

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA, AND SIUSLAW INDIANS



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Documentation on the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Languages and Cultures: 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 Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians. 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 Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians 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 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.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA, AND SIUSLAW INDIANS ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The archival materials listed in this guide relate to the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians. This grouping reflects the contemporary socio-political organization of these tribes. The materials date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century and include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, photographs, government records, correspondence, and sound recordings. Much of this material was collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg, an ethnologist and linguist with the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1913-1917, who primarily focused his research on Coosan languages. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Alternative names or spellings for Coos includes the terminology for the dialects Hanis and Miluk. The documentation listed in this guide may be Coosan, in the Coos language or Kusan languages, English, and/or other languages from the Coosan language family. Please note that at the time when the documentation was amassed the Penutian hypothesis which proposes lumping these languages into the larger proposed Penutian family, had not been articulated.

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.

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

[Manuscript 191-a: Letters to George Gibbs with sketch, general remarks, and Coos Bay language vocabulary, 1856](#)

Created by John J. Milhau and sent to George Gibbs. 14 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains a letter to George Gibbs dated 13 October 1856 (2 pages); a letter to George Gibbs dated 14 November 1856, transmitting “Coos Bay” vocabulary of two “different dialects of the same language” identified as “An-a-sitch” and “Coos Bay,” and which states, “I enclose you herewith vocabularies of the Indian languages spoken between Cape Arago and Cape Foulweather viz the Coose Bay, lower Umpqua or Kallawatsett, and the Alseya, also the Umpquah proper,” (6 pages); a “sketch of the coast showing the relative positions of the Siusclau, Alseya, and Yakoner rivers,” (1 page); “A few general remarks about the Coast Indians,” (4 pages); and a copy of Milhau’s “dictionary sounds,” (1 page).

Related collections: copies of many of the vocabularies from Milhau, made by Gibbs, can be found in [Manuscript 191-b](#), [Manuscript 958](#), and [Manuscript 955-a](#).

[Manuscript 191-b: George Gibb’s copies of John J. Milhau’s vocabularies of “An-a-sitch \(Coos Bay No. 1\)” and “Coos Bay \(No. 2\)”, undated](#)

Created by John J. Milhau and copied by George Gibbs. 12 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a copy made by George Gibbs of two vocabularies recorded by John J. Milhau. “An-a-sitch (Coos Bay No. 1)” and “Coos Bay (No. 2)” total six pages each. The original vocabularies made by Milhau can be found in [Manuscript 191-a](#).

Manuscript 196-a: Observations on the Coast Tribes of Oregon, undated

Created by George Gibbs, Lieutenant George Crook, William Babcock Haze, and John J. Milhau. Approximately 18 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains a note in George Gibbs' handwriting, recorded from Lieutenants George Crook and William B. Hazen, and John J. Milhau; a draft of another, possibly incomplete, manuscript in Gibbs' hand (9 pages); and a copy of another manuscript in unknown handwriting (9 pages). Information on the following tribes is included: "Clat sops (Klaat-sop), a band of Chinooks, Tilamookhs of Nsietslawns (Hale); Ya-Konah and Alseya; Kalawatsets and Coos; Klikatats of Wilamette Valley (traded with Coast Indians); Too-too-tin or Too-toat-nie = Rogue River Indians; and Smith's River Indians."

Manuscript 218: Comparative vocabulary of the languages spoken by the Umpqua, Lower Rogue River, and Calapooia Tribes of Indians, 1859 May

Created by W. H. Barnhardt. 35 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains two original vocabularies copied by Barnhardt, totaling six pages each; and separate copies of these vocabularies made by George Gibbs, also totaling six pages each.

Manuscript 330: Ethnological notes, etc. on the Coos, undated

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 2 notebooks, 132 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains two handwritten "pocket notes." Volume 1 contains ethnographic information and notes including information on specific individuals. Some history of Coos and Rogue River Indians and relations with the United States government is also included, along with traditional practices and customs related to dreaming and "miracles" performed by an Indian doctor, descriptions of traditional dress, rough sketches of Coos land and bordering communities, songs with tune, descriptions of ceremonial dances, sweat houses, and other structures, and sketches of hunting tools. Volume two appears to be a collection of traditional stories.

Manuscript 557: Coos vocabulary in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, after 1877

Collected by George P. Bissell. Approximately 47 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a note on page eight from the author, which states, "The Coos and the Umpqua are cognate dialects of the same language." And a note on page two in the hand of Albert S. Gatschet which reads, "The Umpqua Indians mentioned in this voc. as speaking a dialect cognate to Kusa are not Umpqua-Tinn'e, but the Indians

living on the Lower Umpqua River, probably on its outlet.” The manuscript is written in the schedule¹ of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#).

