

HUPA



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Documentation on the Hupa 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 Hupa language and culture. 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 Hupa 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.

HUPA 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 date from mid-nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century and include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, photographs, correspondence, and moving image media. Much of this material was collected by George Gibbs, an American ethnologist, naturalist, and geologist who contributed to the study of languages of Indigenous peoples in Washington Territory. He was employed with the BAE in the mid-nineteenth century. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Alternative names or spellings for Hupa include Hoopa, Hupa-Chilula, and Hoopa-Chilula. The documentation listed in this guide may be in the Hupa language, Na:tinixwe:-Mixine:we’, or English.

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 82-a: Hoopaw vocabulary, undated](#)

Created by Stephen Powers. 1 page. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a short list of nouns, including kinship terms, body parts, elements, and a short comparative list of a verbal paradigm (tense). This manuscript identifies Hupa as an Athabascan language. Place: Mad River, California.

[Manuscript 83: Comparative vocabulary of Hoopa \(Noh-tin-oah\) and Klamath \(Sag-ag-its\), 1870 August 14](#)

Created by Thomas F. Azpell. 11 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a vocabulary recorded in a Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule¹ and a letter of transmittal from Spencer F. Baird to George Gibbs, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Camp Gaston, California. August 14, 1870.

[Manuscript 84: Vocabulary of the Hupa, or Indians of the Lower Trinity River, undated](#)

Created by George Crook, copied by George Gibbs. 2 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a copy of a vocabulary by George Gibbs, consisting of 88 terms with no English equivalents, but numbered to correspond with Smithsonian printed outline of 180 terms. This is apparently the manuscript described by J.C. Pilling in [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 14](#), 1892 (1st entry) as having “about 150 terms.” The dates supplied are from information quoted by Pilling, indicating that

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.

Lieutenant Crook's first assignment was with the Fourth Infantry in California, 1852-1861.

Manuscript 85: Clerk's copy of Crook's Hupa vocabulary (Bureau of American Ethnology MS. 84), Crook's Tolowa vocabulary (Bureau of American Ethnology MS. 86), and Lorenzo Hubbard's "Tutatamys" [Tututni] vocabulary of 61 terms, undated

Created by George Crook and Lorenzo Hubbard. 8 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains vocabulary entered in U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountain comparative vocabulary schedule² of 211 terms.

Manuscript 123: Concordance of the Athapascan languages, with an appendix, undated

Created by Alexander Caulfield Anderson. 20 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is a set of comparative data containing materials in several Athabascan/ Athapascan languages. The language names as they appear in the manuscript with alternative spellings in parenthesis. Chipwyan (Chipewyan, Montagnais, Dene Suline, Sluacus-tinne, Dene Soun'line), Tacully (Tâh-killy, Tâ-cully), Klatskani [Kwalhioqua ?] (Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai Kwalhioqua- Clatskanie, Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanie), Willopah (Willapa, Willoopah) Upper Umpqua, Tootooten, Applegate Creek, Hopah, Haynarger with notes in English. It was recorded at Cathlamet, Washington Territory, February 24, 1858, according to Pilling, [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 14](#), 1892.

Manuscript 127: Comparison of three Hupa vocabularies, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 7 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of a clerk's copy from the vocabularies collected by Azpell at Camp Gaston, California, 1870 ([Manuscript 83](#)); by Gibbs at mouth of Trinity River, California, 1852; and by Gibbs at Klamath and Trinity Rivers, California, 1851 (Manuscripts [128](#) and [130](#)).

Manuscript 128: Hópa vocabulary, 1851-1852

Created by George Gibbs. 6 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains a Hópa vocabulary. A note on page 6 reads, "the words in the second column are from the vocabulary collected in 1851 and published in Schoolcraft

² 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.

History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, III, 1853, pages 440-445 (but with a different orthography)]. Those in the 1st were collected in 1852 and were obtained from a boy at the Weitspeh village at the mouth of the Trinity....[original field copy of 1852 vocabulary is in Manuscript Number 954]." (See also notes by A.R. Pilling, 1 slip, filed with Manuscript.)

