

KWAKWAKA'WAKW



National Anthropological Archives
Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
301.238.1310 | naa@si.edu

Alice Griffin
Caitlin Haynes
Bryn Cooley
Tiffany Priest
In collaboration with Dr. Aaron Glass and Dr. Judith Berman

Documentation on the Kwakwaka'wakw Language and Culture: National Anthropological Archives Subject Guide

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	2
Introduction	2
Understanding the Embedded Links in this Guide	3
History of The National Anthropological Archives	3
Kwakwaka'wakw Archival Material	4
Textual Materials	6
Graphic Materials	9
Audiovisual Materials	14

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Digitization and preparation of these materials for online access is funded through generous support by sources including the National Science Foundation under BCS Grant No. 1360675 and the Arcadia Fund. The development of this subject guide is funded by Recovering Voices at the National Museum of Natural History.

INTRODUCTION

This guide highlights archival collections held at the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) related to the Kwakwaka'wakw. 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 Kwakwaka'wakw 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.

KWAKWAKA’WAKW ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The term ‘Kwakiutl,’ which is used frequently within this guide, “is based on a misunderstanding, symbolic of the entire anthropological ‘creation’ of this culture. The group of related peoples called Kwakiutl by anthropologists were loosely organized at contact and had no name for themselves. When necessary, they expressed their cultural solidarity, primarily against other Northwest Coast peoples, by calling themselves Kwakwaka’wakw, meaning Kwak’wala-speakers. Kwak’wala or Southern Kwakiutl is a branch of the Wakashan language stock, which also includes the Heiltsuk (Bella Bella) and Haisla (Kitamaat, Kitlope) to the north, as well as the more distantly related Nuuchah-nulth (Nootka) peoples to the east and south of Vancouver Island. ‘Kwakiutl’ was an attempt by early whites to transcribe the name of one tribe, the kwagu’l from Fort Rupert. Other variant spellings were Kwakiool and Kwawkewlth (chosen by the Department of Indian Affairs for the agency dealing with these people).

‘Kwakiutl,’ a garbled name for one subgroup, became embedded in anthropological literature though its use by Franz Boas.”¹

The Kwakwaka’wakw material held at the NAA dates from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1980s, and includes vocabularies, field notes, sound recordings, artwork, photographs, moving image media, and site surveys. Much of this material was collected/created by Franz Boas, a German-American anthropologist, often credited as the father of modern anthropology. Boas worked at the American Museum of Natural History (1896-1905) and was the first Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University. Boas conducted the majority of his fieldwork in the North Pacific Coast of North America, collecting information on linguistics, art, dance, and material culture. George Hunt also contributed to many of these materials. Hunt (1854 – 1933) was the son of an English trader for the Hudson’s Bay Company and a Tlingit noblewoman from Alaska. He grew up at Fort Rupert speaking Kwak’waka and over time was married into two Kwakwaka’wakw families, from which he received potlatch seats and dance prerogatives that he passed to his children. He was the primary collector and collaborator of Franz Boas, Edward Curtis, and other ethnologists among the Kwakwaka’wakw.² Other materials featured in this guide were collected by surveyor and ethnologist George Gibbs; anthropologist Irving Goldman; Philip Drucker, an archaeologist for the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE); and John Napoleon Brinton (J. N. B.) Hewitt, an ethnologist for the BAE and native of the Tuscarora Indian Reservation. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be in Kwak’waka, English and/or in other languages such as Bella Bella (Heiltsuk), Nootka, Mekan, and languages from the Salishan and/or Wakashan 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 the materials included, collected the materials included, or (most likely) some combination of the two. Where possible, the collections included in this guide list the people who created the materials as “creator” and the people who collected the materials as “collector,” though you will find the collectors listed as creators when you follow the links. It is possible, however, that information has been missed in some cases and so may appear misleading.

¹ Ira Jacknis, *The Storage Box of Tradition: Kwakiutl Art, Anthropologists, and Museums, 1881-1981*, (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2002): 6-7.

² Information on George Hunt provided during a visit to the NAA in 2016 by Dr. Aaron Glass and Dr. Judith Berman. Dr. Glass is an Associate Professor at the Bard Graduate Center, specializing in First Nations visual art and material culture, media, and performance on the Northwest Coast of North America, and has done extensive research on the Kwakwaka’wakw culture. Dr. Judith Berman is a linguistic anthropologist at the University of Victoria, specializing in Northwest Coast ethno-poetics and Franz Boas/George Hunt textual materials.

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 700-b: Comparison with languages of the Flathead family (Hailtzuk (Bellabella)), undated

Created by George Gibbs. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Many Salishan dialects are represented in this manuscript. George Gibbs appears to be using “Flathead family” as a synonym for Salishan linguistic family.

Manuscript 948: Kwakiutl texts with interlinear translations, 1897

Collected by Franz Boas. 414 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

In Kwakwaka'wakw and English. Manuscript in black ink with red ink, blue and black pencil changes in unidentified handwriting. Franz Boas correspondence within the [Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology](#) held in the NAA indicates the first version of these texts were transmitted in 1896 and 1897 and intended at that time as a BAE publication. The extant manuscript is a later version that evolved between 1897 and 1901, and perhaps afterward. Boas and BAE staff were still discussing the possibility of the publication by 1904, but Secretary Langley nixed the idea at the end of December or early January 1905³. The material was instead published (with substantial revision to the Kwak'wala spelling) as [Franz Boas and George Hunt, Kwakiutl Texts, Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, vol. 5, Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. 3, no. 3 \(E. J. Brill Ltd and G. E. Stechert, 1905\)](#). Note that, according to the sequence of page numbers, some sections are missing; these were materials withdrawn from the manuscript by Boas prior to 1901 and which he intended to replace with others for the stillborn BAE volume. This information was provided by Dr. Judith Berman.