Manuscript 873: Lower Umpqua Vocabulary in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1881 September

Collected by George P. Bissell. 56 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains Lower Umpqua vocabulary recorded in the schedule² of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#), partly filled. It contains 801 terms. According to the catalog record note, Umpqua on Bay and River, Siuslaw, Alsea, and Yakwina, are “of the same stock.”

Manuscript 955-a: “Alseya and Yakoner” vocabulary, 1856

Created by John J. Milhau. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a note from Milhau, which states, “This is the language of all the coast Indians living between Cape Perpetua and Cape Foulweather and up the Alseya and Yakoner rivers.” It also includes a note in the hand of George Gibbs, which states, “Not Tinne, not Siusclau R.” This manuscript was originally sent by Milhau to George Gibbs in 1856. Milhau included a letter to Gibbs dated 14 November 1856 in which he stated, “I enclose you herewith vocabularies of the Indian languages spoken between Cape Arago and Cape Foulweather viz the Coose Bay, lower Umpqua or Kallawatsett, and the Alseya, also the Umpqua proper.”

Related Collections: Original letters and related vocabularies from Milhau to Gibbs can be found in [Manuscript 191-a](#). Additional related materials and/or other copies are held in [Manuscript 191-b](#), [Manuscript 957](#), [Manuscript 958](#), and [Manuscript 955-b](#).

Manuscript 955-b: Yakona Vocabulary, undated

Created by John J. Milhau and copied by George Gibbs. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains penciled notes in hand of George Gibbs as follows, “Remote aff[iliation] with Kalawatse or Lower Umpqua.” This manuscript was originally sent by Milhau to George Gibbs in 1856. Milhau included a letter to Gibbs dated 14 November 1856 in which he stated, “I enclose you herewith vocabularies of the Indian languages spoken between Cape Arago and Cape Foulweather viz the Coose Bay, lower Umpque or Kallawatsett, and the Alseya, also the Umpqua proper.”

Related collections: Original letters and related vocabularies from Milhau to Gibbs can be found in [Manuscript 191-a](#). Additional related materials and/or other copies are held in [Manuscript 191-b](#), [Manuscript 957](#), [Manuscript 958](#), and [Manuscript 955-a](#).

¹ 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.

² *ibid*.

Manuscript 957: Copy by George Gibbs of John J. Milhau's Kalawatset or Lower Umpqua vocabulary, undated

Created by John J. Milhau and copied by George Gibbs. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains some changes in orthography made by George Gibbs.

Related collections: Original Lower Umpqua vocabulary by Milhau can be found in [Manuscript 958](#). Original letters and related vocabularies from Milhau to Gibbs can be found in [Manuscript 191-a](#). Additional related materials and/or other copies are held in [Manuscript 191-b](#) and [Manuscript 955-a](#).

Manuscript 958: Kalawatset or Lower Umpqua vocabulary, 1856

Created by John J. Milhau. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript was originally sent by Milhau to George Gibbs in 1856. Milhau included a letter to Gibbs dated 14 November 1856 in which he stated, "I enclose you herewith vocabularies of the Indian languages spoken between Cape Arago and Cape Foulweather viz the Coose Bay, lower Umpque or Kallawatsett, and the Alseya, also the Umpqua proper."

Related collections: Original letters and related vocabularies from Milhau to Gibbs can be found in [Manuscript 191-a](#). Additional related materials and/or other copies are held in [Manuscript 191-b](#), [Manuscript 957](#), and [Manuscript 955-a](#).

Manuscript 1277: Coos and Takelma vocabularies, 1903-1904

Collected by Henry Hull St. Clair, II. 4 notebooks and approximately 50 small sheets. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains one notebook containing Coos vocabulary and a Takelma vocabulary; three small notebooks marked II, III, and IV containing Coos words and phrases; and approximately 50 small sheets with Coos words, all marked "copied." [Manuscript 1822](#) is the final, published version of these materials.

Manuscript 1725: Siuslaw Myths, undated

Created by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg (collector) and Louis Smith (collaborator/informant). 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains one myth titled "Butter Balls."

Manuscript 1726: Ethnology of the Coos Indians, 1909

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 18 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains typed and handwritten documents. The documents reflect ideologies of the time regarding the futility of American Indian cultural practices and describes the history of forced removal and resettlement of Coos. It reflects on past

customs and living practices as remembered by Elder Coos members. A description of practices performed by “medicine men,” marriage customs, kinship, naming, dress, and burial customs are included along with other information. Also included are origin and creation stories, along with information on tool making.

