (1923), Charlotte Amalie in the Virgin Islands, and India, as well as slides of astronomical charts.

Photo Lot 2000-02: Thomas B. Card and Paul W. Card photographs of world travels and World War II, circa 1932-1947, 1961

Created by Thomas B. Card and Paul W. Card. 104 nitrate negatives; approximately 625 color slides; 1,218 nitrate and acetate negatives (35 mm); 121 black-and-white copy slides; and approximately 750 silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The majority of the photographs in this collection were made by Thomas B. Card during World War II and the postwar years in Japan, South America, the Caribbean, Europe, and the Middle East. He documented people, architecture, and scenery, as well as military bases and personnel in Okinawa, Japan. Additionally, there are images of Mexican archaeological sites, Camp Claiborne in Louisiana (made in 1944), the 1932 Amur River flood, and Benito Mussolini's execution. The collection also includes photographs taken by Paul W. Card in China before World War II, including images of the Yangtze River, historical architecture and art, people, shrines, and cities.

Photo Lot 2000-04: Harris M. McLaughlin photographs of the Americas and Asia, circa 1898-1941

Created by Harris M. McLaughlin. 12 mounted albumen prints; approximately 370 silver gelatin prints (including photographic postcards); 1 collotype print; 5 nitrate negative rolls (35 mm); 2 nitrate positive rolls (35 mm); 8 photogravure prints; 12 color halftone, halftone, and color collotype postcards; 2 color prints; and 1 color halftone panoramic print. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Photographs made and collected by Harris M. McLaughlin during his travels in the American southwest and other parts of North and South America, as well as Asia and Europe. Photographs related to the African Diaspora were taken in Cuba.

Restrictions: Original nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA staff for more information regarding access.

John Lawrence Angel papers, 1930s-1980s

Created by John Lawrence Angel. Approximately 70 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#); container list available at the National Anthropological Archives or by email.

The John Lawrence Angel papers are described more fully on page 8 of this guide. [Series 20: Photographs, 1936-1986](#) includes images of Angel, his family, and colleagues; exhibits in the National Museum of Natural History; materials used in research projects; forensic cases; meetings of professional organizations; sites in the Mediterranean; and skeletal remains.

Restrictions: This collection contains images of subjects that may be culturally sensitive, such as images of human remains.

Timothy Asch papers, 1947-1995

Created by Timothy Asch. Approximately 62 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Timothy Asch papers are described more fully on page 12 of this guide. [Series 11: Photographs, 1947-1991](#) includes photographs from Asch's work in Trinidad.

Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972

Created by Ethel Cutler Freeman. 61.03 linear feet (114 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Ethel Cutler Freeman papers are described more fully on page 13 of this guide. [Series 14: Photographs, 1936-1971](#) includes photographs from Haiti, St. Croix, and Mexico.

Edward C. Green papers, circa 1970-2016

Created by Edward C. Green. 8.12 linear feet (20 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Edward C. Green papers are described more fully on page 16 of this guide. [Subseries 1.4: Photographs, circa 1970-2016](#) contains photographs of fieldwork from various locations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and South America. The bulk of the images document Green's dissertation research in Suriname among the Matawai Maroons, as well as trips to Swaziland and Palestine. This subseries is primarily comprised of digitized copies of slides and images, though it also contains born-digital originals of images from the 21st century.

Marvin Harris papers, 1945-2001

Created by Marvin Harris. 42.27 linear feet (85.5 document boxes, 1 oversize box, 4 record storage boxes, 90 computer disks, 19 cassette tapes, 1 7" sound reel, 3 vinyl records, and 1 map folder). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Marvin Harris papers are described more fully on page 17 of this guide. [Series 9: Photographs, 1945-1996](#) contains photographs of Harris, his family, friends, and colleagues as well as his research photos. Most were taken in Brazil and include images of festivals, Arembepe fishermen, towns, plazas, buildings, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and people at work. Photos of Brazilians from Harris' racial classification project are also in this series. There are copy prints of photos taken in Brazil circa 1910-20s and photos by Donald Curry and Pierre Verger. Verger was the photographer for *Race and Class in Rural Brazil*, however, none of the photos here were published in the book.

Ruth Landes papers, 1928-1992

Created by Ruth Landes. 26.5 linear feet (63 document boxes and 1 oversized box). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The Ruth Landes papers are described more fully on pages 22-23 of this guide. [Series 6: Graphic Materials, 1933-1978](#) consists of drawings, photographs, and postcards. The drawings are comprised of sketches by Landes, including self-portraits; a drawing by G.W. Allen; and a photomechanical print of a drawing of Edison Carneiro by José Guimarães. The postcards are unused and were collected by Landes from various locations around the world. The photographs are a mix of field research photographs and personal photographs. Topics include her field research on Afro-Brazilians and Candomblé in Bahia (now known as Salvador), Brazil; the Prairie Potawatomi in Mayetta, Kansas; the Ojibwa in Emo, Ontario, near Manitou Rapids; the Chippewa in Red Lake, Minnesota; and the Acadians (Cajuns) of Louisiana. There are also photographs of Landes, her family, and friends/colleagues. All the materials within this series have been digitized, with the exception of the nitrate negatives. Digital copies were only made of some of the nitrate negatives that do not have corresponding prints; see folder "Negatives" for more information. Thirty-one 35mm nitrate negatives have been separated and are restricted. Prints exist for most of the Brazilian negatives. The negatives without corresponding prints are mostly variations of existing prints.

Ted Allan Rathbun papers, 1961-2004

Created by Ted Allan Rathbun. 26 linear feet (53 document boxes, 4 records boxes) plus 1 oversize box, 1 folder and 3 computer disks. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Ted Allan Rathbun papers are described more fully on page 25 of this guide. [Series 11: Slides. 1964-1968, 1982-1990, undated](#) contains an assortment of slides, many of which appear to have been used for presentations and course lectures. The slides are of skeletal material, forensic case files, excavations, forensic crews, a recovery training class, facial reconstruction, CILHI, and Rathbun's trip to Iran.

Restrictions: This collection contains images of subjects that may be culturally sensitive, such as images of human remains.

William A. Smalley papers, 1943-1998

Created by William A. Smalley. 18.11 linear feet (19 boxes, 2 map folders, 40 sound recordings, and 3 computer disks). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The William A. Smalley papers are described more fully on page 27 of this guide. [Series 9: Photographs, 1950-1990](#) includes photographs taken in Haiti.

William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet (473 document boxes, 2 record boxes, 254 sound recordings, 94 computer disks, 42 card file boxes, 85 oversize folders, 9 rolled items, 18 binder boxes, and 3 oversize boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The William C. Sturtevant papers are described more fully on pages 27-28 of this guide. [Series 10: Photographs, 1927-2004](#) includes slides of Carnival in Rio de Janeiro.

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

Many of the following materials are part of the [Human Studies Film Archives](#). The HSFA, as part of the NAA, is devoted to preserving, documenting, and providing access to anthropological moving image materials.

HSFA 1976.04: Milton E. Merriman travel films, circa 1927-1960

Created by Milton E. Merriman. 17 film reels and an undetermined number of linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes cut and uncut film footage shot around the world by Milton E. Merriman, mostly in the twenties but spanning 1920-1952. Most of the footage is of China, Japan, India, and Southeast Asia. The remainder features the Middle East; Europe and Great Britain; Mexico, Puerto Rico, and South America; and the United States. The edited footage was used by Mr. Merriman in his travel lectures presented during the 1950s. Documentation ranges from developed urban centers to more rural areas and includes film of cultural festivals, marketplace scenes, and childhood activities. Contains detailed footage of monuments and architecture as well as aerial footage of landscapes. Supplementary materials include photographs and content lists.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1977.01: Melville Herskovits films, 1928-1934

Created by Melville J. Herskovits. 5 film reels and 0.25 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of edited footage shot in West Africa (1931); Haiti (1934); and Georgia, United States (circa 1930) for/by Melville Herskovits. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1977.1.2: Life In a Haitian Valley Film Study, 1934](#) contains footage shot during a three-month field study in the valley and village of Mirebalais, central Haiti. Documentation of Haitian culture includes various subsistence and craft activities (hoeing, planting, marketing, and rope making); a combite or communal work group (known elsewhere in Haiti as the Société Congo) clearing a field; the heading, “dressing,” and consecration of an ensemble of *rada* drums by a *pret savanne* (bush priest); sequences from a Vodun ceremony including a rada altar with chromolithographs and the *action de grace* (preliminary segment) of the ritual; and short sequences of social dance styles, including a banda, Congo, and Martinique, performed for the camera.
- [HSFA 1977.1.3: Georgia Shouters, circa 1930](#) contains footage depicting a Shouter service typical of the Georgia coast and Sea Islands. Footage was taken around the house and yard of a Shouter leader with dances staged for documentation. The dances and movements are part of the Ring Shout tradition, also known as the Saturday night frolic. The elevated wood floor on which some dances are performed is used instrumentally to carry the sound of the dancers’ feet. Scenes include members of the group engaged in “seeking” or “getting saved,” a “prayer band” singing and dancing at the threshold of a house, and a harvest dance with women “picking crops” and putting them into their aprons and men “shoveling” or “hoeing.” The absence of children in the footage probably reflects the fact that the dancers were recreating movements from an earlier period.
- [HSFA 1977.1.4: Saramacca Maroons of Surinam, 1928](#) contains footage shot during a field trip in Dutch Guyana (Suriname). Included are: Maroons poling boats up the Saramacca River, negotiating rapids and shallows; shots in Parimaribo of Creole Blacks in yards; aspects of Creole dress; a Saramacca woman winnowing grain; a man working on a dugout canoe; natives playing *wari* (a West African game widely distributed in the New World); portaging of large canoes over shallow rapids; a village with thatched houses; a *gudu wosu* (man’s personal house) with distinctive carving on door and frontice; natives posing with carved paddles; a Maroon playing the *apinti* drum used to telegraph messages from village to village; Lombe village; a chief posing in traditional dress; a Saramacca craftsman carving paddle; shrines in Lombe; and the medicine man of Gandya Village.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1986.02: Elliot Leib films, 1978-1985](#)