Manuscript 130: Vocabularies of the Aliquah [Yurok], Arra-Arra [Karak], and Hupa [Hupa] Languages, collected on the Klamath and Trinity Rivers Northern California, circa 1852

Created by George Gibbs and Alexander Caulfield Anderson. 27 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains "Note" and "Key to Pronunciation" by A.C. Anderson. 27 pages. The Hupa is apparently taken from Gibbs' original manuscript Bureau of American Ethnology Number 128-b.

Manuscript 131: Vocabulary, 1851 or 1852

Created by George Gibbs. 2 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript notes in pencil on page 1 that compare this vocabulary to a language called "N C" [?] are apparently in the handwriting of A. C. Anderson (compare Athapascan Manuscript Number 123). Brief A. notes by J. C. Pilling appear on pages 1 and 2, and one note Signed by J. Owen Dorsey on page 2 reads, "Nearer to Wailakki and Henarger than to Hupa." It was identified as a separate language, not Hupa, by A.R. Pilling, 8/1970. According to George Gibbs in H. R. Schoolcraft, History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, III, page 423, Nabiltsse is a Rogue River language, and a vocabulary [this one? was collected from "a young Indian...at the upper ferry on the Klamath." A R. Pilling identified the "upper ferry" as Weitchpec at the forks of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers. (See A.R. Pilling's notes, 2 slips, filed with the Manuscript.)

Manuscript 136: Comparative vocabulary of eleven Athapascan languages, compiled from other sources, undated

Created by William Wadden Turner. 22 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of a comparative vocabulary. The columns headed as follows:

- Tacully or Carrier (Harmon, page 403)
- Tahkali (Hale, page 569)
- Tlatskanai (Hale, page 569)
- Umkwa (Hale, page 569)
- Umpqua (Tolmie, [Royal] Geog. Soc. Jour. XI, 2)
- Apache (Bartlett [in Whipple])
- Pinal Lleno (Whipple)
- Jicorillas (Simpson, page 141)

- Navajo (Simpson, page 141)
- Navajo ([Eaton in] Schoolcraft, IV, 416)
- Hoopah ([from Gibbs in] Schoolcraft, III, 440)

Listed in Pilling, [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 14](#), 1892, page 102; bracketed references in source contents are from Pilling.

Manuscript 209: Klamath River Vocabularies; Aliquah [Yurok], Arra-Arra [Karok], Hopah [Hupa], circa 1852-1861

Created by George Crook, Alexander Caulfield Anderson, and George Gibbs. 31 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains vocabularies with “Note” and “Key to pronunciation” by A.C. Anderson. The Hupa column contains entries on only two pages, a total of 17 words; these do not correspond with the Hupa in Bureau of American Ethnology Manuscript 85, by Crook. The outline, including title, “Note,” “Key,” English words, and native names used as column headings, is all written in one hand, presumably Anderson’s; words in the three Indian languages are in another hand, verified as Crook’s “from material written by General Crook in War College Library,” according to note by M.W. Tucker on old Manuscript envelope; note at top of title page, “By Lieut. now Gen. George Crook,” is in hand of George Gibbs. Date supplied from information quoted by Pilling, [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 14](#), 1892, page 21, indicating that Lieutenant Crook’s first assignment was with the Fourth Infantry in California, 1852-61.

Manuscript 220: Comparative vocabulary of Hupa and Wailaki, without English equivalents, circa 1870s

Created by Stephen Powers. 8 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a comparative vocabulary numbered to correspond with U. S. Geographic and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region comparative vocabulary outline of 211 terms.

Manuscript 223: Clerk’s copy of Powers’ vocabulary of Hupa and Wailaki (MS 220) and Hamilton’s Henaggi vocabulary (MS 87) in Department of Interior schedule, undated

Created by Stephen Powers and Alexander S. Hamilton. 7 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a copy of Powers’ Hupa and Wailaki vocabulary ([Manuscript 220](#)) entered in the U. S. Geographic and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region comparative vocabulary schedule³ of 211 terms.

³ 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.