Manuscript 1727: Grammar in the Siuslaw language, undated

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 386 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains Siuslaw grammar which was published as “[Siuslawan \(Lower Umpqua\),” *Handbook of American Indian Languages, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 40, Part 2 \(1922\): 431-629*](#) although this publication includes additional information on pages 611-629 that is not present in this manuscript. The last 50-60 pages of this manuscript consist of vocabularies possibly compiled from other materials held at the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Manuscript 1728: Lower Umpqua texts and grammatical notes, undated

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 6 notebooks, approximately 80 pages each. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains information on Kuitsh Lower Umpqua.

Manuscript 1821: Coos Notes, undated

Collected by Leo Frachtenberg. 23 pages, 9 half sheets, 1 notebook (48 pages and 2 inserts). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital copies are available.

This collection contains two files. The first file is a notebook containing handwritten notes which appear to be stories written in Coos with English translations. Half sheets with notes on pronouns are also included. Full sheets have place names, map references, sentence samples, numbers, and verbal paradigms. The second file contains notes from 1909, including “a linguistic investigation of the Coos” on behalf of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Handwritten notes on the Coos are also included.

Manuscript 1822: Coos linguistic material, 1903

Collected by Harry Hull St. Clair, II. 2 volumes, 390 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of words, phrases, and text with interlinear and free translations with grammatical notes. The complete transcribed texts of St. Clair are published by Leo J. Frachtenberg in *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, Vol 1* (1913): 132.

Manuscript 1914: English-Coos vocabulary, undated

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 1,740 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains English-Coos vocabulary organized in alphabetical order according to the English word.

Manuscript 2021: Material for linguistic relationships between the Coos, Siuslaw, and Alsea languages, undated

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 110 slips. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains material for linguistic relationships between the Coos, Siuslaw, and Alsea languages on 110 small slips of various sizes (loose in a folder). It is mainly a comparative vocabulary of the three languages. Handwritten cards and notes.

Manuscript 2360: Census of Oregon Indians in 1857, 1857

Collected by Barnhardt. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains lists of tribes (not persons) of Astoria sub-Agency, Warm Springs Agency, Siletz Agency, Umpqua sub-Agency, Grande Ronde Agency.

Manuscript 2516: Alsea and Lower Umpqua texts and notes, undated

Created by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg and Livingston Farrand. 21 notebooks, and index to grammatical text. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains Alsea texts (9 notebooks); ethnological notes (1 book); grammatical notes (1 book); notes to texts (4 books); traditions (2 books); notes on Alsea language (2 books); general notes (1 book); translations of text (1 book). Each book is approximately 80 pages. The index to the grammatical text is related to Lower Umpqua. Folders 4 and 5 of this manuscript contain manuscripts made by Livingston Farrand.

Manuscript 2518: Coos Myths; traditions; grammatical notes and miscellany, undated

Collected by J. Buchanan. 11 notebooks, each is approximately 80 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of five notebooks of Coos Myths, three notebooks of traditions, one book of grammatical notes, and two miscellaneous books.

Manuscript 2625: Siuslaw-English Dictionary, undated

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg. 1,260 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of a box of handwritten data slips. It appears to be the original organization of a grammar. The collection includes phonological information, categorized verbs and adverbs, and some key information explaining his notations.

Manuscript 4516: Philip Drucker papers, 1933-circa 1954

Created by Philip Drucker. 17 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains the professional papers of Dr. Philip Drucker (1911-1982) and documents his activities as Assistant Curator for the U.S. National Museum, Ethnologist and Anthropologist for the Bureau of American Ethnology, Staff Anthropologist for the U.S. Navy, farmer, and professor at the Universities of Kentucky, Colorado, and Baylor. Included are notes and fieldnotes from his expeditions to the American Northwest, Mesoamerica, and Oceania. Also included are correspondence, drafts, and notes of some of his written works, element lists, newspapers, newsletters that he collected, papers and materials from colleagues in the field, class notes and exams from his years of teaching, photographs, and maps. [Series 6: Oregon Coast and Northern California](#) contains field notebooks (Vol. 1-6), Oregon Coast, May-July 1934, notes on Coos, Alsea, and Clackamas in Box 15.