Created by Elliot Leib. 44 videocassettes (12 hours) and an undetermined number of film reels (1 hour 57 minutes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of film and video footage documenting Rastafari culture in Jamaica, shot by Elliot Leib and Renee Romano in 1978 and 1983. Collection contains associated texts. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1986.2.1: *Rastafari Voices*, 1978](#) is an edited film documenting selected aspects of Biblically-inspired religious discourse, ritual, and music among the Rastafari of Jamaica. Emphasis is given to belief and practice among members of the Nyabinghi Order, the most fundamentalist sect of the Rasta movement. Film depicts instances of prayer, communal discourse known as “reasoning” which is accompanied by the sacramental use of ganja (marijuana), and the 1978 Heroes Park Nyabinghi celebration which was held to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birthday of Marcus Garvey, the Jamaican-born founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Interview footage provides some insights into the generational diversity and absence of orthodoxy within the movement.
- [HSFA 1986.2.2: *Rastafari: Conversations Concerning Women Video Project*, 1983](#) is a full video record concerning women’s position in Jamaican society and the Rastafari movement. Included are interviews with women in the movement from different generational and social backgrounds.
- [HSFA 1986.2.3: *Rastafari: Conversations Concerning Women*, 1985](#) is an edited film produced by Eye In I Filmworks which explores the situation of black women in Jamaica and the Rastafari woman’s self-image through numerous interviews.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1987.09: Laura Boulton films, 1934-1985](#)

Created by Laura Boulton. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of film and video footage of the ethnomusicology collection of Laura C. Boulton, shot primarily by Dr. Boulton among traditional peoples around the world. Supplementary material includes associated texts, sound recordings, annotations, sound logs, and field notes. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1987.9.1: *Haiti, circa 1946*](#) contains footage of folkloric Haitian dances. Featured are traditional instruments played as accompaniment to traditional dances performed by local residents. Laura Boulton is shown making sound recordings.
- [HSFA 1987.9.4: *Ibm Album of the Americas*, 1946](#) is a sampler of historical and contemporary staged dance and musical performances done in representative costume from different countries of the Americas including Olga Coelho, a popular Brazilian singer/guitarist.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1987.13: Bolivian videos, 1984-1985

Created by Paolo Agazzi and Armando de Urioste. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of an edited film documenting the plight of the workers in Bolivian sugar cane fields and television broadcasts documenting rituals among the Aymara in the Lake Titicaca environs and a village festival among coca growers of African descent in the Bolivian highlands. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following location:

- [HSFA 1987.13.1: Razas y Costumbres: los Negros de las Yungas, 1985](#) is a Television broadcast documenting the “la saya” ritual/festivity of the Blacks who live and farm in Bolivian valleys.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1988.16: Harold Casselton and Ted Larson films, 1916-1929

Collected by Harold Casselton and Ted Larson. 15 nitrate and acetate films (35mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of films collected by Harold “Rusty” Casselton and Ted Larson. Titles include: *Bayou Songsters*, *Beautiful Bermuda*, *Bird Islands of Peru*, *A Bit of Life in Java*, *Brazil’s Gift*, [Crayfish], *Familiar Food from Foreign Folk*, *Kineto Review #57*, *Kineto Review*, *The Masai*, *The Mongols of Central Asia*, *Ruins of Angkor*, *A Trip to the Leeward Islands*, and *Wanderers of the Arabian Deserts*. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1988.16.10: A Trip to the Leeward Islands, circa 1918](#) is an edited film distributed by Paramount-Bray depicting scenes in the Leeward Island of Dominica, British West Indies. Footage includes Roseau, the capitol city; Roseau market; market women; women washing clothes in the river; and men and women dancing to rhythms of a barrel drum along the roadside.
- [HSFA 1988.16.2: Familiar Foods from Foreign Folk, circa 1923](#) is an edited film produced for educational distribution showing lime harvesting and tapioca production from cassava in the West Indies, tea harvesting in Japan, and coffee bean harvesting in Brazil.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929

Created by Edward Converse Higbee. The size of this collection is undetermined.
[Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of films created and collected by Edward Higbee. The films were donated in three groups: 1) Edited film "Capetown to Cairo" and outtakes shot and edited by Edward Higbee in 1929. 2) Films shot by Higbee circa 1925 and 1926 in Bermuda and the British West Indies; a Kodak Cinegraph titled *Haiti, Jamaica, Nassau, and Curacao*; and a print of *Grass*. 3) Edited film and outtakes shot by Higbee on a 1929 trip through the Mediterranean, Kodak Cinegraphs documenting sites throughout the world, and *Whaling in the South Pacific* from the Filmo Library Adventure Series. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1990.3.1: E. C. Higbee Travel Footage of the British West Indies, 1925](#) records travels to various Caribbean locations including Cuba, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Venezuela, and Panama. Shots include landscapes and street scenes in Havana, Kingston, Port-of-Spain, Caracas, and the Panama Canal. Urban and rural shots of interest include market scenes with higglers, shanty life, cockfights, a fife-and-drum band with stiltwaker in a Jonkonnu celebration, Moro Castle (Havana), rafting on the Rio Cobre River (Jamaica), and East Indian marketwomen (Trinidad).
- [HSFA 1990.3.2: E.C. Higbee's Bermuda, 1926](#) contains footage taken during travel to Bermuda includes departure from a New York City pier and arrival in Bermuda, harbor and coastal scenes, horse racing at a race track, golf course, scenes of countryside and village, church ruins, sailing, and departure from Bermuda.
- [HSFA 1990.3.3: Haiti, Jamaica, Nassau, and Curacao, circa 1920s](#) is an edited film shot for the Cunard Steam Ship Company and distributed by Kodak Cinegraph Films. Captured are brief vignettes of Haiti, Jamaica, Nassau, the Panama Canal Zone, Havana, Algiers (Algeria), and Madiera (Portugal). Included are market scenes in Port-au-Prince; the Myrtle Bank Hotel (Jamaica); operation of the locks on the Panama Canal; Moro Castle in Havana; and the French and Arab Quarters with market scenes in Algiers.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1989.20: Charles Boys films, circa 1929-1946

Created by Charles Boys. 3 film reels (1886 feet, 1 hour, color and black-and-white, silent, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of amateur films taken by Charles Boys of Latin America, Hawaii, and the Northwestern United States. [HSFA 1989.20.1: Charles Boys' Footage of Florida, Cuba, and Central America, circa 1946](#) contains footage taken during travels in Florida, Cuba, the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico), and Nicaragua. Florida footage includes migrant workers planting and harvesting at Palmer Farms; elephant act at the Barnum and Bailey Circus headquarters, Marine Studios; Seminole Indians posing with

tourists; and Florida swamp style air boats and dugout canoes. Cuban footage includes harbor scenes, Havana street scenes, rural scenes of countryside and village including dwellings and inhabitants, sponge fishing, and mangrove swamps. Central American footage includes peasant dwellings; archaeological sites including Chichen Itza; market scenes; Managua, Nicaragua street scenes and architecture including a cathedral; and a bullfight.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1989.22: Films Inc. educational films collection, 1922-1982

Created by Films Incorporated. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of 35 titles selected from a list of preview prints Films Inc. was seeking to gift to various archives. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1989.22.8: *Trading the Sun*, 1981](#) is an edited film from the BBC Television series "One World" which explores economic improvement on the Island of St. Lucia. The film briefly follows the paths of two hotel employees.
- [HSFA 1989.22.9: *From the Caribbean*, 1981](#) is an edited film from the BBC Television series "One World" which covers the importance of the banana harvest on the island of St. Lucia. It depicts aspects of banana cultivation and export to Great Britain: shots of growing and harvesting of bananas on a ten-acre farm, stages in the growth and care of the crop, and selection of bananas for export. It also includes interview sequences with a St. Lucian farmer speaking in the island's French-based creole elaborating on the role of agriculture in the island's dependent economy.
- [HSFA 1989.22.10: *People on the Move*, 1981](#) is an edited film from the BBC Television series "One World" which follows the path of the Richards family from their origins in rural Jamaica to success and failure in Kingston and eventually to Britain.
- [HSFA 1989.22.11: *Made in Barbados*, 1981](#) is an edited film from the BBC Television series "One World" which documents the lives of factory workers forced to leave the sugar cane fields due to widespread mechanization of sugar cane harvesting. Narration discusses factory growth, importation and exportation of goods, and profit distribution on the island.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1990.01: National Geographic *Explorer* videos, 1985-1988

Created by the National Geographic Society. 5 videocassettes (99 minutes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of five episodes of National Geographic *Explorer*. Titles are: *Fire and Steel*; *Way of the Wadaabe*; *Samba*; *Ju Ju Music*; and *Haitian Voodoo*. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1990.1.1: *Fire and Steel*, 1986](#) is an edited film produced for National Geographic Society *Explorer* television series that explores the roll of steel drums in Trinidadian life. The footage shows the making of steel drums from old oil barrels, a tuner “tuning” a drum, and the painting of drums. Highlighted is a yearly steel festival in which a well-known steel orchestra, the Desperados from Lavantio, compete and win.
- [HSFA 1990.1.3: *Samba*, 1988](#) is an edited film produced for National Geographic Society *Explorer* television series by Steve Burns that focuses on preparations for and performance in Brazil’s Carnival Samba parade. Film features Samba dancers from the Manguera slums of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as they prepare for the Samba parade and an interview with the Manguera master of Samba. Scenes include rehearsing for the parade, costume construction, streets and homes of Manguera, and the children’s and adult’s Samba parade in which 16 Samba schools compete. Manguera inhabitants express conflicting views of Samba as an essential expression of community pride and as an impediment to economic improvement of an impoverished community.
- [HSFA 1990.1.5: *Haitian Voodoo*, 1985](#) is an edited film produced for National Geographic Society *Explorer* television series by John Lipscomb that examines the nature of Voodoo through the yearly Festival of Our Lady of Mount Carmel held at a sacred waterfall outside Ville Bonne Heure, Haiti. Photographer Carol de Villers is interviewed concerning the practice of Voodoo and is shown photographing the pilgrims. Pilgrims are shown praying and making offerings to the spirits at different stations on the way to the waterfalls, cleansing themselves in the falls, and attending mass.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1990.04: Madeleine Richeport films, 1978-1985](#)

Created by Madeleine Richeport. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some films.

This collection consists of films shot by Madeleine Richeport documenting spiritist religion in Brazil. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1990.4.1: *Macumba, Trance and Spirit Healing \(Outtakes\)*, 1985](#) contains outtakes from a film project documenting the rapidly growing spiritist religion in urban Brazil known variously as Umbanda or Macumba. The edited film *Macumba, Trance and Spirit Healing* was made from this project.
- [HSFA 1990.4.2: *Footage of Brazil, 1978-1980*](#) contains a full film record on trance and spiritist healing in Brazil filmed in Umbanda and Kardec centers.