Manuscript 667: Miscellaneous Hupa materials, circa 1888

Created by Jeremiah Curtin. Approximately 25 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a vocabulary torn from Powell's printed "Schedule"⁴, 4 pages; Verb paradigms, 3 pages; story, "Old Blind Man," 4 pages; notes, 14 pages as follows, and one sketch map: "Summer Dance" (white deerskin dance), "Fall Dance," burial customs, Remarks on the Hupa."

Manuscript 886: Comparative vocabulary of Hupah [Hupa], Haynarger [Henaggi], Tootooten [Tututni], Snake [Shoshoni], Aliquah [Yurok], and Arra Arra [Karok], undated

Created by George Gibbs. 6 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a comparative vocabulary and notes on the problems of studying language relationships, with examples from Oregon tribes.

Manuscript 954: Weitspek (Pohlik Klamath) and Hopah dictionaries and ethnographic notes, 1852

Created by George Gibbs. 41 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains Hopah dictionaries and ethnographic notes as well as a copy of the Hupa vocabulary from Trinity River, California (1852). It includes a few notes on the "Redwood Indians" (Chilula) and "Mad River Indians and Bay Indians" (Wiyot), as well as a house count for Yurok and Hupa villages. Manuscript notes by A.R. Pilling (1 slip) filed with the manuscript, August 1970. Yurok vocabulary published, but with a different orthography, in *Stephen Powers, Tribes of California, CNAE, Volume 3, page 460, 462-473*, where it is called "Alikwa Number 1."

Manuscript 1442: Hupa vocabulary in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1888 December-1889 January

Created by Jeremiah Curtin. 107 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of a Hupa vocabulary in the schedule⁵ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). This is apparently a neat copy by a scribe of [Manuscript 2063](#), an original in Curtin's hand which has many words crossed out and is very difficult to read.

⁴ 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.

⁵ *ibid.*

Manuscript 1458: Yurok, Saia (Nongatl) and Hupa vocabulary in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1884 November

Collected by Jeremiah Curtin. 119 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a Yurok, Saia (Nongatl), and Hupa vocabulary in the schedule⁶ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#), partly filled. The majority of the vocabulary is in Yurok. Additional vocabulary in Saia (Nongatl) and Hupa. "Saia" was a name given to a "tribelet" who resided near the Upper Mad River (Mithun 1999) by Eel River people who lived in small villages in the area between Scotia and Dinsmore, and along Larabee Creek north of Blocksburg (Golla: 2011: 80). The "Saia" were also known as "Nongatl" and "Kit-tel" and were considered a culturally distinct group until they were brought to the Hoopa Reservation in the 1860s. The language is a dialect of the California Athabaskan speaking Eel River people. Other related dialects include Lassik and Wailaki. Communities that claim Eel River heritage reside at the Round Valley Tribe at Covelo. It is not well understood how well closely related these dialects are to Hupa, as documentation is scarce and there are no known living speakers of any Eel River dialect. This record is included in this guide given that it is not well understood how closely related the Eel River language varieties might be to Hupa, as documentation is scarce and there are no known living speakers of any of them.

Manuscript 1647: Miscellaneous materials by Hewitt and others, undated

Collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a letter from John Wesley Powell to Jeremiah Curtin, 2 February 1889. The letter instructs Curtin that one hundred dollars had been reserved for the purchase of Hupa handicrafts for the US National Museum.

Manuscript 2063: Hupa vocabulary in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1888 December-1889 January

Created by Jeremiah Curtin. 117 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a Hupa vocabulary in the schedule⁷ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). The original is in Curtin's hand in ink and pencil, with many alterations and erasures which make it difficult to read. See also [Manuscript 1442](#), a neat copy, apparently by a scribe. It includes a 3 page text with interlinear translation in the back of book which was not copied into Manuscript 1442.

⁶ 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.

⁷ *ibid*.

Manuscript 3230: Shell Mounds of Latitude 42 02', 42 05', & 42 15', Coast of Oregon; Description of stone and other implements found in them with some notes on existing tribes of that section of the coast, 1873 December

Created by Alexander W. Chase. 75 pages. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains a description of stone and other implements found in them with some notes on existing tribes. According to Dr. Thomas Blackburn (10/15/2001), the existing Indians referred to are Yurok and Hupa, although the author sometimes refers to them as "Klamaths." Pencil and ink drawings in the text include drawings of artifacts, and sketch entitled, "Method of Wearing Nose Ornament of bone. 'Gabriel' a Mak-nea-te-ny-seen at Alseya Reserve, Oregon, 1868." The 7 photographs and 18 original color drawings referred to on an earlier catalog card are not present; marginal notes in the manuscript refer to plates "in Professor Baird's hands."

