

# APSÁALOOKE (CROW)

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## Documentation on the Apsáalooke (Crow) 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 Apsáalooke (Crow). 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 Apsáalooke (Crow) 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](mailto: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 the American Indian ([NMAI](#)) also have extensive object collections which can be searched in [CSC](#). NMAI'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.

## APSÁALOOKE (CROW) ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

The NAA recommends that researchers consult with native communities prior to conducting research on those communities in our collections.

The Apsáalooke (Crow) linguistic and ethnographic materials held at the NAA date from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1940s. These materials include vocabularies, field notes, reports, ledger drawings and other artwork, sound recordings, and film and media. Much of this material was collected by John Peabody Harrington, an ethnologist and linguist employed by the Smithsonian Institution’s Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, 1915-1955. James Owen Dorsey, who also contributed much of the material, was a missionary and BAE ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages from 1848 to 1895. Another major contributor of materials represented in this guide is Rudolph Friedrich Kurz, a Swiss painter who was inspired by the works of George Catlin. Kurz traveled to the United States in 1846 to visit the American Indians living on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. He documented this expedition through text and sketches in his journals. Some material represented in the following guide has been published and where possible this guide provides links to those publications.

Some historic alternative names for the Crow community are Apsáalooke, Apsaroka, Apsaloka, and Upsaroka. The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be

in Crow (Herantsa), English, and/or in other languages such as Oglala Dakota, Shoshoni (Snake), Lakota (Sioux), Iowa, and other languages from the Siouan linguistic family.

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 all of the materials included, collected all of 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.

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**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](mailto:naa@si.edu).**

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## TEXTUAL MATERIALS

### [Manuscript 389: Native American Geographic Terms, chiefly River Names, undated](#)

Created by Lewis Henry Morgan. 13 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains Native American geographic terms with marginal notes in the handwriting of James Owen Dorsey (in pencil and red crayon) and James Mooney (in pencil); the title and title page are in handwriting of Albert Samuel Gatschet. It includes Apsáalooke (Crow) terminology.

### [Manuscript 914: Snake, Crow and Sioux \(Shoshoni, Crow and Lakota\) dictionary, 1868 January 1](#)

Created by Lieutenant George Pfouts Belden (Belden). 146 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a profile map of a road from Fort Smith to Fort Phil Kearney with Crow names (2 pages) and a letter from Belden to Joseph Henry, Autograph letter signed 25 October 1868 (1 page) transmitting dictionary.

### [Manuscript 1061: Crow-English vocabulary, undated](#)

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 10 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a Crow-English vocabulary and a letter of transmittal from A. G. Brackett, Colonel 3<sup>rd</sup> U.S. Cavalry, Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to Spencer F. Baird, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., dated 8 December 1879. The letter states that this vocabulary was “prepared for me [Brackett] by an Interpreter.” Manuscript document is 1 page.

**Manuscript 1352: Comparative Crow and Hidatsa vocabulary, undated**

Created by F. V. [Ferdinand Vandever] Hayden. 6 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains approximately 165 words in each language recorded on a printed “Comparative Vocabulary” form.

**Manuscript 1355: Mountain Crow vocabulary in Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule, 1869 May 28**

Created by Francis Geisdorf. 18 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains approximately 190 words recorded in a copy of Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule<sup>1</sup> 170.

**Manuscript 1356: English-Crow vocabulary, 1889 February 4**

Created by John Mason Brown. 3 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

Brown notes that this manuscript was “made in 1861, chiefly at the Mouth of the Yellowstone.” It consists of approximately 75 words.

**Manuscript 1514: Names of colors in the languages of the Oglala Dakota, Crow and Snake (Shoshoni), undated**

Created by J.C. Merrill. 2 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains vocabulary in printed form from the Museum für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig, June 1878. The orthography<sup>2</sup> is very poor. It includes terms in the Oglala Dakota, Crow, and Shoshoni languages for ten colors, with few marginal comments.

**Manuscript 1585: Research notes compiled by A.S. Gatschet, undated**

Created by Albert Samuel Gatschet. Approximately 100 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains words and lists of days, months, and years (and other time divisions) for many different culture groups including but not limited to Maya, Aztec,

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<sup>1</sup> These “schedules” would today be referred to as standardized forms. They were essentially lists of English words, organized thematically, with spaces to enter the translation of the words into native languages.

<sup>2</sup> Orthography is the conventional spelling system of a language.

Dakota, Cheyenne, Shawnee, Arikara, Sauk, Ottawa, Apsáalooke (Crow), and Menominee. It includes eight pages of color adjectives, thirty-seven pages on Totemic clans of all tribes, twenty-five pages of personal names (Chiefs, etc.), and personal names of “Knisteneaux or Crees, Shawnee, Crow, Dakota, Arikaras, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Piegan, Menomoni, Peoria, Ottawa, Sauk.”

**Manuscript 1782: Crow-English vocabulary with miscellaneous notes, 1899 July 14**

Created by Francis Laslow. 97 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript has two folders. The first contains a fourteen-page correspondence regarding the sale of the dictionary 12 May 1899 – 23 March 1903. The second is the vocabulary, which includes some words (designated in red) copied from another manuscript by a Mr. Blankinsheep, a professor at a California University in 1982, who apparently did fieldwork among the Crow.

**Manuscript 2000-18: Edward S. Curtis investigation of the Battle of Little Bighorn, 1905-1908**

Created by Edward S. Curtis, Francis E. Leupp (correspondent), and Charles Albert Woodruff. 2.5 inches (1 document box). [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains materials relating to Edward S. Curtis' 1907-1908 investigation into the Battle of the Greasy Grass, also commonly referred to as the Battle of Little Bighorn. The collection contains Curtis' notes, transcriptions of eyewitness accounts of two Apsáalooke (Crow) scouts: Curley (as told to Chas. F. Roe, published in Army & Navy Journal, 10 March 1882) and White Man Runs Him, as well as an eyewitness account from Cheyenne Chief Two Moons. Additionally, the collection contains letters from General Charles A. Woodruff, who was assigned by the U.S. Army to corroborate Curtis' findings in 1908. Also included is a 1905 letter from Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Curtis.

**Manuscript 2061: Crow-German vocabulary, circa 1871**

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 161 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of a Crow-German vocabulary which J. N. B. Hewitt attributed to Lieutenant George P. Beldon (Belden), but this seems unfounded (see [Manuscript 2066](#)). The date 1871 appears on page 155, but data appears to be collected over a long period of time. Pages 157-164 (located in the back of the book) are upside down.

**Manuscript 2066: English-Crow vocabulary, 1868 January 10**

Created by Lieutenant George Pfouts Beldon (Belden). 56 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains English-Crow vocabulary followed by lists of personal names, astronomical terms, physiological terms, geographical terms, numerals, colors, sketch map of parts of Montana and Dakota territories, lists of game animals killed, "Indian curiosities" created, Fort Phil Kearney flag signals used to warn against attack, letters written and reviewed by the author, battles and skirmishes 1866-1868, and members of the 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cavalry 1861-1867.