- [HSFA 1990.4.3: *Macumba, Trance and Spirit Healing*, 1985](#) is an edited film on the rapidly growing spiritist religion in urban Brazil known variously as Umbanda or Macumba. Shot principally in Rio de Janeiro, the film documents the beliefs, practices, and organization of various Umbanda *centros* and reveals the combination of African spiritism, Catholicism, and European spiritism that characterizes this distinctively Brazilian religion. Scenes of *centro* activity include musical performance, dancing, and possession of mediums by the pantheon of Umbanda spirits. Possessed mediums are shown in therapy sessions with clients of these centers and interviews with mediums and devotees explore the meaning of spiritual experience within Umbanda.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1991.08: Penn State educational film collection, 1950-1979

Distributed by Pennsylvania State University. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of at least 15 film prints retired from Penn State's Audio-Visual Services Library. [HSFA 1993.15.1: *Capital of Earth: the Maroons of Moore Town*, 1979](#) is an edited film by Jefferson Miller shot in eastern Jamaica among the descendants of escaped African slaves who formed rebel communities in the Blue Mountains. Depicted are aspects of Maroon culture including communal labor (with digging songs), Kromanti drumming and healing rights, and cultivation and marketing of agricultural produce.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1991.12: *Capital of Earth: the Maroons of Moore Town* (outtakes), 1979

Created by Jefferson Miller and Kenneth M. Bilby. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of outtakes from a film project shot in eastern Jamaica among the descendants of escaped African slaves who formed rebel communities in the Blue Mountains. Documented are aspects of Maroon culture including communal labor (with digging songs), Kromanti drumming and healing rights, and cultivation and marketing of agricultural produce.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1992.01: Joseph G. Moore films of Jamaica, 1957-1958

Created by Joseph G. Moore. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of outtake footage of anthropologist Joseph G. Moore's work in Jamaica shot by a CBS crew as well as the edited film aired on the CBS program *Lamp Unto My Feet*. The collection also contains associated texts, sound recordings, annotations (recorded narratives), and field notes. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1992.1.1: Jamaican Revival and Kumina, 1957-1958](#) contains outtakes from an episode of the CBS television series *A Lamp Unto My Feet*. Footage was shot in conjunction with anthropologists Joseph G. Moore and George E. Simpson and Mrs. Ruth Moore in west Kingston, Jamaica, and in rural sites in and around Morant Bay, eastern Jamaica. Documentation shot in Trench Town, west Kingston, features scenes of various services in the Revival church of Malachi "Kapo" Reynolds, a well known Revival leader during the 1950s and 1960s. Documented are singing, dancing, sermonizing, "trumping" (onset to possession), and possession. Footage shot in the Morant Bay area includes similar scenes from a rural Revival service including the "breaking of a table" and "traveling" in the open Revival yard. Kumina footage includes preparations of a dancing booth for a "black and white" ceremony and a "tombing." This visual documentation reveals the close relationship between Revival and Kumina in rural Jamaica during this period. Also included are market scenes in Morant Bay and street scenes in various parts of Kingston.
- [HSFA 2007.13: Folk Religion in Jamaica, undated](#) is an edited program from the CBS series *Lamp Unto My Feet* cut from the 1957-1958 film footage.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1992.04: Daniel Halperin videos of Afro-Brazilian traditions in Maranhão, Northern Brazil, 1991

Created by Daniel Halperin. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains a full video record of Afro-Brazilian traditions from Maranhão, Brazil. Documentation includes chanting, drumming, and trance-possession dancing in the Tambor de Mina tradition in São Luis, the capital city of the northern Brazilian state of Maranhão. The rituals of this tradition exhibit some similarities with other more well-known Afro-Brazilian religions such as Candomblé and Umbanda. *Mina* traditions derive their distinctiveness from prominent Dahomean (Vodun) as well as Amerindian and European influences. Featured is extensive footage of the oldest and most traditionally African "houses" in São Luis (for example, the Dahomean or *Gege Casa das Minas*, the *Casa de Nagão*, and *Casa da Turquia*), as well as the numerous Tambor de Mina (both *Mata* and Spiritist influenced) *terreiros* (ritual centers) in the city. The collection aptly documents the vibrant diversity of form and practice which exists among different *terreiros* including some in the interior of São Luis Island and in the interior Maranhão town of Codó. Documentation also includes footage of popular folk dances and celebrations such as the Bumba-Meu Boi tradition, Carnaval, *Bloco-Afro* groups, and an

imported version of Candomblé. The supplementary materials include annotations (recorded narratives).

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1992.09: Karen Kramer film collection, circa 1970-1997

Created by Karen Kramer Films. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of outtakes from film by Karen Kramer, including *The Serpent Handlers*, *To Serve the Gods*, *Haitian Song*, *Legacy of the Spirits*, *Celebration*, *Mocco Jumbie*, *Cigar Rollers*, *Rice and Peas*, and *Coney Island Mermaid*. The collection also contains production videotapes for *Days of Awe*, project video tapes for *Children of Shadows*, and two film prints each of *The Jolo Serpent Handlers*, *To Serve the Gods*, *Haitian Song*, *Celebration*, and *Legacy of the Spirits*. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1992.9.2: *To Serve the Gods* \(Outtakes\), 1982](#) contains outtakes from the edited film, *To Serve the Gods*, which documents a *sevis loua*, a week-long ceremony given in honor of a family's ancestral spirits which only happens every twenty to thirty years. Filmed in a rural community in southern Haiti, the footage records dance, song, drumming, possession, animal sacrifice, and sharing of food with family, neighbors, friends, and the gods. The filming project is based on the research of anthropologist Ira Lowenthal and his paper, "Ritual Performances and Religious Experience: A Service for the Gods in Southern Haiti."
- [HSFA 1992.9.3: *Haitian Song* \(Outtakes\), 1982](#) contains outtakes from the edited film, *Haitian Song*, which documents a week—Monday through Sunday—in the life of Gustav and Zilmen, male and female inhabitants of a small village in rural Haiti. The footage shows typical daily and weekly activities such as the market, getting water from the river, making sisal rope by hand, cooking beans and rice outdoors, planting and harvesting, cockfighting, and Sunday night dance.
- [HSFA 1992.9.4: *Legacy of the Spirits* \(Outtakes\), 1985](#) contains outtakes from the edited film, *Legacy of the Spirits*, which explores and documents the religion of Vodun in Caribbean communities of New York City. Footage documents ceremonies, ritual objects, and ve-ve (sacred drawings) and explores the theology of Vodun, the meaning of the rituals, the pantheon of spirits, Catholic influence, and African origins. Priests and priestesses of Vodun and lay persons are interviewed.
- [HSFA 1992.9.5: *Celebration*, circa 1970s](#) is an edited film documenting Brooklyn's Caribbean Carnival including calypso music and costumes and includes historical information and a detailed examination of the creation of the elaborate costumes worn at Carnival time.
- [HSFA 1992.9.5: *Celebration* \(Outtakes\), circa 1970s](#) contains outtakes from the edited film, *Celebration*.

- [HSFA 1992.9.6: *Moko Jumbie \(Outtakes\)*, circa 1970](#) contains outtakes from the edited film, *Moko Jumbie*, which documents the art, craft, dance, and history of *moko jumbie* (dancing spirit)—twelve foot high stilt walkers. Moko jumbies are shown at street festivals in New York City, at Carnival in the Virgin Islands, and in religious ceremonies in Nigeria.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1992.12: George Eaton Simpson film of Plaisance, Haiti, 1937](#)

Created by George Eaton Simpson. 1 film reel (451 feet, 18 minutes, black-and-white, silent). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains footage shot in Plaisance, northern Haiti, in conjunction with fieldwork. Shots include a communal work group or *combite* organized to weed a field and construct a peasant house; a funeral procession; a social gathering (with musical ensemble, drumming, and dancing) at a peasant house; a wedding procession; various demonstrations of dance styles by men; and a demonstration of baton twirling typical of the *major donc* in *rara* festivities. Collection contains associated texts.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1993.01: Father Bernard Hubbard collection, 1928-1960](#)

Created by Father Bernard Hubbard and the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains films and sound recordings made in Alaska consisting of outtakes, trims, and edited films. Also includes footage of other locations around the world consisting of edited films and trims. Supplementary material includes associated texts and annotations (recorded narratives). Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1993.1.72: *Dutch Guiana, 1942*](#) is an edited theatrical travelogue produced for the “Magic Carpet of Movietone.”
- [HSFA 1993.1.116: *Pirate Isles, circa 1928*](#) is an edited theatrical travelogue produced for “Magic Carpet of Movietone.” The film documents scenes of different Caribbean islands. The film includes a market scene, cattle herding and grazing in Jamaica, and bringing materials to the island by boat in Saba. Also shown are men working with machines and cutting wood in Haiti and a sugar cane factory that uses a windmill to make molasses in Barbados.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1993.02: Central and South American travel films, circa 1930-1939

The creator of this collection is undetermined. 4 film reels (2885 feet, 1 hour 53 minutes, black-and-white, silent, 16mm) . [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes footage created by unknown travelers. The travelers begin their trip on what appears to be a Caribbean Island, then travel to Mexico through the Panama Canal down along the western coast of South America to an unidentified Peruvian city to the Andes and finally to Brazil. The footage includes many street scenes and markets; cities, towns, and villages; countryside; port activities; and colonial buildings.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1993.07: Reuben Miller, Jr. films of world travel, circa 1925-1927

Created by Reuben Miller Jr. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains footage taken on a world trip including the following locations: Africa, Java, Bali, Singapore, Hawaii, China, Zanzibar Island, Jamaica, Trinidad, South America, and the Panama Canal.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1993.08: Yvonne Payne Daniel videos of Afro-Caribbean dance traditions: Cuba, Haiti, and Brazil, 1986-1992

Created by Yvonne Payne Daniel. 35 hours and 44 minutes sound color video. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes a full video record of Afro-Caribbean dance performances in Cuba, Haiti, and Brazil. Cuban dance focuses on traditional Cuban rumba. Haitian heritage in Cuba and influences in the Caribbean are also documented in Tumba Francesa from the eighteenth century and Gaga from the twentieth century. Afro-Caribbean religious materials are highlighted first in dance traditions but also in ritual behavior: Yoruba, Palo, Abakua, Arara, and Vodun in Cuba; Rada and Congo rites in Haitian Vodun; and Bahian versions of Candomblé. There are a few segments of contemporary popular dance including *comparsas* and carnival examples.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1993.24: University of California Extension Media Center (EMC) film collection, circa 1950-1980