Manuscript 3805: Terms for divisions of time in Wintun, Hupa, and Yurok, undated

Created by Jeremiah Curtin. 4 pages, 3 items (slips). [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains Wintun place names and names for other tribes. No date. Autograph document. 1 page. "Names of men in Natinug, Hupa Valley." No date. Autograph document. 2 pages. Wintun place and tribal names are recorded on a sheet torn from schedule⁸ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). (page 184).

Homer Garner Barnett papers, 1934-1973

Created by Homer Garner Barnett. 7.5 linear feet. [Finding aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Homer Garner Barnett papers consist of papers, photographs, slides, maps, and periodicals primarily documenting his ethnological work among American Indians, Palauans, and the people of Netherlands New Guinea (Irian Jaya). Dr. Barnett, an ethnologist, anthropologist, author, and teacher spent his early professional years, 1934-1943, studying Northwest Coast Indians. After the second World War, he focused on Micronesia, especially Palau, and later Netherlands New Guinea, now known as West Irian. It was during this time that he observed at close hand and became an expert in cultural change. Materials related to the Hupa can be found in [Series 3: Field notebooks, 1934-circa 1955, undated](#). These 14 notebooks are equally divided between Barnett's two geographic areas of specialization: Northwest Coast Indians and South Pacific natives. Miscellaneous papers and a card found folded inside the books are in a separate folder. Each item contains information in brackets as to where it was found. Dr. Barnett's published works draw heavily from the material in this series. Box 2 includes [Book 2-Hupa, 1937-1938](#).

⁸ 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.

Department of Anthropology records, 1840-circa 2015

Collected by the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology. Approximately 330 linear feet. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

The Department of Anthropology records contain administrative and research materials produced by the department and its members from the time of the Smithsonian Institution's foundation until today. Materials related to the Hupa people can be found in the following locations:

- [Subseries 17.1: Division of Ethnology, Manuscript and Pamphlet File, circa 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972, 1997](#)
41 linear feet. For those who are searching for anthropologically substantive materials, special note should be made of the Manuscript and Pamphlet File. A potpourri of documents, the file includes correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now in the Smithsonian's Human Studies Film Archives), bibliographies, and other types of documents. Of concern is a wide variety of subjects such as anthropological specimens, museology and museums, Smithsonian history, archaeological and ethnological methods, exhibits, expeditions, history of anthropology, and so forth. Hupa materials include:
 - [Baskets \[7 of 9\], undated](#) includes two uncaptioned photos and a map of the Shasta-Hupa area of California
 - [Letter to Walter Hough, 1891 May 27](#) provides information from Dr. Charles E. Woodruff about the material from which a Hupa fire drill is made.
 - [Hough, Walter – Hupa, 1902](#) includes correspondence.
 - [Miscellany: E-I, undated](#) includes Hupa materials.
 - [Women, 1906-1908](#) includes material about Hupa skin dressing and women.
- [Series 16: Division of Archaeology / Subseries 16.5: Reference Files, 1828-1962](#)
Materials created / collected by the Division of Archaeology. Hupa materials can be found in [California: Hupa, undated](#).

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

Created by John Peabody Harrington. 683 linear feet total. [Finding Aid is available through SOVA](#). Microfilm and digital copies of the microfilm are available.