**Manuscript 2269: Report on an archaeological investigation on the Crow Reservation, Montana, 1941, undated**

Created by the American Museum of Natural History and Nels Christian Nelson. 26 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains work carried out under a permit issued by the Department of the Interior on 24 March 1941, amended 23 June 1941. Includes eight photos, three sketch images, and a table detailing the distribution of artifacts at the site. The report states that the artifacts collected from the site are held in the Department of Anthropology Ethnological collection.

**Manuscript 2522-a: "Tagebuch" or journal of Rudolph Friedrich Kurz, 1846-1852**

Created by Rudolph Friedrich Kurz and Myrtis Jarrell (translator). 455 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

The primary language of this transcript is German. From this transcript an English translation was prepared by Myrtis Jarrell and was published with minor editorial changes by John Napoleon Brinton (J. N. B.) Hewitt as [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 115, 1937](#). It includes pages 88-106, "Indianischer Sprachproben," including vocabularies of Iowa, Mandan, Herantsa (Crow), and Assiniboine.

**Manuscript 2932: Notes on sign language and miscellaneous ethnographic notes on Plains Indians, 1934**

Created by General Hugh Lenox Scott. 4 boxes total. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Much of this material is relevant to the Dakotas. The collection contains miscellaneous notes on Dakota history, bands, and sign for "Dakota" (approximately 100 pages, Box 2); an account of the Battle of Little Big Horn by He Dog, Red Feather, and Whirling (7 pages, Box 3); "The Custer Battle with the Sioux" (10 pages, Box 3); and notes on sign language in general, its history and distribution (Box 4).

**Manuscript 3102: Crow verbs, circa 1890s**

Created by Francis Laslow. 21 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains notes on Apsáalooke (Crow) verbs from Laslow, 14 July 1899. A letter of transmittal from Laslow, 14 July 1899, is filed with [Manuscript 1782](#).

### **Manuscript 4247-a: Series of five newspaper stories, undated**

Created by Thomas R. Henry. 16 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains newspaper stories “on the rehabilitation of the Crow Indians under the leadership of Robert Yellowtail, who is attempting to build a new Indian empire in Southwestern Montana.” The articles are extremely fragile and should be handled with extra care or supplemented with digital resources. The publications include *The Sunday Star*, Washington, D.C., 9 August 1936 and *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., 10-13 August 1936. Further information as well as digital copies of issues of the paper can be found online via [DC Public Library](#) and the [Library of Congress](#).

### **Manuscript 4800: James O. Dorsey papers, circa 1870-1956 (bulk 1870-1895)**

Created by James Owen Dorsey. 30 linear feet. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

Digital copies are available for some items.

Reverend James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages. The papers of James Owen Dorsey comprise mostly ethnographic and linguistic materials on various tribes of the Siouan language family as well as tribes from Siletz Reservation in Oregon. These materials include texts and letters with interlineal translations, grammar notes, dictionaries, drawings, and his manuscripts. In addition, the collection contains Dorsey’s correspondence, newspaper clippings, his obituaries, and reprints.

- [Notes on Siouan social organization, undated](#) includes lists of Winnebago, Mandan, Hidatsa, Apsáalooke (Crow), and Tutelo gentes; note on Omaha social relations. 3 pages.
- [Comparative Dakota \(and Assiniboin\), Ponca \(and Omaha\), Osage, Quapaw, Kansa, Winnebago, Iowa, Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow vocabulary, 1877](#) contains comparative vocabulary notes for a number of culture groups including Apsáalooke (Crow). It also includes a 2<sup>nd</sup> folder containing large slips. “Prepared...under the direction of Major J. W. Powell from the vocabularies of Riggs, Hamilton, Kipp, Hayden, Matthews, etc...326 English words.” Two folders, one located in Box 4, the other in oversize.
- [Mandan vocabulary from Maximillian of Wied, James Kipp, F. V. Hayden and W. J. Hoffman, undated](#) includes some Hidatsa and Apsáalooke (Crow) entries as well as some other Siouan comparisons. There are two versions, each containing material not in the other. Located in Box 51A, item 332.

### **John Peabody Harrington papers, 1907-1959 (some earlier)**

Created by John Peabody Harrington. 683 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

John P. Harrington was a Bureau of American Ethnology ethnologist involved in the study of over one hundred Native American tribes. His specialty was linguistics. Most of the material in this collection concerns California, southwestern, and northwestern tribes and includes ethnological, archaeological, and historical notes; writings;

correspondence; photographs; sound recordings; biological specimens; and other types of documents. Also of concern are general linguistics, sign language, writing systems, writing machines, and sound recording machines. In addition, there are many manuscripts of writings that Harrington sketched, partially completed, or even completed but never published. Certain themes frequently appear in his work, including annotated vocabularies concerning flora and fauna and their use, topography, history and biography, kinship, cosmology (including tribal astronomy), religion and philosophy, names and observations concerning neighboring tribes, sex and age division, material culture, legends, and songs. Materials related to the Apsáalooke (Crow) can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 5: Papers relating to the Native American History, Language and Culture of the Plains, 1916-1951, undated](#) represents the results of Harrington's study of the native languages and cultures of the Plains, a region where he worked briefly during 1918-1921 as well as intermittently in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. These documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include small amounts of ethnographic and historical information.
- [Subseries 5.2 Hidatsa/Mandan/Crow, 1950-1951](#) contains Harrington's Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow research. The materials primarily consist of comparative vocabularies, comparative grammar, ethnographic notes, texts, and grammar. Small selections of Oto, Quapaw, Shawnee, Arikara, and Sioux terms are interspersed among the vocabulary and grammar notes. [Microfilm Reels 14 and 15 \(Boxes 927-930\)](#) includes notes on comparative vocabulary and comparative grammar.

### [Sister Marie Inez Hilger papers, 1931-1971](#)

Created by Sister Marie Inez Hilger. 18.5 linear feet total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#); container list available at the National Anthropological Archives or by email.

Most of this collection concerns Sister Inez's study of child life of the Ojibwe (Chippewa), Arapaho, Araucanian, and Ainu communities; along with miscellaneous papers about other tribes of the American Plains, American Southwest, American Southeast, and Latin America. Most of Sister Inez's correspondence has been retained by the [College of St. Benedict](#). Materials related to the Apsáalooke (Crow) can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 6: Miscellaneous Field and Reading Notes, 1936-1943](#) includes notes made from the study of museum specimens and published material. There are also black-and-white photographs taken by Sister Inez or her companions, including both negatives and prints. Many of the notes relate to child rearing, but miscellaneous other data is recorded. Box 7 includes notes on the Apsáalooke (Crow).
- [Series 8: Notes on Crow Culture, circa 1970](#) consists of proofs and the final version of an article published in *Baesler-Archiv: Beitrage zum Volkerkunde*, xviii, 1970. There seems to be no significant difference between the two versions. Box 12 includes material related to the Apsáalooke (Crow).

- Series 17: Writings, 1931-1964 includes drafts, final versions, and some printed material. Arranged alphabetically by title. There are a few original illustrations. Box 32 includes an essay titled “The Crow Indians” that was probably written by Juli Forester.