Created by the University of California Extension Media Center. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of films distributed by the University of California Extension Media Center. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1993.24.2: *Black Soldier*, 1968](#) is a television broadcast produced by CBS News and narrated by Bill Cosby presenting the history of Black men's participation in the United States armed forces. The film traces the Black soldier's role in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, both World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. Also examined are attitudes towards the Black soldier from George Washington's day to Truman's integration of the armed services.
- [HSFA 1993.24.5: *Brazil: Vanishing Negro*, 1965](#) relates ways in which the experience of Afro-Brazilians differs from that of African Americans. The footage shows Brazil at Carnival, the port city of Salvador, and Afro-Brazilian religious ceremonies. Brazilians are presented discussing the significance of Brazil's "racial democracy."
- [HSFA 1993.24.21: *Ku Klux Klan: the Invisible Empire*, 1965](#) is a television broadcast produced by CBS News on the history and organization of the Ku Klux Klan with an emphasis on the Klan's penchant for violence and intimidation. The film includes interviews with North Carolina "Grand Dragon" Jay Robert Jones; Jones' "Klunsel" Matts Murphy, Jr.; Klan "Klud," or chaplain, Roy Wills; and Georgia attorney general Richmond Flowers. Footage also includes nighttime Klan rallies with a cross burning, a secret Klan initiation ceremony, and Klan marches in Washington, D.C. The film is narrated by Charles Kuralt.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1993.25: Theodore Richards travel films, circa 1924-1928

Created by Theodore Richards. 8 film reels (black-and-white, silent, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of amateur film shot by Theodore Richards. Films were taken mostly in Africa, China, Japan, South America, India, and Egypt. [HSFA 1993.25.1: Theodore Richards World Travel Footage, circa 1924-1928](#) contains footage taken by Theodore Richards, a minister who lived in Hawai'i, of an around-the-world cruise. It would seem that the cruise began in England and ended in Hawai'i. The route is confusing based on the assembly of the film rolls as received but the countries include England, Greece, Italy, Palestine, Egypt, Johannesburg, Argentina, Brazil, Mauritius, Martinique, India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Bali, Burma, the Philippines, China, Taiwan, Japan and Hawai'i. Film footage in general captures city streets, port and countryside scenes; tourist sites; tourists interacting with local peoples (photographing and filming,

purchasing goods); inside views of various activities particularly at the missions; scenic views and shipboard activities.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1993.28: The Ebony Affair, 1972

Created by A. S. Csaky. 1 film reel (color, sound, 415 feet). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of edited film, which is a fictional account of a day in the life of a small-time Black street hustler in Washington, D.C., during the seventies. While making a delivery for drug dealers, the main character, who is also the narrator, has flashbacks to other deliveries that ended in shootings or beatings.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1994.01: Cinemateca do Museu de Arte Moderna do Rio de Janeiro videos, circa 1940-1989

Created by the Cinemateca do Museu de Arte Moderna do Rio de Janeiro. 5 video recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains video copies of the following films: *Parima*, *Meruri*, untitled, *Os Indios "Urubus"*, and *Calapalo*. [HSFA 1994.1.1: *Parima: Frontieras do Brasil, circa 1940s*](#) is an edited film by Thomas Major Reis of a border patrol expedition to the mountainous region along the northern border of Brazil known as Parima. The film includes scenes of the steamship going up the Oiapoque River which divides French Guiana from Brazil; Santo Antonio Village and military outpost; encounters with Saramacca people; Saint Georges, French Guiana; Clevelandia, a colonial agricultural outpost in Brazil; travel by canoe; river area inhabitants spear fishing and gathering fruit; Amapa Village; and traveling up the Amazon River to the Rio Negro and then to the Rio Mar (Rio Branco).

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1994.08: Hassoldt and Ruth S. Davis films, circa 1930-1960

Created by Hassoldt and Ruth Davis. 23 film reels (17,000 feet, color, silent 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection consists of motion picture film outtakes, production elements, and incomplete edited films shot in Guyana and French Guiana. The collection also includes numerous photographs from the two filming projects as well as other travels and a

Denis Roosevelt filmed African expedition, newspaper articles, correspondence, books, unpublished manuscripts, and travel writings as an explorer. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1994.8.2: *Jungle Terror*, 1949](#) is an edited film produced by Warner Brothers documenting expedition made by Hassoldt and Ruth Davis inland from St. Laurent, French Guiana, to the Tumac Humac mountains on the Brazilian border. The expedition was accompanied by Boni guides and paddlers. The film shows trip up river to the territory of the Roucouyenne (Rucuyen) where a wasp torture ceremony is staged for the expedition party. Also filmed were the abandoned penal colony of Devil's Island and former prisoners. Tribal groups encountered were the Boni (descendants of African slaves) and Roucouyenne or Rucuyen (indigenous American Indians).
- [HSFA 1994.8.3: *Jungle Terror \(Outtakes\)*, 1949](#) contains outtakes from the edited film.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1994.09: Julius and Dorette Fleischmann films, 1930-1934](#)

Created by Julius and Dorette Fleischmann. 14 film reels (black-and-white, silent, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains film footage shot by/for Julius Fleischmann, husband of Dorette Fleischmann, including *Footsteps in the Sea*, an "amateur film" of their 1934 around-the-world cruise in their boat, Camargo. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1994.9.1: *Footsteps in the Sea*, 1931-1932](#) is an edited film with intertitles documenting the around the world cruise of the Fleischmann family and friends on board the yacht "Camargo." The film begins with Bermuda (deserted streets) and continues to Nonesuch Island; Port Antonio, Jamaica; passing through the Panama Canal; Cocos Island, Costa Rica; crossing the equator ceremony with members of the crew playing the roles of King Neptune and his court; the Marquesas Islands; the Marquesa island Fatu Hiva; the Tuamotu Archipelago; Tahiti; Tongatapu Island; Nukualofa; views of the Tongatapu and Vavau coastlines; Suva on Vita Levu Island, Fiji; Fiji; the New Hebrides; Matty Island, Irian Jaya; Hollandia Bay, Irian Jaya; Sarong on the eastern tip of New Guinea mainland; Seget, also on the eastern tip of New Guinea mainland; Bali, Indonesia; Java, Indonesia; travelers having tea with the British Rajah of Sarawak; Saigon; Cambodia; the train to Bangkok, Thailand; Bangkok; Singapore, where the Camargo is put in dry-dock; Sumatra; Nias; Colombo, Ceylon; inland Ceylon; Kandy; Aden; the Suez Canal; the pyramids; a market outside an unidentified city; Cypress and Rhodes; and sheep moving across a rocky plain in Turkey.
- [HSFA 1994.9.2: *The Galapagos Cruise of the Camargo*, circa 1930](#) is an edited film documenting the cruise of Fleischmann family and friends to the Galapagos Islands and Peru on the Fleischmann ship, the "Camargo." Highlights of the film

include going through the Panama Canal; a stop at Cocos Island, Costa Rica; fishing for sharks, tuna, sailfish, and sea turtles; and wildlife on the Galapagos where the Fleischmann party collected live specimens of land tortoise, iguanas, penguins, goats, boobies, frigate birds and turtles. In Peru, scenes include a railroad journey through the mountains from Callao to Lima; excavating Incan mummy bundles at a desert site near Lima; a bull fight and views of Ancon Harbor in Lima; the Fleischmann party going ashore and visiting the hacienda of friends near Trujillo at Salaverry; and a visit to the archaeological site of Chan-Chan, seat of the ancient Chimú empire. Returning to the United States, the Camargo stops in the Pearl Islands with scenes of fishing for red snapper, sea bass, marlin, and the giant ray or “devilfish”; visits one of the villages near Georgetown on Grand Cayman Island; and visits Sagua le Grande, Cuba with scenes of animals and crew on the ship. In the United States, the party visits Middleton Plantation and the Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, South Carolina.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA.1994.21: REMC 2 educational film collection, 1945-1982

Collected by the Regional Educational Media Center Association of Michigan. 270 film reels (color and black-and-white, sound, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains educational films of ethnographic interest, some dating back to the late 1940s, but primarily from the 1960s and 1970s. Some film titles came with teacher instructional information found in film cans. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1994.21.8: *Bananas: Gold From the Tropics*, 1969](#) is an edited film that documents growing, harvesting, and handling of bananas including uses of bananas, a banana plantation, and the packaging and transporting of bananas.
- [HSFA 1994.21.23: *Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*, 1962](#) is an edited film that provides a geographical, historical and cultural survey of the United States territories in the Caribbean. Film describes the economic program by which the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has attained the highest standard of living in Latin America.
- [HSFA 1994.21.37: *Latin America: an Introduction*, 1961](#) is an edited film that presents a general overview of the history, religions, customs and languages of Mexico, the West Indies, and the countries of Central and South America. The film was distributed by Coronet Films.
- [HSFA 1994.21.38: *West Indies: Geography of the Americas*, 1958](#) is an edited film that presents the varied populations, terrain, resources, and opportunities for economic growth of the islands. The film also shows industrial growth and the agriculture production of plantations and small farms. Distributed by Coronet Films.
- [HSFA 1994.21.193: *Families of the World: Jamaica*, 1976](#) is an edited film that follows a family whose three boys join their father in harvesting and marketing

bananas and shows through their experiences the history, climate, education, and culture of Jamaica.