John Peabody Harrington was an ethnologist and linguist employed by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, 1915-1955. Through his extensive travel and research, J. P. Harrington amassed an unprecedented record of linguistic and cultural knowledge. The John Peabody Harrington papers are one of the largest holdings at the NAA – this collection includes documentation of over 130 languages, close to one million pages of notes, over 200 sound recordings, approximately 3,500 photographs, and thousands of botanical and other natural specimens. Materials related to the Hupa people can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Native American History, Language, and Culture of Alaska and the Northwest Coast, 1910, 1933-1957](#) represents the results of Harrington's work on the native languages and cultures of Alaska, Western Canada, Washington, and Oregon which was undertaken just prior to and during his employment as ethnologist (1915-1954) by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although there also include significant amounts of ethnographic and historical information.
 - [Subseries 1.15: General and Miscellaneous Materials, 1933-1943](#) consists of materials pertaining to the area Alaska / Northwest Coast as a whole and those which are too limited in scope to constitute a full subseries in themselves. Included are writings by Harrington, notes from his conversations with others, notes from secondary sources, and field notes and writings he collected from others. Harrington also collected a short, typed [paper by his colleague Robert W. Young](#), dated 1938. This article, relevant to the study of the Navajo, puts forward a theory on the origin and dispersion of a branch of Athapaskan languages. It contains charts and numbered examples of linguistic features in Navajo, Carrier, Sekani, Chipewyan, Hare, and Hupa, among other languages. [Microfilm reel 30 \(box 73\) contains this article and Hupa linguistic info.](#)
- [Series 2: Papers relating to the Native American history, language, and culture of northern and central California, 1912-1957](#) represents the results of Harrington's work on the native languages and cultures of northern and central California from the Oregon border to the Tejon region in the San Joaquin Valley. The fieldwork was undertaken just prior to and during his employment as ethnologist (1915-1954) by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include significant amounts of ethnographic and historical information. Materials are in English and various Indigenous languages of northern and central California.
 - [Subseries 2.2: Wiyot / Yurok / Mattole, 1926, 1942](#) contains John P. Harrington's research on Wiyot, Yurok, and Mattole. While most locations discussed are in the region of the Klamath River mouth, places in Tolowa, Wiyot, and Hupa territory are also mentioned. A small section of miscellaneous notes appears at the end of the field data. Included are biographical notes on the informants and others, notes from the Hupa speaker, Dusky, and a few observations by Harrington on the phonetics of the languages. Also included is general information on Gladys A. Reichard's work and notes from a conversation with C.F. Voeglin regarding Yurok, Nootka, and Algonquian. [Microfilm reels 1-2 \(Boxes 78-80\) contain materials related to the Hupa.](#)
 - [Subseries 2.10: Chimariko / Hupa, 1921-1930](#) contains Harrington's research on Chimariko and Hupa. Materials are in English, Chimariko, and Hupa. Some Wintu terms are also present. A large portion of the subseries consists of field notes on Chimariko vocabulary and sentences provided by Sally Noble. Much of the information was elicited from a reading of Roland Dixon's "The Chimarika Indians and Language," (1910) and includes anatomical terms, names for plants and animals, material

culture vocabulary, tribe names, and placenames. A small number of Hupa lexical terms were also obtained, evidently with reference to the work of Pliny Earle Goddard "Athapascan (Hupa)" (1911). There is a mixture of ethnographic and biographical data provided by Noble and several nonlinguistic sources. Microfilm reels 20-24 (Boxes 141-156) contain Chimariko / Hupa materials.

- [Series 8: Notes and Writings on Special Linguistic Studies, 1907-1957, undated](#) represents the results of the linguistic studies which John P. Harrington conducted before, during, and after his employment at the Bureau of American Ethnology (1915 -1954). There are various materials which supplement the field notes described in the other series of his papers.
 - [Subseries 8.2: Supplemental Material on Northern and Central California, circa 1907-circa 1957](#) contains material that supplement Harrington's Northern and Central California field notes. There are materials on Wiyot/Yurok/Mattole; Nisenan/Northern Sierra Miwok; Southern Pomo/Central Sierra Miwok; Plains Miwok; Karok/Shasta/Konomihu; Chimariko/Hupa; Wailaki; Achomawi/Atsugewi/Wintu/Yana; Yana/Achomawi/Wintu/Chimariko; Costanoan; Esselen; Salinan; and Yokuts. The files include notes Harrington collected from the field, covering linguistic, botanical, biographical, geographical, and ethnographic topics; notes from rehearsals; notes and drafts from his papers; notes on his travels and activities; and notes from secondary sources, including field notes from Alfred Kroeber and other colleagues and notes on Sir Francis Drake's travels in California. Some of his botanical notes include scientific identifications and comments by botanist C. V. Morton of the National Herbarium. [Microfilm reel 1 \(box 1046\) includes materials related to the Hupa.](#)

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

Created by William C. Sturtevant. Approximately 200 linear feet. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials (mostly audio recordings).