### **Philleo Nash papers, 1931-1986**

Created by Philleo Nash. 12 linear feet, 24 boxes total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Philleo Nash papers attest to Nash’s interest in anthropology, not only research and teaching but also in its application to public service. His papers can be separated into four main areas: undergraduate and graduate education, research, teaching, and public service. The bulk of his research was conducted in the Pacific Northwest where he studied the Klamath-Modoc culture on the reservation, focusing on revivalism and socio-political organization (1935-1937). Other research included archaeology at two sites, a study of the Toronto Jewish community, and a continuing interest in minority issues. [Series 3: Teaching, 1937-1942, 1971-1977](#) includes lectures and lecture notes for introductory courses in anthropology and a lecture at the Royal Canadian Institute and notes about numerous North American Indigenous communities. [American Tribes / Crow](#) includes lecture notes about the Apsáalooke (Crow) culture.

## **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. “Crow” + “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. “Apsáalooke” or “Crow”) 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.

### **Manuscript 39-d-1: Book of drawings by unidentified Lakota artists, circa 1876**

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. Contains 1 disbound volume of 84 drawings (55 leaves) and 1 letter. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital copies are available.

This collection contains drawings of scenes of warfare, horse raids, courting, and ceremonies on pages of a ledger book (now disbound, covers not retained). Several pages bear what is assumed to be storekeeper's accounts of agricultural implements issued, in the names of several "Indians." Dates on these sheets range 1873 July 1876. On one sheet the words "Pine Ridge, D.T." is written in pencil, now faded, followed by other writing in the Dakota language (see sheet containing the identifying number 11001600B). One phrase on this sheet "miye heraka kin" seems to identify one artist as The Male Elk. Page 47 bears the words "waluta tokala ala eciyapiye" ("red root fox they call him"). The drawings appear to be by multiple artists, probably Teton Lakota. These drawings include depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people, although none of the drawings are specifically labeled as such. An accompanying letter by James Mooney (1906) gives his opinion of the drawings which were sent to him for comment. He believed them to be Western Sioux of "about 30 years ago." Names given in storekeeper's ledger (Pine Ridge, D. T.) are Black Hawk, The Bear Eagle, Bone Necklace Sone, Charger, Dog Eagle, Fats Son, The Frozen Foot, Good Thunder, Half, The Handle Hawk, The Iron Horse, La Barge, Tom, Laravi, Alex, Martin, Lewis, Meshel, One That Hurts Himself, The Painted Arm, The Pole, The Rattler, The Speech Maker, Spotted Horse, Standing Bear, Straight Head, Two Tails, Whirlwind, White Stone.

#### **Manuscript 1303: Ledger book of drawings, probably Lakota and Cheyenne, 1866**

Created by Roman Nose, Lakota Chief; Samuel E. Strong, annotator; and Charles C. White, annotator. 1 volume of 83 drawings and 3 pages of notes. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a ledger book of drawings (now disbound) with scenes of warfare, horse raiding, and a few scenes of courting. The book contains drawings by multiple artists - probably both Lakota and Cheyenne, based on the events and war medicine depicted, especially shield designs. Inscriptions in the volume give the history of acquisition and identify activities in each scene. The identifications are often in error regarding the nature of the scene and the identity of the enemies depicted. Inscription on the final drawing (NAA INV 11013402) indicates that all explanations were provided by Charles C. White, also known as Fast Horse, a former Sioux interpreter at Pine Ridge Agency. There are [thirty-seven depictions of Apsáalooke \(Crow\) people](#) in these drawings.

#### **Manuscript 1929-a: Drawings of war deeds of Sitting Bull and Jumping Bull, circa 1870**

Created by Four Horns, Jumping Bull (artist), Sitting Bull (artist), and James C. Kimball (collector). 55 drawings. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains fifty-five drawings (on fifty-four leaves) of war deeds drawn on the blank backs of loose-leaf printed roster sheets of the Thirty-First US Infantry, forms dated 1868. Note that this is a copy of Sitting Bull's pictographic autobiography ([Manuscript 1929-b](#)) created by Four Horns. Scenes are identified in an accompanying handwritten index provided by James Kimball based on information provided by

unknown Indian sources. He identifies all pictures as illustrating exploits of Sitting Bull. An accompanying 1881 letter from John P. Williamson, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, amends that and identifies a series of fifteen drawings as instead representing war deeds of Jumping Bull, based on an interview with Sitting Bull. All Sitting Bull pictures, except No. 55, contain his name glyph and many include his identifying shield. The Jumping Bull pictures have no name glyphs and are identified based on information provided by Sitting Bull to Williamson. Also included is an autograph letter signed from John P. Williamson, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 12 Dec 1881, two pages; a seven-page "Index" describing each drawing; a typed carbon copy, five pages; and miscellaneous typed notes by Stirling, three pages. The original binding for the images is also filed with the manuscript. There are [sixteen depictions of Crow \(Apsáalooke\) people](#) in these drawings. Reference the typed index filed with the manuscript for specific drawing numbers.

**[Manuscript 1929-b: Sitting Bull pictographic autobiography and related material, 1882-1923](#)**

Created by Sitting Bull. 22 drawings. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains pictures of Sitting Bull's war deeds, drawn by himself, with accompanying explanations. Each sheet is autographed in cursive hand by Sitting Bull. The scenes are not in chronological order. The pictures were originally drawn on the front leaves of a bound volume of ruled paper and were removed by the archives for lamination. The remaining volume has eight leaves with mounted newspaper clippings about Sitting Bull and many additional blank leaves of paper. Inside the front cover is inscribed : "For Gen'l J.C. Smith, No 250 West Van Buren St, Chicago, Ill.," and "Fort Randall, DT, April 14, 1882." A nine-page handwritten explanation of each drawing, as dictated by Sitting Bull, was removed from the volume and can be found in the last folder in the box. The collection also includes an autograph letter signed from W. Tear, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 10 and 16 August 1882, two pages, and typed carbon copy transcription. Three 4" x 5" color transparencies of drawings 1, 10, and 11 filed with 1929-b. There are [nine depictions of Crow \(Apsáalooke\) people](#) in these drawings.

**[Manuscript 2372: Garrick Mallery Collection on Sign Language and Pictography, 1849-1902 \(bulk 1870-1895\)](#)**

Created by Garrick Mallery. 12 boxes. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains Garrick Mallery's research and writings as a BAE ethnologist and is largely comprised of correspondence and preparatory materials for publications on American Indian sign language and pictography. In addition, this collection includes notecards, drawings, illustrations, photographs, articles, and art objects. Art objects (mostly oversize) deal chiefly with Dakota winter counts and other artifacts. This material was partially utilized in the [1<sup>st</sup> \(1879-1880\)](#), [4<sup>th</sup> \(1882-1883\)](#), and [10<sup>th</sup> \(1888-1889\)](#) *Bureau of American Ethnology Annual Reports*, and in [Bureau of American Ethnology Miscellaneous Publication 1, 1880](#). [Drawings by Little Big Man, before 1885, 1885 April 13](#) consists of four drawings on four leaves of ruled paper created by Little

Big Man on the U.S. South Dakota Rosebud Indian Reservation. The drawings depict scenes of warfare with Crow enemies. Also included with these drawings is a two-page transmittal letter from Willard D. Johnson dated 13 April 1885.