- [HSFA 1994.21.206: *In Search of Voodoo, 1976*](#) is an edited film narrated by Leonard Nimoy that presents Voodoo rites and ceremonies through examining *Rada*, which focusses on benevolent spirits and healing, and *Petro*, which focusses on vengeful spirits and dark magic.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1995.09: John P. Homiak videos of Jamaica, circa 1979-1995](#)

Created by John P. Homiak. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of videos and sound recordings by John Homiak documenting life in Jamaica. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 1989.8.1: *Afro-Jamaican Traditions: Ettu, Kumina, Kromanti, Rastafari, and Mento, 1989*](#) is a full video record of Afro-Jamaican groups shot in Jamaica preparatory to their participation in the 1989 Smithsonian Folklife Festival. The video records aspects of the foodways, ritual, music, and dance of Afro-Jamaican groups in various parts of the island which reflect the influence and borrowings from Yoruba, Congo, and Kromanti sources as well the African influenced creole synthesis. Included are an Ettu (Yoruba/Nago) group in western Jamaica; Kumina drumming and *kongo* (dance) in St. Catherine featuring Imogene Kennedy, a renowned Kumina "Queen;" Kromanti foodways, dance, and drumming of the Moore Town Maroons (Portland); chants and drumming by Rastafari of the Nyabinghi order (Cypress Hall, St. Andrew); and music of a popular *mento* group.
- [HSFA 2016.5.1: *Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church Meeting in Jamaica, circa 1979*](#) is a sound recording of a church service.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 1995.10: Bess Lomax Hawes films, 1964-1973](#)

Created by Bess Lomax Hawes. 6 film reels (2683 feet, 58 minutes, black-and-white, sound, 35mm and 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of four films made by Bess Lomax Hawes while she was a folklorist in the Anthropology Department, California State University at Northridge, Los Angeles (formerly San Fernando Valley State College). There is a study guide for each film. [HSFA 1995.10.6: *Buck Dancer, 1965*](#) is an edited film that records Ed Young, a fife player and expert dancer who performs part of the "buck dance," a southern dance of

solo male virtuosity engaged in by both black and white frontiersmen. Thus, both the music and the dance displayed in this film can be most accurately referred to as “Afro-American”—a new and creative development, by black artists resident in the United States, out of a combination of old world elements.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1995.01: Reference Films

This is an artificial collection³ comprised of works by multiple creators. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- HSFA 1995.1.8: Accompong: Black Freedom Fighters in Jamaica, 1992 is an edited film by Said Manafi that documents the history of the Maroons in the tropical rainforest of Jamaica's mountainous interior. Narration explains that since the arrival of British settlers in the seventeenth century, the Maroons have fought against British domination and enslavement, resisting guerilla attacks for 85 years which ended with the Peace Treaty of 1738. The film features descendants who inhabit the same land as their Maroon ancestors and whose seat of political leadership is financially independent, functioning as a state within a state. Interviews with present day Maroons reveal ambush theories of the freedom fighters, covert marketplace trading tactics, and methods of spying and discovering British ambush plans in advance. The annual celebration on January 6th to commemorate the hard-won Maroon victory over the British is documented. Footage also features a Maroon spirit medium inviting the deceased Maroon war hero, Cojo, to join in the festivities; a healing ceremony where prayers, songs, and dances combine African ideas with Christian elements; and sites of Maroon battles against the British. Narration also briefly addresses various themes: Rastafarian music as the voice of the oppressed, singing of the horrors of slavery and Colonialism, the rift between Europeans' dream of the Caribbean, and the experience of its inhabitants.
- HSFA 1995.1.9: First World Order, 1994 is an edited film by Philip Mallory Jones that explores the study of surviving fragments of ancient symbol systems as they are manifested in a global network of knowledge, wisdom and values seen in today's world. Interviews with individuals from Burkina-Faso, Belize, Fiji, India, Ivory Coast, Trinidad, Tobago, and the United States express the existence of pan-human qualities and struggles such as suffering, childbirth, and the quest for spirituality and inner peace. Footage includes a Middle Eastern dance, Ivory Coast funeral practices, and a man drumming and singing.

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³ An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.

HSFA 1995.11: R. Bryson Jones travel films, circa 1930-1941

Created by R. Bryson Jones. 10 film reels (black-and-white, silent, 16mm and 35mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains 9 travelogues filmed in the 1930s by R. Bryson Jones. Geographical areas include Canada, the Southern United States, Australia, Fiji, the Western United States, Morocco, Palestine, South America, and Western Europe. [HSFA 1995.11.8: Deep South, circa 1940](#) is an incomplete edited film used by an amateur travel-lecturer that documents travel in the southeastern United States. Footage includes scenes of freighters in New Orleans harbor and at a pier; a military parade down an unidentified street in New Orleans; flooded streets with cars moving through high water and stranded pedestrians; beachfront and piers of an unidentified city (Miami?); men fishing from a beach with fishing rods and small nets; sunbathing under palm trees; a large tank with porpoises and other sea creatures; a man descending into the tank with an "old-style" diving suit complete with helmet and air hoses; underwater shots of porpoises, sharks, rays and sea turtles in the tank; a woman swimming underwater; a man wrestling with an alligator; a long bridge and highway; mangrove swamps and trees dripping with Spanish moss; a zoo(?) featuring parrots or macaws doing tricks, cockatoos, peacocks, flamingos, macaques and other primates; cotton fields with Black people picking cotton; Black men and children hoeing and a Black flower seller standing on a street corner smoking a pipe. Film also records a visit to the Citadel military school in South Carolina showing buildings and cadets marching on a parade ground, the Jamestown colony in Virginia, and Appomatox and Pocahontas State Park.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965

Created by Jesse S. Robinson. 86 film reels (36,900 feet, color and black-and-white, silent, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains amateur travel films shot by Jesse S. Robinson, professor of economics at Carleton College, of his numerous travels throughout the world. Travels include (1930) Norway (fjords), Sweden (Gota Canal), and Russia (Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev); (1931) Florida (Clearwater) to Virginia, the Eastern United States, and Virginia to Halifax, Nova Scotia; (1932) Texas and Mexico; (1934) Italy, France, England (London), Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany (Oberammergau); (1935) National Parks (Black Hills, Yosemite, Glacier National Parks, Banff National Park and Lake Louise, Yellowstone); (1936) Gettysburg, Texas Centennial, Arkansas, Carlsbad Caverns and Taos (New Mexico), and Mexico; (1937) Hawaii, Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore, Java, Bali, Australia, and New Zealand; (1938) Cuba, Valley Forge, Gaspe (Quebec), Niagara, and Kenora (Ontario, Canada); and (1948) British Isles, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. Undated travels include Bermuda; the Leeward Islands; the Virgin Islands; Saba; St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles; Nevis; Dominica; Martinique; St. Lucia; Barbados; St. Vincent; Trinidad; Tobago; British Guiana; Haiti; Dominican

Republic; Brazil; Minnesota; Guatemala; Bermuda; Nassau; Jamaica; Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia; Williamsburg, Virginia; Washington, D.C.; Acadia National Park, Maine; Rochester, New York; Provincetown, Rhode Island; the Rocky Mountains; South Africa (Johannesburg, Durban, Hluhluwe, Kruger, Amboseli); the Philippines; Thailand; India; Ceylon; Saigon, Vietnam; Taiwan; Okinawa, Japan; Tahiti; Samoa; Kashmir; Iran; Iraq; Palestine; Morocco (Casablanca, Marrakesh); and Egypt.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977

Created by Floyd Henry Wells. 27 film reels (26,398 feet, color, silent, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of amateur travel film shot in the 1950s-1970s by Floyd Henry Wells. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- HSFA 1998.21.12: Floyd Henry Wells Travel Film: Jamaica, 1965 is an edited film by Floyd Henry Wells, a retired salesman and member of the Wally Byam Caravan Club of Airstream trailers, chronicling travel through Jamaica including scenic landscapes, resorts, local markets, fishing, seashell and coral stands, street performers, musicians, and the limbo. Locations include Montego Bay, Doctors Cove Beach, Dunn's river, Rose Hall Great House, and the Royal Caribbean Sea Club.
- HSFA 1998.21.17: Landfalls of the Caribbean and Primitive Surinam, circa 1960 is an edited film by Floyd Henry Wells, a retired salesman and member of the Wally Byam Caravan Club of Airstream trailers, chronicling travel through the Caribbean including scenic landscapes, cities and villages, dance, local markets and fishing. Wells travelled on the M/s Stella Maris II. Locations filmed include Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Barbados, Paramaribo, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Martinique, the Fortress of San Felipe Del Morrow (San Juan), Fort Christianvaern, Fort Fleur depee XVIII siecle, and Sam Lord's Castle.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 2002.016: Hal and Halla Linker film and video collection, circa 1955-1985

Created by Hal Linker. 950 film reels (860,000 feet, color and black-and-white, sound and silent, 16mm).

This collection consists of what are now believed to be travel-lecture films by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David, and television programs created for an independent southern California television station under three main series: "Three Passports to Adventure"; "The Wild, the Weird and the Wonderful"; and "Wonders of the World".

Initially the programs were entirely created on 16mm film but later the travel portions were shot on 16mm film with the final program assembled on 2" (quad) videotape using the studio portions on videotape edited with the 16mm travel footage. The collection also contains a few titles that are sponsored films and film footage that was not used in the programs but is not outtakes. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- HSFA 2002.16.127: Carnival in Cuba 102, circa 1960s is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. Film was shot in Cuba. The episode begins in Havana and includes the National Capitol Building, Fraternity Park, Central Park, the National Theater, the "Prado," Sloppy Joe's bar, Cuban coffee, and the old style buses called "wawas." Also in Havana, the Linkers visit the National Orphanage of Cuba photographing first the revolving cradle where people bring unwanted children at night. The Linkers then visit the Cuban lottery, where many of the orphans work. They also visit the hospital Calixto Garcia, the University of Havana, the Marianao houses, the Malecon, and the fortress La Punta. Travel includes the countryside where they visit the home of president/dictator Batista and film him and his family. Lastly, the Linkers visit Santiago where people in costumes celebrate the summer fiesta. The episode ends with the "comparsa dancing competition" of Santiago.
- HSFA 2002.16.128: Carnival in Santiago, circa 1953 is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. Edited film was shot in Cuba and is the last episode in their series showing Cuba before Castro became Prime Minister. The Linkers visit the eastern tip of the island where they film the making of rum, ice made from molasses, and San Juan Hill. The Linkers also film the Fiesta of Santiago and are permitted to film the "Virgen de la Cobre" statue.
- HSFA 2002.16.129: Cuba Libre, circa 1960s is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. Edited film was shot in Cuba. The episode begins at the heart of the tobacco industry of Cuba: Pinar del Rio. The Linkers go inside a tobacco factory and record detailed footage of sorting tobacco leaves and making cigars. The Linkers then head to the Isle of Pines and visit the Presidio Modelo panopticon prison and the marble factory where many prisoners work. They then arrive at the fishing town of Nueve Geronas and observe the fishermen as they unload a boat filled with lobsters. They also visit a bonito-canning factory and Hal goes on a bonito fishing expedition. They then go to a grapefruit farm, followed by a visit to an American family from Kansas City who own a melon farm in the Isle of Pines. The Linkers then fly to Santiago where they film old streets, Madonna statues, an old church, the palace of justice, the Universidad del Oriente, the shrine of Jose Marti, a sugar refinery, and the Bacardi Rum distillery. Finally, the episode ends with the making of dry ice from molasses.
- HSFA 2002.16.130: Cuba Without Castro, circa 1953 is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. Edited film was shot in Cuba just before Castro became Prime Minister. This was the first of a series of programs presenting life in Cuba from visiting homes, ranches, and resorts to experiencing fiestas, tobacco and rum manufacturing, and the work of cowboys and sponge fishermen. This first episode shows the Linkers visiting Havana

(Naval Station at Morro Castle, a National Lottery drawing, Havana University, night life, Mambo dancing, and modernity as reflected in skyscraper architecture and contemporary homes). The Linkers visit former dictator Fulgencio Batista and his family.