This collection contains the professional papers of William C. Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, his work as editor-in-chief of the "Handbook of North American Indians," his research among the Seminole and Iroquois people, and other professional activities. Materials related to the Hupa people can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 3: Writings, 1952-2006](#) contains Sturtevant's published articles and monographs as well as unpublished notes and drafts. Please note that Box 322 is restricted. [Box 302 contains writings on Hupa.](#)
- [Series 5: Smithsonian, 1954-2008](#) documents Sturtevant's role as a research anthropologist at the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) 1956-1965 and as Curator of North American Ethnology in the Department of Anthropology in the

National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) 1965-2007. Please note that boxes 435 and 436 are restricted. Box 396 contains the folder [Collections requests for objects from/for Hupa Indian objects-correspondence, 1974-1978](#). Box 402 contains the folder [\[Hupa deerskins in Ethnology collections\], 1980](#).

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. "Hupa" + "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. "Hupa") 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 4508: Photographs of Hupa, \[Klikitat ?\], and Maricopa Indians, by commercial photographers, circa 1900](#)

Created by Augustus William Ericson (photographer) and Benjamin A. Gifford (photographer). 8 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains [three photographs identified as Hupa](#). The collection has been incorporated into [Photo Lot 24](#).

[Photo Lot 24: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s](#)

This is an artificial collection⁹ comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies available for some photographs.

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

⁹ An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.

accessioned by the Department of Anthropology of the United States National Museum/National Museum of Natural History. There are also prints of photographs from [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. The collection includes [214 images catalogued as Hupa](#).

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

Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs of Native Americans, circa 1860s-1930s

Created by the Library of Congress, Copyright Office. 6,085 mounted prints (albumen, collodion, silver gelatin, platinum). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). An indexed list of the photographs in this collection is available at the NAA.

The 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 20th century. Many of the photographs are studio portraits as well as photographs made as part of expeditions and railroad surveys. It includes 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 [twenty-three photographs by Edward Curtis catalogued as Hupa](#).

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

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

Created by Herman J. Viola and multiple photographers. 120 negatives, 21 color slides, approximately 300 prints (silver gelatin), and approximately 310 acetate negatives. [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 his Acoma pottery, the transfer of Blue Eagle collection from Mae Abbott home to National Anthropological archives, 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 NAA, possibly made by Viola. The collection also contains some photographs of Wounded Knee taken by Rev. Salvatore Genete, and copies of official portraits of Governor Aquillar of San Ildefonso Pueblo made by Harry B. Neufeld. There are also National Archives photographs of Chinese Boxer Rebellion prints, and Young watercolors and Alden sketches of American landscapes. Much of the collection consists of portraits of participants in the NAA's American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program made by Smithsonian photographers, including Victor Krantz. **These individuals include Kim Yerton (Hupa).**

Photo Lot 74-27: C. Hart Merriam photographs of Native Americans, circa 1902-1938

Created by Clinton Hart Merriam. Approximately 5,000 items (glass negatives, film negatives, lantern slides, and some prints). [Finding aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs depicting Native American baskets and portraits of Native Americans with whom C. Hart Merriam worked, as well as scenic views and images of animals and plants, mostly in California. Many of the photographs were made by Merriam himself or his daughter Zenaida Merriam Talbot. In addition, Merriam collected photographs from other researchers and photographers, including J. S. Diller, John Peabody Harrington, Henry Wetherbee Henshaw, and O. E. Meddaugh. There are also images acquired from the Boysen Studio of Yosemite and photographs of Mark Twain, John Muir, basket maker Maggie James, and Merriam's family. **May include images related to the Hupa.**

Restrictions: Original glass negatives and film negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. However, prints may be available. Please contact the NAA staff for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 89-8: Willis G. Tilton collection of photographs of Native Americans, circa 1880-1930 (bulk 1899-1904)

Collected by Willis G. Tilton. Approximately 685 negatives (glass and nitrate). [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of photographs collected by Willis G. Tilton, a dealer in artifacts and photographs relating to Native Americans. Many of the photographs were made by Field Columbian Museum photographer Charles Carpenter at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; many others were created by various photographers for Field Museum publications. Photographs include portraits, images of artifacts, basket weaving, cradles, dress, dwellings, and tree burials. The collection includes [three images catalogued as Hupa](#).