**Manuscript 2531: James Mooney notebooks principally regarding Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapaho shield and tipi designs, bulk circa 1903-1904**

Collected by James Mooney. Created by Charles Murphy (Cheyenne) and Carl Sweezy, artists. 15 volumes. [Finding aid is available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of fifteen bound volumes containing autograph documents, photographs, and graphite, ink, colored pencil, crayon, and watercolor drawings. Included in these volumes are notes and drawings by Native artists relating to heraldry, as Mooney termed “tipi and shield designs.” Also included are some myths and linguistic data from these and other Plains tribes. The manuscript is a compilation of materials created over a period of years, assembled under the current number by a Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) archivist. Bound volumes (since disbound for lamination) were placed under this manuscript number; loose notes and drawings on the same topics were primarily assembled under [Manuscript 2538. \*Book of Arapaho and Cheyenne shield designs copied from other sources\* \(1904\)](#) includes two labeled depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people, drawings 11 and 12. The inside back cover of this volume is inscribed with: “Unidentified shield pictures, either Cheyenne or Arapaho, from Indian picture book owned by Mr. John H. Seger, Colony, Oklahoma, 1904.” Other sources cited on individual drawings are the “Wahton Arapaho” book of Philip Putt, the “Lone Wolf” book of Rudolph Petter, and the “Grinnell canvas.” The first sixteen drawings that are signed with a large “S” are the work of Arapaho artist Carl Sweezy (based upon comparison to his work on volume 13). Other drawings are the work of Cheyenne artist Charles Murphy (based upon comparison to his work on volume 10).

**Manuscript 2538: James Mooney notes and drawings on Cheyenne and Kiowa heraldry, 1902-1906**

Collected by James Mooney. Created by Hubble Big Horse (Cheyenne), Silver Horn (Kiowa), Charles Murphy (Cheyenne), Bianki, and Lame Dog, artists. Approximately 50 drawings. [Finding aid is available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains pencil and crayon drawings intermixed with manuscript notes by Mooney. Oversize drawings are identified as Cheyenne, Cheyenne or Arapaho, Kiowa, Dakota, and Comanche. A typed list of these, with annotations made by Father Peter J. Powell during a visit to the National Anthropological Archives, is included with the master list of drawings in the NAA. Many of the oversize drawings were preliminary sketches for the Cheyenne tipi curtain that was on exhibit in 2016 at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago Illinois.<sup>3</sup> It was previously catalogued as “Kiowa and others.” However, it was changed to Cheyenne after more complete identifications

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<sup>3</sup> Nancy Fagin, “The James Mooney Collection of Cheyenne Tipi Models at Field Museum of Natural History,” *Plains Anthropologist* 33, no. 120 (1988): 261-78, [https://www.jstor.org/stable/25668758?seq=17#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/25668758?seq=17#page_scan_tab_contents).

supplied by Karen D. Peterson and Father Peter J. Powell showed that the majority of the drawings were Cheyenne. This collection includes [eight drawings which depict Apsáalooke \(Crow\) warriors and/or shield designs](#).

**Manuscript 4416: Photographs of Crow Indians made by Joseph Dixon on the Wannamaker Expedition to the Plains, 1909-1913, undated**

Created by Joseph Kossuth Dixon (photographer). 30 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

The following list of original print descriptions and catalog numbers identify images within the collection identified as Crow:

- 156. Sharp Horn, age 90. Crow.
- 160. Sharp Horn, age 90. Crow. (Negative no. 56,817).
- 163. Gray Bull and family. Crow.
- 167. Bird-all-over-the-ground. Crow.
- 171. Crow woman. (Negative no. 56,816).
- 172. Gray Hair. Crow.
- 173. Old Coyote, age 50. Crow.
- 174. Alligator. Crow.
- 176. Coyote Running. Crow.
- 178. Alligator-stands-up. Crow.
- 179. Bad Baby. Crow.
- 181. Arrow Woman. Child. Crow.
- 182. Chief Medicine Crow. Crow tribe.
- 184. Chief Medicine Crow. Crow tribe. (Negative no. 56,818)
- 186. Shows-a-fish. Crow.
- 187. Shows-a-fish. Crow.
- 188. The Bread. Crow.
- 189. The Bread. Crow.
- 190. The Bread. Crow.
- 191. The Bread. Crow.
- 192. Bad Man. Crow.
- 200. Corner-of-the-mouth, age 57. Crow.
- 238. White-man-runs-him, 65. Custer scout. Crow.
- 242. White-man-runs-him, age 65. Custer scout. Crow.
- 244. White-man-runs-him, age 65. Custer scout. Crow.
- 282. Wolf-lies-down. Crow.
- 287. Wolf-lies-down. A chief and wise man of the Crow tribe. "The Ole Arrowhead Maker."
- 288. Takes-five. Crow woman.
- 308. Hairy-moccasin. Crow.
- 447. Chief Two Leggings. Crow. Painting by J. H. Sharp, c. 1900.

### **Manuscript 4605: James E. Taylor scrapbook of the American West, circa 1863-1900**

Created by James E. Taylor. 1 scrapbook with 118 pages: 4 tintypes, 3 chromolithographs, 3 lithographs, 3 chalk-manner lithographs, 1 photogravure print, 685 albumen prints, 80 relief prints (including woodcuts and wood engraving), and 30 intaglio prints (including etchings and engravings). [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of a scrapbook entitled “Our Wild Indians in Peace and War: Surveys, Expeditions, Mining, and Scenery of the Great West,” compiled by James E. Taylor, possibly as a source for his own illustrations. The album includes photographs (mostly albumen and a few tintypes), newspaper clippings, wood engravings, and lithographs – some of which are reproductions of Taylor’s own illustrations and paintings. Photographs depict Native American people, U.S. Army soldiers and scouts, historical sites, forts, and scenery. This collection includes [twenty-one images catalogued as Apsáalooke \(Crow\)](#) on pages 23, 24, 26, 32, 37, 38, 47, 48, and 88. Other depictions of Apsáalooke people may be present but unlabeled.

### **Manuscript 4653: Book of drawings by anonymous Cheyenne artists and related drawings and letters, circa 1880-1890, 1962**

The creators of these drawings are unknown. 77 drawings. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The drawings in this collection depict scenes of warfare, courting, camps, and geometric figures on pages of a ledger book (now disbound). Many drawings include identifying captions in an unknown hand. Some of the drawings have been identified as having been created by a different, most likely non-Native, artist. The following items were received with the ledger book and are now included in the manuscript: a drawing on sheet from a small, ruled tablet (now torn in two) and a broadside sheet (also now torn in two) with site plan and perspective drawing of the trading post of N.W. Evans and Co., Fort Reno, Indian Territory, March 1882 and letters regarding the purchase of the manuscript from Mr. Dorsey Griffith. This collection includes [nine depictions of Apsáalooke \(Crow\) people](#).