- HSFA 2002.16.137: Martinique Magnifique 115, 1975 is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker, with his wife Halla, and son, David. The Linkers film on Martinique, a French colony in the Caribbean, where they show the family home of Empress Josephine and the remains of St. Pierre which was destroyed when Mt. Pelee erupted in 1902.
- HSFA 2002.16.139: Tropical Tempos of Trinidad 122, 1975 is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker, with his wife Halla, and son, David. The Linkers film the scenery of Trinidad, a lake of tar, flocks of Red Ibis, and local dances.
- HSFA 2002.16.141: American Virgins, 1975 is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker, with his wife Halla, and son, David. The Linkers travel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to film the sites, the remnants of the Islands' Danish heritage, duty free shopping, and limbo dancing.
- HSFA 2002.16.400: Adventure in Surinam 124, 1975 contains television broadcast outtakes created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. Footage was shot in several cities in Suriname, including Meerzorg. The outtakes begin with a stone statue of a woman outside a large white building. Footage of the city shows numerous shops with signs in Dutch and a group of men playing steel-pan drums. The shots highlight the interesting clothing worn by the women, which includes a long floral or white dress, a large matching hat, and sometimes a skirt made of many cloths. The Linkers also film a large group of children to show off the amount of diversity in Suriname. Other shots show churches, mosques, and a synagogue with a sand floor. In Meerzorg, the Linkers film large houses, a church, plant life, and another mosque. These outtakes also highlight a large factory that the Linkers visit and tour inside. They then move on to a different city and shoot the wooden houses, buildings, and church that reside there. The outtakes end when the Linkers take a boat to go visit a tribal group. Footage of the tribe shows women and girls in native dress selling food and working.
- HSFA 2002.16.401: Holland in South America 153, circa 1960s is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. The Linkers visit Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Featured is the Government House and other government buildings, the Orange Square, the new post office building, the new hospital, the Bank of Holland, the American Consulate, the army of Suriname, the different statues in the center of town, and the different modes of transportation. The traditional clothing of Suriname is also featured. Following their journey through Paramaribo, the Linkers visit a school to film the young students and they later visit the different religious temples in town and go inside a synagogue. Finally, in the Hotel Torarica, they capture film footage of a traditional Suriname band, taste their traditional dishes, and watch a traditional dance performance.
- HSFA 2002.16.402: Surinam 163, circa 1960s is a television broadcast created by Hal Linker with his wife, Halla, and son, David. The Linker's first stop is Albina,

Suriname, on the Maroni River with a population of 400. They then board a boat and travel to a village of “Amerindians” who are shown preparing cassava for a meal. Another boat ride takes them to a village of “Bush negroes” with a focus on the African dress, offerings to the gods, tribal tattoos, and traditional dances. A night, the villagers “chew” on glass, dance on fire, and rub fire on their skins as offerings to the gods. The episode ends with this traditional religious ritual.

- HSFA 2002.16.428: El Dorado Holiday in South America, circa 1960s is an edited film produced by Hal Linker for Braniff International Airlines. The film opens featuring Panama City and the Panama Canal. There is film footage of the city’s nightlife, the duty free shops, and Panama’s traditional dance. The next destination is Lima, Peru, including the Plaza of San Martin, the Gran Hotel Bolivar, the Plaza de Armas, the Archbishop Palace, the White Presidential Palace, and street scenes of Lima’s cosmopolitan metropolis. Film includes beaches and Pachacamac, an hour drive from the coast. Also featured in Peru are Macchu Picchu and Cusco. The next destination is La Paz, Bolivia, including the marketplace and old and modern sections of the city. Also shown are Tiwanaku and Lake Titicaca. The next stop is Buenos Aires, Argentina, including the Plaza de Mayo, the Presidential Palace, youngsters at play, modern sky scrapers, and Argentine-made alligator handbags. The travels continue to Montevideo, Uruguay, and then to Sao Paulo, Brazil, ending in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Footage of Rio includes street scenes, beaches, jewelry manufacturing, traditional samba dancing, the Sugar Loaf Mountains, Corcovado and the statue of Christ the Redeemer.
- HSFA 2002.16.454: Cuba, circa 1950s is an edited film created by Hal Linker for presenting to a live audience travel lecture program. Film shows various views of life and tourism in Cuba.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 2004.22: Walter Link travel films, circa 1930-1969

Created by Walter Link. 22 film reels (16,447 feet, black-and-white, silent, 16mm).

[Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains amateur film footage shot by geologist Walter O. Link of oil exploration in Indonesia and Borneo and amateur travel films shot in Brazil, Peru, the Caribbean, China, Europe, the United States, North Africa, Australia, and the Arctic. The collection also contains home movies. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- HSFA 2004.22.4-1: Walter Link’s Travel Footage: Caribbean and South America, circa 1940 contains film footage shot in the Caribbean and South America by oil explorer and geologist Walter Link, which records daily life in a variety of locations as well as shots of tourist locations. Locations are not identified except by signs within the film marking Santo Domingo; footage appears to include Peru as well. Much of the footage is given to individual and group portraits of a diverse

selection of locals, many of whom interact with the cameraman. Activities and scenes captured in a range of rural and urban locations include dancing and drumming; river travel and activities such as washing, bathing, and fording; transporting goods on the head and by pack animal; market scenes; the arrival of a cargo plane; and traditional rural homes as well as architecture of cities. Also included are panoramas of cities and villages, as well as several shots of tourist destinations including the Continental Church of the Franciscan Order, the Alcázar de Colón, and other grand structures.

- [HSFA 2004.22.4-2: Walter Link's Travel Footage: Caribbean and South America, circa 1940](#) contains film footage shot in the Caribbean and South America by oil explorer and geologist Walter Link, which records daily life in a variety of locations as well as shots of tourist locations. Locations are not identified, but footage includes geological and geothermal features, harvesting and transporting bananas, field workers, fellow oil explorers traveling and resting in camps, river travel and river crossings, an attempt at a bullfight with a local animal, brief scenes of dancing, and local architecture as well as landscape panoramas. Much of the footage is given to individual and group portraits of a diverse selection of locals, many of whom interact with the cameraman.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

[HSFA 2007.10: Jorge Prelorán films, 1954-circa 2008](#)

Created by Jorge Prelorán. 50 film reels (50 completed films and 1 film series; 110,600 feet of original film outtakes (51 hours); 412 hours of audiotape; 31 digital books) and 22 linear feet (papers and photographs). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains edited films and videos, film outtakes, audio tapes, photographic prints and transparencies, digital books, correspondence, production files, scripts, project files, and press clippings. The majority of Prelorán's films were shot in rural areas of Argentina, particularly the Andean highlands and the Pampas (plains), often in communities of mixed Indian and Spanish heritage. Prelorán documented a wide range of subjects, including art, folk crafts, agriculture, ranching, markets, religious rituals and festivals, and social and cultural change. Several films focus on natural history and science. There are also a number of experimental and fiction films. Prelorán formed close friendships with many of the subjects of his films and corresponded with them long after the films were completed. This is reflected in the paper records, as is Prelorán's wide circle of colleagues and collaborators, including anthropologists, musicians, animators, historians, painters, writers, photographers, current and former students at UCLA, and fellow filmmakers. The extensive collection of press clippings, screening notices, and festival catalogs documents Prelorán's influence in Argentina, Europe, and the United States. In the series of digital books, Prelorán presents the personal stories of individuals involved in creative work. Some books feature subjects profiled in the films, updating or expanding on their stories. [The Unvictorious One, 1957, 1996](#) is an experimental dance film that features dancer Arthur Hall, founder of the Arthur Hall Afro-American Dance Ensemble, portraying a man caught in a world of

prejudice and racism. Film was shot in Heidelberg, West Germany while Prelorán and Hall were serving in the U.S. Army. Prelorán credited Hall with the original idea for the film. The HSFA holds two versions of this film.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 2013.11: Teaching the Past Through Archaeology Workshop for Teachers, 2000 September

Created by the National Museum of Natural History Department of Anthropology. 11 video recordings (color sound; MiniDV). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains full video recordings of a two-day workshop for teachers held by the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology, Anthropology Outreach office on September 22 and 23, 2000. The workshop included Dr. Betty Meggers ("Impact/El Nino"), Dr. Ann Palkovich ("Ancient Diseases"), Dr. Doug Owsley ("Bones Tell Tales..."), Dr. Theresa Singleton ("African-American Past"), Dr. Beverly Chiarulli ("Lessons in Maya Archeology"), Elizabeth Ward ("Vikings in the New World"), a panel on archaeology resources on the internet, and a summary panel discussion and reception.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated

Created by Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield. 38 film reels, 7 sound tape reels, 5 dvds, 1 U-matic videocassette, 5 digital Betacam videocassettes, 67.86 linear feet, 18 vinyl sound discs, and 4 cassette tapes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some films.

The Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield are described more fully on page 6 of this guide. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 7: Films and film-related sound recordings / Sub-series 7.4: Caribbean Dutch Treat, circa 1963](#) is an edited film shot in the early 1960s and released in 1963 representing various attractions and destinations throughout the Dutch Caribbean islands. Similar activities are often shot in two or three locations, allowing for comparison; these broader categories include observational footage of architecture and foot traffic in city centers, rural roads and portraits of individuals, tourists enjoying beach and pool resorts, open air markets, fishing, and dancing. Footage of more specific activities and locations includes a traditional dance performed outside a rural home and for tourists around a pool, the Trans World Radio and Mortimer B. Fuller Jr. Solar Salt Facility campuses in Bonaire, Fort Orange in St. Eustatius, and a Hindu marriage ceremony and

performances of traditional dance by the Chinese community in Suriname. Footage is devoted to both rural and urban destinations as well as their residents. The film tends toward the informal and humorous and includes footage of the filmmakers themselves. Locations include Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, Saba, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius, and Suriname.