Manuscript 4800: James Owen Dorsey papers, circa 1870-1956 (bulk 1870-1895)

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

Reverend James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology 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 the Siletz Reservation in Oregon. These materials include texts and letters with interlinear translations, grammar notes, dictionaries, drawings, and his manuscripts. In addition, the collection contains Dorsey's correspondence, newspaper clippings, his obituaries, and reprints. [Series 2: Siletz Reservation, 1881-1889](#) contains Dorsey's field notes from his work with several tribes at the Siletz Reservation in Oregon from August to through November in 1884 as well as his later analysis of his notes. He collected notes on Applegate Creek, Galice, Chasta Costa, Upper Coquille, Chetco (Tolowa), Mikonotunne (Mackanotin), Tutu, Joshua, Euchre Creek, Sixes, Naltunnetunne, Smith River, Upper Umpqua, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua, Takelma, Sasti (Shasta), and Klikitat. This series of the collection consists primarily of vocabulary and notes on grammar, as well as myths, sketch maps, notes on social structure, a list of villages, and a manuscript. There are also letters regarding botanical specimens and plant names that he collected at the reservation. Boxes 59, 62, and 67 (items # 365, 368, 392-296, 415) contain linguistic materials related to Coos Bay, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw.

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. Also of concern are general linguistics, sign language, and writing systems. 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 Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Native American History, Language, and Culture of Alaska and the Northwest Coast, 1910, 1933-1957](#) contains records of Harrington's work studying languages and cultures of Alaska, Western Canada, Washington, and Oregon which was undertaken just prior to and during his employment as BAE ethnologist (1915-1954). These materials focus primarily on linguistic data, although there also include significant amounts of ethnographic and historical information.
- [Subseries 1.11: Alsea/Siuslaw/Coos, 1933-1942](#) contains vocabularies for all three listed languages, as well as terms in Lower Umpqua and Chinook jargon. A section of written notes is accompanied by "sementographs" (visual representations of the sounds present in each language). Vocabulary and nonlinguistic information on plants and animals are also present, along with placename vocabulary. [Microfilm reels 21-24, Boxes 49-58](#) contain linguistic material related to Coos.
- [Subseries 1.12: Southwest Oregon Athapaskan, 1942](#) contains materials collected largely from speakers of various languages of the Coquille, Umpqua, and Rogue River regions who were residing at Siletz Reservation. Coos speakers Frank Drew and Lottie Evanoff were interviewed by Harrington. [Microfilm reels 25-27, Boxes 59-66](#) include related materials. [Microfilm reel 26, box 62](#) specifically contains material collected from the "Coos region."

PHOTOGRAPHS

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. “Coos” + “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. “Umpqua” or “Siuslaw”) 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.

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

This is an artificial collection³ 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. There are eleven boxes within this collection labeled as [Northwest Coast](#); none include any images identified as Coos, Umpqua, or Siuslaw, but there could be related images that are either identified incorrectly or not identified at all. Contact the repository for more information.

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

Photo Lot 74-17: Herman J. Viola photograph collection of Star Hawk Pow Wow, American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program, and acquisition trips for NAA, 1970-1991

Created by Herman J. Viola. Approximately 310 negatives (acetate), approx. 300 prints (silver gelatin), approx. 120 negatives (35 mm), 31 color slides. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs made by Herman J. Viola depicting the 1973 Institute of American Indian Art meeting. Wolf Robe Hunt and this Acoma pottery, the transfer of the Acee Blue Eagle collection from Mae Abbott’s home to the NAA, and the 1974 Star Hawk Pow Wow in Watonga, Oklahoma. Additionally, there are photographs of NAA staff and the 1974 Acee Blue Eagle reception at the NAA, possibly taken by Viola. The collection also contains some photographs of Wounded Knee taken by Reverend Salvatore Genete, and copies of official portraits of Governor Aquillar of San Ildefonso Pueblo made by Harry B. Neufeld. There are also National Archives

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.

photographs of Chinese Boxer Rebellion prints, and Young watercolors and Alden sketches of American landscapes. It includes a portrait of George Wasson, Coos-Coquille, and participant in the NAA's American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program.

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](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

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 two images within this collection cataloged as [Umpqua](#) and there are 182 images within this collection cataloged under the general subject heading of [Indians of North America Plateau](#), which may contain Coos images, including those that have either not been yet identified or have been incorrectly identified.

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.

SOUND RECORDINGS

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.

The John Peabody Harrington papers are described more fully on page 12 of this guide. [Series 10: Sound Recordings, 1920s-1950s](#) contains [fifty-nine sound recordings](#) cataloged as "Coos." These were collected by both Harrington and John Paul Marr and were recorded with a number of different Native collaborators (see the catalog records for individual sound recordings for more information). There is [one sound recording](#) cataloged as Siuslaw. This recording was collected by John Paul Marr with collaborator Spencer Scott.