### **Manuscript 7312: Photographic reproductions of drawings by Medicine Crow, undated**

Created by Medicine Crow. 28 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

The drawings in this collection were made after Medicine Crow’s return home from his 1880 trip to Washington, D.C. Among the drawings are depictions of a zebra, camel, elephant, and other animals that he saw at a circus while in D.C. There are also depictions of birds, fish, a steamship, warships, and trains. Additionally, there is a drawing of the Capitol Building in DC. These drawings are photographic copies; the originals are housed at the [Montana State University-Billings](#).

*Restrictions: The drawings included in MS 7312 are copies and cannot be reproduced without permission from Montana State University- Billings, which holds the original drawings.*

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

Created by Little Skunk (Cheyenne artist), A. Wernher (correspondent), Frank Hamilton Cushing (correspondent), and Philander [Chase] Knox (correspondent). 1 volume of 89 drawings. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains bound notebook of ruled paper with eighty-nine drawings, primarily depicting scenes of warfare. The drawings are the work of several different artists and depict battles among several different tribes, as well as with white civilians and U.S. Army troops. The slip case is embossed with title "Outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians 1878. Sign Language Written by the Chief 'Little Skunk.'" Three letters regarding the history and identification of the book are also included. One insert, a note dated 10 Sept 1892 and signed by A. Wernher, states that "this book was presented to me in 1879 by Hermann Hauser of the Q. Mr. Dept. at Fort Reno, Ind. Terr. Hauser was affiliated by marriage to the Cheyenne tribe of Indians and assured me that the book represented in sign language (i.e. drawings) the outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians at Fort Reno Indian Territory and their raid through Kansas to the north in 1878, written by the Cheyenne Indian 'Little Skunk.'" Another insert is a letter dated 2 Feb 1897 written by Frank Hamilton Cushing returning the book to a Colonel Cushing and asking to see it again later. The third insert is a letter, dated 11 March 1902, was written by P. C. Knox to Colonel William C. Sanger with thanks for letting him see the book. The collection includes depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people, although there is no index to indicate which specific drawings those are.

### **Photo Lot 24: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s**

This is an artificial collection<sup>4</sup> comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

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. There are also prints of photographs from [Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology Negatives](#) 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. This collection includes [343 photographs catalogued as Apsáalooke \(Crow\)](#) most of which can be found in [Series 1: America North of Mexico / Plains](#).

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

**Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs of Native Americans, 1860s-1930s (bulk 1890s-1920s)**

Created by the Library of Congress, Copyright Office. Approximately 6,000 mounted prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). And an indexed list of the photographs in this collection is available at the NAA.

This collection consists of photographs relating to Native Americans which were submitted to the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress in and around the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the photographs are studio portraits as well as photographs made as part of expeditions and railroad surveys. Included are images of people, dwellings and other structures, agriculture, arts and crafts, burials, ceremonies and dances, games, food preparation, transportation, and scenic views. This collection includes [222 photographs by Edward S. Curtis](#) and [fifty-five by other photographers](#) identified as Crow.

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

**Photo Lot 64: Rodman Wanamaker photograph collection relating to Native Americans, 1908-1909**

Created by Rodman Wanamaker and Joseph Kossuth Dixon (photographer). 154 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection contains photographs commissioned by Rodman Wanamaker to document the “vanishing” way of life for Native Americans during 1908-1913. The photographs were made by Dixon and largely depict northern Plains Indians, including Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Apsáalooke (Crow), and Dakota communities. These large bromide prints form a set of presentation photographs and apparently such collections were placed by Rodman Wanamaker in several museums.

Related collections: Dixon’s negatives are housed at the Indiana University Mathers Museum of World Cultures. The NAA also has a copy photograph of Wanamaker’s Memorial to First Americans ground-breaking ([Photo Lot R82-55](#)). The National Museum of the American Indian has artifacts and some additional photographs from Wanamaker’s expeditions. Expedition footage is housed at the Human Studies Film Archives ([HSFA 1983.06](#)).

**Photo Lot 66D: Photographs of Native American burials, circa 1890**

Created by Father Peter Paulus Prando (photographer) and other photographers. 9 mounted silver gelatin prints and 2 mounted albumen prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contain photographs depicting graves (most above-ground) of Red Lake Chippewa, Ponca, and Apsáalooke (Crow) people; including Iron Bull, Crazy Wolf, and Ten Bears. Some photographs were made by Father Peter Paulus Prando, one taken by T.W. Ingersoll, and one possible taken by Reverend J.A. Gilfillan.

Related collections: Additional photographs by Prando can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#) and [Photo Lot 73](#). Additional photographs by Ingersoll are in [Photo Lot 59](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 176](#). Photographs by Gilfillan are in [Photo Lot 24](#) and [Photo Lot 176](#).

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

### **Photo Lot 73: Carlos Montezuma lantern slide collection relating to Native Americans, circa 1871-1913**

Created by Carlos Montezuma, Carlo Gentile (photographer), and other photographers. 171 lantern slides. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection includes hand-colored glass lantern slides collected by Dr. Carlos Montezuma and used for his lectures on Native American rights. Many of the photographs are portraits, some made at Fort McDowell and Fort Apache. Other images show schools, reservations, dwellings, Charles Dickens (a Yavapai store owner), Montezuma's Castle, Casa Grande, and scenic views. A special series includes photographs made during a 1913 hunting and sightseeing trip that he organized, probably including photographs made by Montezuma's guests: John T. McCutcheon and Charles B. Gibson. Some of the images were made by Charles (Carlos) Gentile, the photographer and benefactor of Montezuma in his early years. There are also several photos taken by Father Peter Paulus Prando and John N. Choate as well as one portrait each by Napoleon Sarony and Matthew Brady. Otherwise, the photographers are unidentified.

Related collections: Some correspondence from Montezuma can be found in the [Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology](#). Carlos Montezuma's papers are held at the [Newberry Library](#), the [Arizona State University Libraries](#), and the [University of Arizona Libraries](#).

### **Photo Lot 73-8: John N. Choate photographs of Carlisle School students, circa 1879-1902**

Created by John N. Choate and Charles Truscott (photographer). 30 mounted prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs depicting students in the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania, many with handwritten notation identifying pictured individuals. Included are individual and group portraits showing Apsáalooke (Crow), Gros Ventre, Iowa, Omaha, Pawnee, Ponca, and San Felipe students. There are also some images of Carlisle School buildings and one photo of a parade. These photographs were donated by Mrs. James Bradford Ritter and form part of this collection.

Related collections: The NAA also has the original John N. Choate negatives ([Photo Lot 81-12](#)) and additional Choate photographs from the Carlisle School can be found at the NAA in [Photo Lot 90-1](#) and Manuscripts [4357](#), [4574](#), and [4988](#).

**Photo Lot 77-15: Photographs of Winold Reiss portraits of Plains peoples, undated**

Created by Winold Reiss (artist). 75 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs of Winold Reiss drawings of Plains Indians, many of Blackfeet and Kainah people. Two images (5 and 6 in Folder 2) are labeled as depicting Apsáalooke (Crow) people. Many others are labeled with the name of the person portrayed rather than their tribal affiliation.