- [Series 7: Films and film-related sound recordings / Sub-series 7.5: Curaçao: The Caribbean Dutch Treat \(Trailer\)](#) appears, based on labeling and titles, to be a trailer or excerpt from the longer film *Caribbean Dutch Treat*. Not available for viewing; the only copy is on original reversal film.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 2017.05: Percy B. Eckhart films, 1925-1954

Created by Percy B. Eckhart. 23 film reels (14,300 feet, 16mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains the films of Percy B. Eckhart. The travel film footage includes trips to the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, Virginia, Florida, Scandinavia, Northern Europe, South America, Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and Western Europe. The home movie film footage was filmed in Lyme, Connecticut; Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Charlevoix, Michigan. The miscellaneous film footage is outtakes and tests from a professional or serious amateur fiction film and Eugene Castle's "Hindenberg Explodes!" Castle's film is the only one in this collection that was published. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 2017.5.1: \[Percy B. Eckhart Travel Footage: Caribbean and Mediterranean\], 1926](#) contains film footage from a cruise of the Caribbean and Mediterranean that began in March 1926. Activities depicted include cruise ship life; landscapes and harbors; monumental buildings and ruins, including interior shots; and brief shots of local people on streets, at leisure, and at work. Much of the Mediterranean film footage is touristic: historic sites and monuments, crowded street scenes in port cities, and companions at leisure in restaurants or on the cruise ship. The Caribbean film footage is notable for its sustained interest in locals and serves as a record of daily life in rural villages and homes as well as cities. Filming locations as listed on reels and in intertitles include: Puerto Rico, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, Caracas (Venezuela), the Panama Canal, Kingston (Jamaica), Malta, Cyprus, and Bethlehem and Jerusalem (Israel/Palestine).
- [HSFA 2017.5.2: \[Percy B. Eckhart Travel Footage: Caribbean\], 1927](#) contains film footage of daily life and surroundings in rural areas and port cities of the Caribbean. The film is divided between scenes of daily life in rural areas (washing clothes, breaking up rocks, transportation via cart and poled boat, local homes); daily life in towns (street scenes and restaurants, as well as military exercises past a parade review stand); and film footage of monumental buildings and harbors in port cities. A significant amount of time is spent in rural villages,

and attention is given to individuals rather than just large crowds. The film also includes city street scenes. Filming locations include Trinidad, Caracas, Curaçao, Panama, Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba. There are some intertitles identifying places and activities.

- [HSFA 2017.5.7: \[Percy B. Eckhart Travel Footage: World Cruise\], 1936](#) contains film footage from a cruise to the Caribbean, South America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific from January 9 to May 9, 1936. Activities depicted include cruise ship life and beaches; landscapes and harbors; monumental buildings and ruins, including interior shots; and brief shots of local people on streets, at leisure, and at work. The film footage is largely touristic: historic sites and monuments, crowded street scenes in port cities, and companions at leisure in restaurants or on the cruise ship. Shots of locals tend to be either in city crowds or in performances, usually dances or concerts in traditional dress. The camera is curious about locals but rarely records more than brief, unstaged moments. Filming locations as listed on film reels and in intertitles include: Trinidad (Port of Spain), Brazil (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro), St. Helena, South Africa (Cape Town, Kimberly, Pretoria, Durban), India (Bombay, Udaipur, Amber, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra and Taj Mahal), Indochina/Cambodia (Angkor), Ceylon/Sri Lanka (Kandy), Indonesia (Bali, Java), Philippines (Manila), Hong Kong, China (Beijing, Shanghai), and Hawaii (Honolulu).

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

HSFA 2019.02: Walter Goetz films, 1949-1986

Created by Walter Goetz. 116 film reels (44,350 feet, color, silent reversal, 8mm and Super 8mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains film footage from 41 trips that Walter Goetz took to North America, the Caribbean, Europe, the South Pacific, Central and South America, and Asia. Goetz's travels spanned the years 1949 to 1986, with a trip almost every year. The collection does not contain the notes and photographs that he took or the artifacts that he collected while travelling. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [HSFA 2019.2.12: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: Bermuda, Nassau, and West Indies, 1963](#)
- [HSFA 2019.2.19: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: St. Croix, Guadeloupe, and Grenada](#)
- [HSFA 2019.2.23: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: St. Thomas and St. Maarten, 1973](#)
- [HSFA 2019.2.25: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: St. Maarten and Dominica, 1974](#)
- [HSFA 2019.2.26: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: Aruba, 1975](#)
- [HSFA 2019.2.28: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: Bonaire and Curaçao, 1976](#)

- [HSFA 2019.2.29: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: Venezuela and Aruba, 1977](#)
- [HSFA 2019.2.31: Walter Goetz World Travel Film Footage: St. Lucia and Barbados, 1978](#)

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the Human Studies Film Archives may not be played.

Manuscript 2008-22: Frederic G. Cassidy papers and sound recordings concerning Jamaican language, 1951 -1991 (bulk 1951-1952)

Created by Frederic G. Cassidy. 1 linear foot and 15 sound tape reels. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript is described more fully on pages 6-7 of this guide.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.

Timothy Asch papers, 1947-1995

Created by Timothy Asch. Approximately 62 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Timothy Asch papers are described more fully on page 12 of this guide. [Series 12: Sound Recordings, 1964-1986](#) includes recordings from Asch's work in Trinidad.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.

Carl S. Cesvette papers, 1986-1993

Created by Carl S. Cesvette, the Vera Institute of Justice, and the Academy for Educational Development. 4 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Carl S. Cesvette papers are described more fully on page 12 of this guide.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.

Vivian E. Garrison papers, circa 1930-2009 (bulk 1960-1993)

Created by Vivian E. Garrison. 108.29 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Vivian E. Garrison papers are described more fully on pages 14-15 of this guide. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services, circa 1960-1973](#) consists of material documenting Garrison's research into the mental health care and population characteristics of Puerto Rican and African American communities of the South Bronx with Yeshiva University Albert Einstein College of Medicine Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services (LHMHS). The series includes administrative files, coding cards and codebooks, community directories, data and tabulations, field notes, grant applications, lists, maps, reports, and sound recordings.
- [Series 2: Columbia University Bronx Research Center, circa 1968-1977](#) consists of material documenting Garrison's research into the mental health care and folk healing practices of Puerto Rican and African American communities of the South Bronx with Columbia University. The series includes administrative files, case vignettes, coding cards and forms, correspondence, data and tabulations, field notes, grant applications, presentations, reports, and sound recordings.
- [Series 3: Inner-City Support System Project, circa 1968-1997](#) contains material documenting Garrison's research into the community health practices of low-income and minority communities of the greater New York City area (predominantly Newark, New Jersey), as well as her implementation of culturally sensitive clinical practice and health care training with the College/University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (C/UMDNJ). This series includes case files and clinical interviews; clinical evaluation instruments, including interview and observation schedules; data cards; tables and tabulations; sound and video recordings of clinical interviews with patients and healers; correspondence; conference notes; drafts and publications; grant applications; reports; photographic slide presentations; sound and video recordings of workshops, presentations, and staff meetings; workshop scripts and handouts; training manuals; and notes.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played. Much of the material in this collection is restricted because it contains personally identifiable information (PII).

[Edward C. Green papers, circa 1970-2016](#)

Created by Edward C. Green. 8.12 linear feet (20 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Edward C. Green papers are described more fully on page 16 of this guide.

[Subseries 1.1: Sound Recordings, circa 1970-1984](#) contains field recordings made by Green during his dissertation research in Suriname among the Matawai Maroons. Recordings contain ceremonies, interviews, language lessons, radio broadcasts, and songs conducted in English, Sranan, and Matawai. Matawai is an endangered creole dialect of the Saramaccan language, derived from Portuguese, English, and Afro-Caribbean sources.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.

Robert Moody Laughlin papers, 1899-2016 (bulk 1954-2016)

Created by Robert Moody Laughlin. 65.09 linear feet, 39 VHS videocassettes, 1 Betamax videocassette, 20 CD-Rs, 6 DVDs, 50 floppy discs, and 147 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Robert Moody Laughlin was an American ethnologist specializing in the study of Mayan language, history, customs, and folklore. He spent the majority of his career working for the Smithsonian Institution, first with the Bureau of American Ethnology, then with the Department of Anthropology. He was a curator emeritus with the department from his retirement in 2006 until his death in 2020. This collection documents his research and professional activities and primarily deals with language and folktales he recorded and studied, as well as the culture and history of the Tzotzil and other Mayan groups in the Chiapas region. His involvement in language education and training, advocacy for the Tzotzil and language and cultural revitalization, and administrative matters at the Smithsonian are also represented. The collection consists of materials created for books and other publications, field notes, research materials, correspondence, administrative files, sound recordings, video recordings, photographs, and electronic records. [Series 12: Sound Recordings, circa 1960-2004](#) includes recordings of music made on Martinique.

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.

Harold K. Schneider papers, 1919-1960 (bulk 1949-1960)

Created by Harold K. Schneider. 10.3 linear feet and 21 sound tape reels. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The papers of Harold K. Schneider are primarily comprised of documents relating to his fieldwork in East Africa. One part concerns the Pokot (Suk), a pastoral people of Kenya, among whom Schneider conducted fieldwork in 1951-1952 and about whom he wrote his dissertation. Another part concerns the Turu, a pastoral people of Tanzania, whom Schneider visited in 1959-1960. The collection includes original fieldnotes, complete copies of expanded typescript versions of the notes, collations of data by subject categories, lexicons and other linguistic material, indexes, maps and a few photographs. Also among the materials are translations of German documents, copies of archival items, and notes from archival research, especially in records of colonial district offices. A small quantity of material concerning Africa in general reflects Schneider's broad interests in Africa and African pastoral economies. There are also a number of sound recordings, and an alphabetical file based on personal names that includes correspondence, obituaries and publications. Materials related to the African Diaspora can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 6: Sound Recordings / Afro-American Music: East Africa, West Africa, and Congo, New World, undated](#)
- [Series 6: Sound Recordings / Songs of East Africa, West Africa, and Old Jazz, Brazil, undated](#)
- [Series 6: Sound Recordings / Tribal, Folk and Cafe Music of West Africa, undated](#)

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.