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

Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology photograph collection, circa 1860s-1960s

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

This collection consists of photographs collected by the United States National Museum (USNM) Division of Ethnology and later by the Smithsonian Office of Anthropology (SOA). Coverage is worldwide outside North America. Most of the items are photographic prints, some in albums. There are also negatives, photomechanical prints, artwork, and newsclippings. For the most part, the material is historical or ethnological, including images of specimens, portraits, and scenes of daily activity. Some landscape views are also included. [North America: United States](#) contains items related to the

United States. Within this subset, there is [one drawing in which musical instruments, including Hupa ones, are depicted](#).

[Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology negatives, circa 1858-1925](#)

Collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 8,000 negatives. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection includes original and some copy negatives that were created or collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of American Indian delegations who came to Washington, DC. BAE staff, collaborators, and contributors also made many field photographs concerning Indigenous North American ethnology and archaeology. Many of these images were added to this collection. In addition, photographic negatives were acquired from various sources, including, for example, images made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, photographs of artwork in repositories outside DC, and copies of photographic prints. There are [5 images within this collection catalogued as Hupa](#).

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 NAA staff for more information regarding access.

[Acee Blue Eagle papers, 1907-1975](#)

Created by Acee Blue Eagle. 30 linear feet; approximately 673 paintings. [Online Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

This collection reflects the life and work of Acee Blue Eagle, internationally famed Pawnee-Creek artist, poet, dancer, teacher, and celebrity. The papers relate to both Blue Eagle's personal and professional life. Also included are some materials of Blue Eagle's friend Mae Abbott and a collection of art by other Indians. Within the collection are also over 600 pieces of artwork. A good number are by Blue Eagle while most are by other Native artists. Artists whose work are represented in the collection include, but are not limited to: Fred Beaver, Harrison Begay, Archie Blackowl, Woodrow Crumbo, Allan Houser, Ruthe Blalock Jones, Quincy Tahoma, Pablita Verde, and members of the Kiowa Five (Spencer Asah, James Auchiah, Stephen Mopope, Monroe Tsatoke). [Series 6: Photographs / Subseries 6.4: Native Americans](#) contains photographs of Native Americans, as well as Native American artists alongside their artwork, and various Native American cultural events collected by Blue Eagle. [Box 50 contains images of Hupa people](#).

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

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

HSFA 1984.18: Grover Sanderson collection, circa 1926-1932

Created by Chief Eaglewing (also known as Grover Sanderson). 17 film reels (3,700 feet, 2.5 hours, black-and-white, silent, 35mm). Also includes photographs. [Finding aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for portions of the footage.

This collection includes outtake shots of Indigenous communities of the western, southwester, and northern United States. Footage includes Klamath, Karuk, Yurok, Hupa, Navajo, Zuni, Hopi, Chippewa, Apache, and Cheyenne, and Sioux and is believed to have been shot in conjunction with the edited film *Inter-tribal Indian Life and Culture*. Shots of ethnographic interest include Hupa foodways, arrow-making, and basketry; fishing with dip nets along the Klamath River; Klamath or Hupa ceremonial dances including the bear, deer, and otter dances; Karuk and Yurok ceremonial dances including the jump, hoop, and brush dances; Apache devil dancers and Pueblo Eagle dance at Window Rock; sun dance lodge and ceremony (probably Cheyenne); Chippewa ceremony of the Grand Medicine Society, Red Lake Reservation near Cass Lake and Black Duck, Minnesota; marathon race and wrestling matches at Klamath Reservation; and pow-wow footage of Plains Indians (unidentified). The collection also includes associated texts and black-and-white photographs and negatives shot by Grover Sanderson aka Eagle Wing, circa 1930s. Often prints are duplicates of negatives but some negatives and prints are unique, with no copies.

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.