Related collections: Additional artwork by Winold Reiss can be found at the NAA in [Manuscript 7534](#), [Photo Lot 24](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), and the [Acee Blue Eagle papers](#).

**Photo Lot 78-41: W. Keith Kelley photographs of Hugh Lenox Scott and Plenty Coups, circa 1927**

Created by W. Keith Kelley (photographer). 2 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains photographs depicting General Hugh Lenox Scott and Plenty Coups (Apsáalooke Chief) during a ceremony at Fort Custer, possibly to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fort.

Related collections: Photographs made or collected by Scott can also be found in [Photo Lot 24](#). Additional photographs of Plenty Coups can be found in [Photo Lot 81-7](#), [Photo Lot 86-46](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 89-8](#).

**Photo Lot 79-4: De Lancey W. Gill portraits of Native Americans of the Northeast and Plains, 1901-1914**

Created by De Lancey W. Gill. 12 mounted prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains studio portraits of Native Americans, including Thas-hunke-hine-kota (Roan Horse), Wa-sho-she (Brave), Cka-gthe (White Plume, Wa-sho-she's wife), Shunga-neha-ga-he (Horse Chief Eagle), Me-kon-tunga (Big Goose), Apeyohantanka (Big Man), Yshidiapas or Aleck-shea-ahoos (Plenty Coups), Mary Baldwin, Imetacco (Little Dog), Kishkinniequote (Jim Deer), Ta-semke-to-keco (Strange Horse), and Hodjiagede (Fish Carrier). The prints were originally part of a framed display. It includes photos of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Original glass negatives for these prints are part of [Photo Lot 176](#). Additional photographs by Gill can be found in [Photo Lot 14](#), [Photo Lot 33](#), [Photo Lot 65](#), [Photo Lot 70](#), [Photo Lot 85](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), and [Photo Lot 90-1](#). The [Wisconsin Historical Society](#) also holds additional platinum prints by Gill.

**Photo Lot 80: Charles Milton Bell photographs of Native Americans, 1874-1890**

Created by C.M. [Charles Milton] Bell. Approximately 340 copy prints, 333 glass negatives, 69 copy negatives. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains portraits of Native Americans made by Charles Milton Bell in his Washington, DC studio. Depicted individuals include Plenty Coups, Apsáalooke (Crow). People associated with Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show are also depicted in this collection. Included are also copies of some images by other photographers including G.G. Rockwood and F.T. Cummins.

Related collections: Additional C. M. Bell photographs can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#), [Photo Lot 4420](#), [Photo Lot 60](#), [Photo Lot 81-44](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), and [Photo Lot 90-1](#).

*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 80-18: Photographs of Crow and Sioux people, undated**

Created by William Dinwiddle (photographer) and other photographers. 14 photographic prints and 1 halftone print. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains studio portraits of Apsáalooke and Sioux people, including Mierishash (Two Belly), Chief Gall (Pizi), Chief Iromagaja (Rain in the Face), and Mato-Wa-Nahtaka (Kicking Bear). Also included are some Oglala people as well as a photograph of a sculpture of an unnamed Native American man, woman, and child in a cradleboard, and a dog.

Related collections: Original negatives for many of these photographs are in [Photo Lot 176](#). Additional photos by Dinwiddle can be found in [Photo Lot 141A](#), [Photo Lot 89](#), and [Photo Lot 60](#). Additional photographs by Barry can be found in [Photo Lot 87-2P](#) and [Photo Lot 90-1](#). Additional photographs by Bell can be found in [Photo Lot 80](#), [Photo Lot 25](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 87-2P](#).

#### **Photo Lot 80-19: Photographs of Apache and Crow women, undated**

Created by L.A. [Laton Alton] Huffman (photographer). 2 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of portraits of two Apache women and an Apsáalooke woman wearing a blanket.

Related collections: Additional photographs by Huffman can be found in [Photo Lot 90-1](#).

#### **Photo Lot 80-37: Stephen Gambaro photographs of Native American artists and public figures, circa 1976-1984**

Created by Stephen Gambaro. 41 silver gelatin prints and 4 halftone prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains portraits of Native American artists, craftspeople, activists, and leaders from Stephen Gambaro's photography exhibits "The Indian, the Animal, and the Land" (1976), "Indian Artists" (1977), and "Shadows Caught: Images of Native Americans" (1984). Individuals pictured include Earl Biss, Apsáalooke.

Related collections: The exhibition catalog for “Indian Artists” in 1977 was donated with parts of his collection in 1980. Additional photographs by Stephen Gambaro can be found in [Photo Lot R80-33](#).

#### **Photo Lot 81-7: Division of Physical Anthropology photographs of Albert Attocknie and other Native Americans, circa 1920-1929**

Created by NMNH Division of Physical Anthropology collector De Lancey Gill (photographer) and Alice Cunningham Fletcher (collector). 12 copy prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection mostly contains portraits of Albert Attocknie (Lone Tipi) and William H. Egberts made by De Lancey W. Gill and collected by Alice Cunningham Fletcher. The collection also includes a photograph depicting Smithsonian employee Paul C. Natta measuring people, a portrait of Charlie Saplish (Doctor or Chief Whirlwind), and another photograph of French Marshal Ferdinand Foch with Plenty Coups in 1921.

Related collections: Additional photos collected by the Division of Physical Anthropology can be found in [Photo Lot 8](#). Additional photos of Attocknie and Egberts (also made by Gill), including the original negatives can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#) and [Photo Lot 176](#). Additional photos of Charlie Saplish can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#). Additional photos of Plenty Coups can be found in [Photo Lot 78-41](#), [Photo Lot 86-46](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 89-8](#).

#### **Photo Lot 81-44: Charles Milton Bell portrait of Crow delegation in Washington, DC, 1880**

Created by Charles Milton Bell. 1 framed print. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains studio portrait of an Apsáalooke (Crow) delegation and U.S. government officials in Washington, D.C., in 1880. Depicted individuals include Old Crow, Medicine Crow, Long Elk, Plenty Coos [Coups], Pretty Eagle, Two Belly, A. M. Quivey (Non-Native interpreter), Augustus R. Keller (Non-Native agent), and Thomas Stewart (Non-Native interpreter).

Related collections: Additional Bell photographs can be found in [Photo Lot 80](#), [Photo Lot 24](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), [Photo Lot 25](#), [Photo Lot 80-18](#), [Photo Lot 80-23](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 176](#).

#### **Photo Lot R81-71: Copies of David F. Barry photographs of Plains Indians, circa 1870-1890**

Created by D.F. [David Francis] Barry. 24 copy prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection is largely composed to photographs depicting Plains Indians, many of whom took part in the Battle of the Greasy Grass (Little Bighorn). Depicted individuals include Young Man Afraid of His Horse, Low Dog, Good Horse, Clear Eyes, Rain in the Face, Crow Flies High, Trail Hunter, Sitting Bull, Crow King, Red Cloud, White Faces, Running Antelope, Red Girl, Curly, John Grass, Gall, and Spotted Tail. Also depicted

are a group of Ghost Dancers, David F. Barry, General Custer, the horse Comanche, and Buffalo Bill. It includes photographs of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Additional photos by Barry, as well as originals of images in this collection, can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#), [Photo Lot 80-18](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 176](#).

*Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the repository for more information.*

### **[Photo Lot R82-55: Copy photograph of Memorial to First Americans groundbreaking, 1913](#)**

The creator of this photograph is unknown. 1 copy print and 1 copy negative. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of a photograph made from a framed print depicting Native Americans at the groundbreaking ceremonies for Rodman Wanamaker's proposed National Memorial to the First Americans on Staten Island, N.Y., on 22 February 1913. The original photograph may have been made by the Bain News Service. Included in the image are Wooden Leg (Cheyenne chief), Two Moons (Cheyenne chief), Rodman Wanamaker, Plenty Coups (Apsáalooke chief), Medicine Crow (Apsáalooke chief), White Man Runs Him (Apsáalooke), and Jack Red Cloud (Oglala Sioux chief).

Related collections: Photographs collected by Wanamaker can be found in [Photo Lot 64](#). Additional photographs of this event can be found in the Library of Congress in the George Grantham Bain Collection.

*Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the repository for more information.*

### **[Photo Lot 85-21: Robert M. Farring Jr. photographs of Native American delegations, 1967-1971](#)**

Created by Robert M. Farring, Jr. 169 Polaroid prints. 61 silver gelatin prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs depicting tribal delegates, probably made by Robert M. Farring during visits to the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Washington, D.C. Many of these photographs were originally mounted in notebooks with identification of pictured individuals and their tribal affiliations. It includes photos of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Additional photographs of Native American delegations can be found in [Photo Lot 4286](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), and [Photo Lot 176](#).

### **[Photo Lot R87-1: Copies of Christian Barthelmess photographs of American Indians and United States Army, circa 1876-1906](#)**

Created by Christian Barthelmess and W.J. Carpenter (photographer). 119 copy negatives. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs from an album compiled by Christian Barthelmess for a fellow soldier, O.S. Gordon. The bulk of the images relate to Native Americans and the U.S. Army and include studio portraits, images of dwellings and camps, cowboys, Zuni and Navajo people during daily activities, Cheyenne and Zuni dances, a Cheyenne travois, fishing and hunting parties, and Native American scouts for the U.S. Army. There are also scenic views of Colorado, Zuni Pueblo, Santa Fe, Battle of the Greasy Grass (Little Bighorn) battlefield, Camp Proctor, and Forts Merritt and Keogh. The collection also includes some images from Germany, including photos of a German singing club and the Bavarian town of Klingenberg. One photograph was made by W.J. Carpenter, a Colorado photographer. It includes photographs of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Additional photographs from Barthelmess can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#) and [Photo Lot 176](#). The [Dr. Kenneth J. LaBudde Department of Special Collections at the University of Missouri – Kansas City](#) and the [Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University](#) also have photographs by Barthelmess. The [Montana Historical Society Archives](#) has the [Barthelmess Family Papers \(1926-1971\)](#), which includes a series relating to Christian Barthelmess.

*Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the repository for more information.*

#### **[Photo Lot 87-2P: United States National Museum Department of Anthropology photograph collection relating to Native Americans, undated](#)**

Created by the United States National Museum, Department of Anthropology, D.F. [David Francis] Barry (photographer), and other photographers. 56 photographic prints, 8 halftone and color halftone prints, 3 painted photographs, 2 color lithographs, 2 engravings, 1 stereograph, and 10 copy prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The bulk of this collection consists of portraits of identified Native American people as well as some U.S. government officials and interpreters. It also includes cabinet cards, other mounted prints, newspaper articles, illustrations, and a photographic postcard. Depicted individuals include [Plenty Coups \(Apsáalooke\)](#).

#### **[Photo Lot 90-1: George V. Allen collection of photographs of Native Americans and the American frontier, circa 1860-1935](#)**

Collected by George V. Allen. Approximately 1,000 stereographs, 50 printed stereographs, 239 mounted and unmounted prints, 96 prints in an album, 21 postcards, 67 lantern slides, 26 glass negatives, 10 nitrate negatives, and 6 autochromes (photographs). [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

George V. Allen was an attorney in Lawrence, Kansas, and an early member of the National Stereoscope Association. From the 1890s-1930s, Allen compiled this extensive collection of photographs of the American West. It consists mostly of stereographs, but also includes cartes-de-visite and other styles of mounted prints, photogravures, lantern

slides, autochromes, and glass negatives. The collection contains [thirty-two images catalogued as Crow](#).

*Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains. Original glass negatives and nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA staff for more information regarding access.*

#### **Photo Lot R92-39: Copies of John H. Fouch photographs of Plains and Plateau Indians, circa 1877**

Created by John H. Fouch. 4 copy prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains copies of photographs depicting Little Powder (an Arapaho chief), High Backbone (Cheyenne), Hump (Sioux), Chief Joseph, Squaw Jim (Apsáalooke two-spirit person), and an unidentified Apsáalooke woman.

Related collections: Additional Fouch photographs can be found in [Photo Lot 24](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), and [Photo Lot 90-1](#). The National Museum of the American Indian also has photographs from Fouch in the [General Nelson A. Miles collection](#).

*Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the repository for more information.*

#### **Photo Lot 93-15C: Richard A. Pohrt photographs of Crow and Gros Ventre men, undated**

Created by Richard A. Pohrt (collector). 2 copy prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs collected by Richard A. Pohrt, including an image of an Apsáalooke man in warrior regalia on horseback, identified by Pohrt (on the basis of comparison with Rinehart Neg. no. 782 in Photo Lot 59) as Spotted Jack Rabbit. Also depicted is an Assiniboine or Gros Ventre camp with two men and tipis.

Related collections: Additional donations from Pohrt can be found in Manuscripts [4508](#), [4703](#), [4574](#), [1999-24](#), and [1999-44](#) and copies can be found in [Photo Lot 176](#).

#### **Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology Negatives, circa 1858-1925**

Created by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 8,000 gelatin and collodion glass negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Some digital copies are available.

This collection contains original and some copy negatives that have been numbered and cataloged. Almost all relate to Native Americans and include a large number of studio photographs. There are [approximately 200 images within this collection catalogued as Apsáalooke \(Crow\)](#).

*Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. However, reproductions can be viewed online or in person.*

*Additionally, the NAA has copy prints in the research room of most of these images as well as digital copies of most. Please contact the repository for more information regarding access.*

#### **Photo Lot 2522-C: Photographs of Rudolph Friedrich Kurz drawings, undated**

Created by Rudolph Friedrich Kurz and David Ives Bushnell (collector and possible photographer). 124 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs of drawings made by Rudolph Friedrich Kurz in his diary while traveling to the western fur trading posts on the Mississippi and upper Missouri Rivers (1846-1852). Most of the drawings depict Indigenous people, horses, artifacts, forts, and landscapes. The photographs were made or collected by David I. Bushnell in Berne, Switzerland and are mounted for publication, probably in [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 115, 1937](#). The collection includes three drawings of Apsáalooke (Crow) people and one drawing of beaded bags that have been identified as Apsáalooke.