INDEX TO LOCATIONS

This index is not comprehensive, but includes all locations discovered by the archivist within the collections while the guide was being assembled. The index is intended to facilitate access to the collections, and every effort has been made to ensure it is accurate, but there may be some errors. If you find any errors or know of any locations which should be included in this index but are not, please notify the NAA. The repository can be reached at (301) 238-1310 or naa@si.edu.

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Haiti	<p>Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972</p> <p>Vivian E. Garrison papers, circa 1930-2009 (bulk 1960-1993)</p> <p>HSFA 1977.01: Melville Herskovits films, 1928-1934</p> <p>HSFA 1987.09: Laura Boulton films, 1934-1985</p> <p>HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929</p> <p>HSFA 1990.01: National Geographic Explorer videos, 1985-1988</p> <p>HSFA 1992.09: Karen Kramer film collection, circa 1970-1997</p> <p>HSFA 1992.12: George Eaton Simpson film of Plaisance, Haiti, 1937</p> <p>HSFA 1993.01: Father Bernard Hubbard collection, 1928-1960</p> <p>HSFA 1993.08: Yvonne Payne Daniel videos of Afro-Caribbean dance traditions: Cuba, Haiti, and Brazil, 1986-1992</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 2017.05: Percy B. Eckhart films, 1925-1954</p> <p>Photo Lot 76-35: Hamilton Wright Jr. photographs, circa 1923-1925, 1950-1970</p> <p>Photo Lot 93-14: George Eaton Simpson photographs, 1936-1987</p> <p>Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s</p> <p>Priscilla Reining papers, 1916-2007 (bulk 1934-2007)</p> <p>Blair Rudes papers, 1974-2008</p> <p>William A. Smalley papers, 1943-1998</p> <p>William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007</p>
Jamaica	<p>Edward C. Green papers, circa 1970-2016</p> <p>HSFA 1986.02: Elliot Leib films, 1978-1985</p> <p>HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929</p> <p>HSFA 1989.22: Films Inc. educational films collection, 1922-1982</p> <p>HSFA 1991.08: Penn State educational film collection, 1950-1979</p> <p>HSFA 1991.12: <i>Capital of Earth: the Maroons of Moore Town</i> (outtakes), 1979</p> <p>HSFA 1992.01: Joseph G. Moore films of Jamaica, 1957-1958</p> <p>HSFA 1993.01: Father Bernard Hubbard collection, 1928-1960</p> <p>HSFA 1993.07: Reuben Miller, Jr. films of world travel, circa 1925-1927</p> <p>HSFA 1994.09: Julius and Dorette Fleischmann films, 1930-1934</p> <p>HSFA 1994.21: REMC 2 educational film collection, 1945-1982</p> <p>HSFA 1995.09: John P. Homiak videos of Jamaica, circa 1979-1995</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977</p> <p>HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated</p> <p>HSFA 2017.05: Percy B. Eckhart films, 1925-1954</p>

Jamaica (<i>continued</i>)	<p>Manuscript 2008-22: Frederic G. Cassidy papers and sound recordings concerning Jamaican language, 1951 -1991 (bulk 1951-1952)</p> <p>Peace Corps Volunteers papers, 1920-1984</p> <p>Photo Lot 8: Division of Physical Anthropology Photograph Collection, 1850s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 87-20: Photographs of Mexico and Latin America, circa 1895-1907</p> <p>Photo Lot 87-33: Photographs of Jamaican musicians, circa 1860-1900</p> <p>Photo Lot 93-14: George Eaton Simpson photographs, 1936-1987</p> <p>Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s</p> <p>Carole D. Yawney papers, 1950-2005</p>
The Leeward Islands	HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965
The Lesser Antilles	HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965
Martinique	<p>Robert Moody Laughlin papers, 1899-2016 (bulk 1954-2016)</p> <p>HSFA 1993.25: Theodore Richards travel films, circa 1924-1928</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977</p> <p>HSFA 2002.016: Hal and Halla Linker film and video collection, circa 1955-1985</p> <p>HSFA 2017.05: Percy B. Eckhart films, 1925-1954</p> <p>Photo Lot 8: Division of Physical Anthropology Photograph Collection, 1850s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 24: Source Print Collection: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931</p> <p>Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s</p>
Mauritius	HSFA 1993.25: Theodore Richards travel films, circa 1924-1928
Mexico	<p>Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972</p> <p>William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007</p>
Montserrat	<p>Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931</p> <p>Riva Berleant-Schiller papers, undated</p>
Nassau	<p>HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 2019.02: Walter Goetz films, 1949-1986</p>
Nevis	<p>Riva Berleant-Schiller papers, undated</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated</p>
Panama	HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929
Puerto Rico	<p>HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977</p> <p>HSFA 2017.05: Percy B. Eckhart films, 1925-1954</p>

Puerto Rico (<i>continued</i>)	Photo Lot 8: Division of Physical Anthropology Photograph Collection, 1850s-1960s Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s
Saba	HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965 HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977 HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated
St. Croix	Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972 HSFA 2002.016: Hal and Halla Linker film and video collection, circa 1955-1985 HSFA 2019.02: Walter Goetz films, 1949-1986 Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931
St. Eustatius	HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated
St. Kitts	HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965 HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977 HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931
St. Lucia	HSFA 1989.22: Films Inc. educational films collection, 1922-1982 HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965 HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977 HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated HSFA 2019.02: Walter Goetz films, 1949-1986 Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931
St. Maarten	HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated HSFA 2019.02: Walter Goetz films, 1949-1986
St. Thomas	HSFA 2002.016: Hal and Halla Linker film and video collection, circa 1955-1985 HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated HSFA 2019.02: Walter Goetz films, 1949-1986
St. Vincent	HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965 HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977 Photo Lot 24: Source Print Collection: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931 Virginia Young papers, circa 1951-2000
Suriname	Edward C. Green papers, circa 1970-2016 HSFA 1977.01: Melville Herskovits films, 1928-1934 HSFA 1993.01: Father Bernard Hubbard collection, 1928-1960 HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977

Suriname (<i>continued</i>)	<p>HSFA 2002.016: Hal and Halla Linker film and video collection, circa 1955-1985</p> <p>HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated</p> <p>Photo Lot 80-52: Prince Roland Bonaparte photograph collection of Omaha, Kalmouk, Hindu, Khoikhoi, Somali and Surinamese peoples, circa 1883-1884</p> <p>Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s</p>
Tobago	<p>HSFA 1995.01</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977</p> <p>HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated</p>
Trinidad	<p>Timothy Asch papers, 1947-1995</p> <p>HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929</p> <p>HSFA 1990.01: National Geographic Explorer videos, 1985-1988</p> <p>HSFA 1993.07: Reuben Miller, Jr. films of world travel, circa 1925-1927</p> <p>HSFA 1995.01</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 1998.21: Floyd Henry Wells films, 1958-1977</p> <p>HSFA 2002.016: Hal and Halla Linker film and video collection, circa 1955-1985</p> <p>HSFA 2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection, 1954-2015, undated</p> <p>HSFA 2017.05: Percy B. Eckhart films, 1925-1954</p> <p>Photo Lot 8: Division of Physical Anthropology Photograph Collection, 1850s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 75-18: William E. Hughes photographs, scrapbook, and motion picture film, circa 1891-1931</p> <p>Photo Lot 93-14: George Eaton Simpson photographs, 1936-1987</p> <p>Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s</p> <p>John Lawrence Angel papers, 1930s-1980s</p> <p>Conrad M. Arensberg papers, 1931-1997</p>
The United States	<p>HSFA 1977.01: Melville Herskovits films, 1928-1934</p> <p>HSFA 1992.09: Karen Kramer film collection, circa 1970-1997</p> <p>Ruth Landes papers, 1928-1992</p> <p>HSFA 1993.24: University of California Extension Media Center (EMC) film collection, circa 1950-1980</p> <p>HSFA 1993.28: <i>The Ebony Affair</i>, 1972</p> <p>HSFA 1995.11: R. Bryson Jones travel films, circa 1930-1941</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>HSFA 2004.22: Walter Link travel films, circa 1930-1969</p> <p>HSFA 2007.10: Jorge Prelorán films, 1954-circa 2008</p> <p>Manuscript 1647: Miscellaneous materials by Hewitt and others, undated</p>

The United States (continued)	<p>Manuscript 7532: "Negro Folktales from the Gulf States", 1927-1929</p> <p>Photo Lot 24: Source Print Collection: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 88-25: Department of Anthropology photographs of busts in the Biological Anthropology collection, undated</p> <p>Carl S. Cesvette papers, 1986-1993</p> <p>Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972</p> <p>Richard Lynch Garner papers, 1891-1941</p> <p>Vivian E. Garrison papers, circa 1930-2009 (bulk 1960-1993)</p> <p>Marvin Harris papers, 1945-2001</p> <p>Alan Harwood papers, circa 1940s-2001 (bulk 1953-2001)</p> <p>Aleš Hrdlička papers, 1875-1966 (bulk 1903-1943)</p> <p>Ted Allan Rathbun papers, 1961-2012</p> <p>Priscilla Reining papers, 1916-2007 (bulk 1934-2007)</p> <p>Harold K. Schneider papers, 1919-1960 (bulk 1949-1960)</p> <p>Thomas Dale Stewart papers, 1875-1991 (bulk 1931-1991)</p> <p>William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007</p> <p>Virginia Young papers, circa 1951-2000</p>
Venezuela	HSFA 1989.16: Edward Higbee films, 1919-1929
The Virgin Islands	<p>Ethel Cutler Freeman papers, 1934-1972</p> <p>HSFA 1992.09: Karen Kramer film collection, circa 1970-1997</p> <p>HSFA 1997.12: J. S. Robinson travel films, circa 1930-1965</p> <p>Photo Lot 8: Division of Physical Anthropology Photograph Collection, 1850s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 76-35: Hamilton Wright Jr. photographs, circa 1923-1925, 1950-1970</p> <p>Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s</p> <p>Photo Lot 142: Photographs of Brazil, Cuba, and Costa Rica, 1919-1926</p>
The Windward Islands	Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology Photograph Collection, circa 1860s-1960s