*Restrictions: Photographs of drawings retained for reference purposes only. The original drawings can be found at the Historical Museum of Bern, Switzerland. Permission to publish reproductions of these photographs must be obtained from the Historical Museum of Bern, Switzerland.*

#### **Photo Lot 4420: William Henry Jackson photograph albums based on his Descriptive Catalogue of Photographs of North American Indians, circa 1877**

Created by William Henry Jackson (collector and photographer), Alexander Gardner (photographer), and other photographers. 9 albums, approximately 4,000 prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of albums probably assembled by William Henry Jackson, mostly containing portraits of American Indian delegations in Washington, D.C., and photographs made on U.S. Geological Surveys (including the Hayden and Powell surveys). Photographs from the field include John K. Hillers' photographs of the Southwest, photographs of Fort Laramie (possibly Alexander Gardner), Orloff R. Westmann's photographs of Taos Pueblo, and Jackson's photographs of Apsáalooke (Crow), Shoshone, Pawnee, and Nez Perce communities and related sites. Most of the photographs were made circa 1860s-1870s. The collection contains four images catalogued as Apsáalooke (Crow): [Fox Tail, Fox Tail's Wife, Yellow Bull, Yellow Top, Bull That Goes Hunting, Yellow Coat, and Woman Who Walks on Ice at Fort Laramie, 1868](#); [Group of Crow chiefs with a man, possibly an US Commissioner or interpreter, 1868](#); [Three Crow boys on horseback near tree burial, 1868](#); and [Man \(possibly Deaf and Dumb\) in military coat and holding gun, with saddled horse and colt, 1868](#).

Related collections: Original negatives for many of the photographs in this collection are included in [Photo Lot 176](#). The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) also has a collection of William Henry Jackson photographs and negatives: [Byron Harvey III Collection of Exposition and Portrait photographs, 1898-1901](#). Additional Jackson photographs at the NAA can be found in [Manuscript 4605](#), [Manuscript 4801](#), [Photo Lot](#)

14, [Photo Lot 29](#), [Photo Lot 37](#), [Photo Lot 60](#), [Photo Lot 90](#), [Photo Lot 143](#), [Photo Lot 87-2P](#), [Photo Lot 87-20](#), and [Photo Lot 90-1](#). Correspondence from Jackson can be found in Manuscripts [4517](#), [4881](#), and [4821](#), as well as various collections of personal papers.

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

#### **[Photo Lot R4468: Copies of Stanley J. Morrow photographs, circa 1865-1887](#)**

Created by Stanley J. Morrow. 434 copy prints. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs made by Stanley J. Morrow depicting Plains Indians, agencies, and U.S. Army installations and expeditions. About half of the subjects depicted relate to Native American communities including Arikara, Hidatsa, Mandan, Ponca, Apsáalooke (Crow), Cheyenne, Bannock, Hunkpapa, Oglala and other Teton Sioux including the “Loafer Band,” Yanktonai, Santee, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.

Related collections: Additional Stanley J. Morrow photos can be found in [Photo Lot 140](#), [Photo Lot 90-1](#), [Photo Lot R79](#), and [Photo Lot 176](#). The National Museum of the American Indian Archives has the [Stanley J. Morrow photographs and negatives](#) as well as additional photos from Morrow in the [General Nelson A. Miles collection](#).

*Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the repository for more information.*

## **AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS**

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

#### **[HSFA 1983.06: Films of the Dixon-Wanamaker Expedition to Crow Agency, 1908](#)**

Created by Joseph Kossuth Dixon, Chief Plenty Coups (Apsáalooke) and “Curly.” 2 film reels (57 minutes, black-and-white, silent). [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of film footage shot by Joseph Dixon on the 1908 Rodman Wanamaker expedition. The collection also contains associated texts, annotations (recorded narratives), and field notes. Included are both the 31 minute unedited and 27 minute edited silent black and white film. The film contains scenes of a mission school where young women were educated, a give-away in which young men are honored with gifts, a Crow Fair encampment, a horse procession in which the horses and riders are both adorned with headdresses, and footage of Chief Plenty Coups. Also depicted is a reenactment of the Battle of the Greasy Grass (also referred to as the Battle of Little Bighorn) on the actual battlefield in which some of the participants were also present at the actual battle.

*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 2006.03: Rodman Wanamaker Expedition films, circa 1913-1916**

Created by Joseph Kossuth Dixon. 2 film reels (1,112 feet, black-and-white, silent, 16mm). [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of films shot by Joseph K. Dixon who was financed by department store magnate Rodman Wanamaker to lead expeditions to the west photographing and filming American Indians. The collection also contains research notes and master thesis on the Dixon-Wanamaker expeditions. [HSFA 2006.3.1: \*The Romance of a Vanishing Race\*](#) documents Pueblo, Navajo, Havasupai, Hopi, Crow (Apsáalooke), and other Plains communities. Footage includes the erecting of a teepee; women carrying firewood; grinding corn in metati bins and baking bread in outdoor stone ovens; Navajo hogans; a woman tanning game hides; a man weaving a basket; women carrying bags of water; and a woman combing her hair. The film ends with a quasi-fictional story of a Plains Indian, "Ba-ta-che-se," sharing a peace pipe with two medicine men when he has a vision of an enemy attack. He takes a ceremonial sweat bath prepared by women and then engages in the battle of his vision.

*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 7293: The Ewers-Wedel Symposium, 1980 April 24**

Created by Herman Joseph Viola (speaker) and others (for a complete list of speakers see the finding aid). 14 tapes. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains audio recordings of the Ewers-Wedel Symposium. Speakers include Douglas Henry Ubelaker, Herman J. Viola, Richard Fiske, William Fenton, H. Dempsey, Douglas Parks, Joe Medicine Crow, Mildred Wedel, James Hanson, T. Wessell, J. Gunnerson, D. Gunnerson, Brian Hesse, Loretta Fowler, J. Hotopp, George Frison, D. Gradwohl, and Dennis Stanford. The speakers' materials were published except for Ubelaker's, Viola's, Fiske's opening remarks, Joe Medicine Crow's "The Crow Migration Story," and D. Gunnerson's "Apachean Migration and Adaptation" slide lecture.

*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.*

**Manuscript 2008-14: Wax cylinder recordings of Native American songs and dances, circa 1910**

The creator of these recordings is unknown. 13 sound recordings on wax cylinder, approximately 4x2 inches. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for sound clips.

This collection is comprised of thirteen original recordings of North American Indigenous songs and dances, including Apsáalooke (Crow), recorded on two-minute Edison Blanks wax cylinders. Eight of the cylinders are in pristine condition; two are cracked and cannot be played. The contents are marked on individual cylinders in pencil or black ink. The recordings include the last owl dance; two flute songs; Sioux flute 2 loves; Sioux love song; Kiowa love songs; Siracha dance; flute love lullaby; flute on the bridge; war dance; Buffalo dance; song before fight; Indian flute, A love song, played by Turkey Leggs (Cheyenne); and Owl dance song.

*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.*