Manuscript 976: Kodiak and Uquulta (or Ukwulta) comparative vocabulary, 1857

Collected by George Gibbs. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This vocabulary list was collected by George Gibbs for publication by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Topics of vocabulary include persons, parts of the body, implements, the natural world, animals, descriptors, time, numbers, and verbs.

³ Holmes to Boas 10 Oct 1903, Holmes to Hewitt 10 Oct 1903, Boas to Hodge 4 Nov 1904, Boas to Holmes 6 Jan 1905, Box 264, Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.

Manuscript 977: Coquilth Vocabulary, 1857

Collected by George Gibbs. 7 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Translations of words on the topics of persons, parts of the body, common implements, weather and natural forces, colors, animals, and descriptors.

Manuscript 982: Short vocabularies showing word similarities between Hailtzuk (or Bellabella) and Nootka, Bellabella and Makan, Kwakiutl and Newitsee (?), undated

Created by George Gibbs. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Each vocabulary belongs to the Wakashan linguistic family. Please note that “Newitsee” is not an independent language but rather the name given in the late 19th century to a specific Kwakwaka’wakw village on Hope Island, where Kwak’waka was spoken. This information was provided by Dr. Aaron Glass and Dr. Judith Berman.

Manuscript 984: Wakash Newitsee Vocabulary, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Translations of words on the topics of persons, weather, animals, numbers, and verbiage. Partially complete.

Manuscript 987: Vocabulary of the Hailtzuk or Belbella language of Millbank’s Sound, undated

Collected by George Gibbs. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This document was obtained at Victoria from ‘Capt. Stewart,’ a Belbella Indian, April 1859. It was printed as “Hailtzukh,” in [Contributions to North American Ethnology, vol. 1, pages 144-152](#).⁴ Another copy of this vocabulary is in [Manuscript 227](#), part 7, pages 40-42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54.

Manuscript 1753: Kwakiutl grammatical notes, undated

Collected by Franz Boas. 25 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

In Kwak’waka and English. This document focuses primarily on the grammar of sentence structure.

⁴ *Contributions to North American Ethnology* was published by the U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, Department of the Interior and overseen by John Wesley Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The volumes are detailed reports by ethnographers and linguists of American Indian language and culture.

Manuscript 3474: Comparative vocabulary of the Den'e, Kitonaga [Kutenai], Selish [Salish], Kwakiutl, Thlinkit [Tlingit], Haida, Tsimshian [Tsimshian], and Japo-Peninsular consisting of 16 words, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 16 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Note that no connection has yet been established between the envelope in which the pages were found and the vocabulary itself, but the envelope is kept with the manuscript. The source of the terms in this document is not given.

Manuscript 4516: Philip Drucker papers, 1933-circa 1954

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

This collection contains the professional papers of Philip Drucker and documents his activities as Assistant Curator for the U. S. National Museum, his research as Ethnologist and Anthropologist for the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE), and other professional activities. Included are field notebooks, printed material, drafts of manuscripts, notes, cartographic material, drawings, photographs, writings, historical documents, and copies of United States government documents. Series 2: Northwest Coast includes field notes and other notes on the northwest coastal areas of North America. The notes cover topics such as the Native Brotherhoods; various tribal notes including the Nootkan, Tlingit, Tsimshian, Kwakwaka'wakw, and others; element lists; court case material dealing with the northwest coast; and various other ethnological and archaeological material. Boxes 2, 4, and 7-11 contain information specifically pertaining to the Kwakwaka'wakw.

Department of Anthropology records: Series 17: Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File, 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972, 1997

Collected/created by the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. 41 linear feet total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This series within the Records of the Department of Anthropology contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now in the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Film Collection), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled by the Department of Anthropology. [Kwakiutl Music](#) in Box 32 contains transcriptions and texts with interlineal translations, some in Franz Boas' hand, some printed. [Kwakiutl Texts](#) in Box 32 contains Origin of Kamab'a (?) and Explanation of the two Nak'oatok (?) masks collected in 1894. In Boas' hand. This manuscript has been identified as "Origin of Hamat'sa" by Dr. Aaron Glass and Dr. Judith Berman.

Irving Goldman papers, 1928-1999 (bulk 1934-1994)

Created by Irving Goldman. 9.3 linear feet (26 boxes); 27 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the papers of anthropologist Irving Goldman. The bulk of the collection documents his field research among the Cubeo Indians. This collection is in Spanish, Cubeo, Tzotzil, Carrier, Bella Coola, Shuswap and Modoc.

- [Series 1: Professional Correspondence, 1940-1999](#) / [Kwakiutl class notes, undated](#) in Box 3 contains “Photocopies (early) of Kwakiutl transcriptions” possibly of a Boas text based on Hunt notes. It is a written text with interlinear translations. There is also a microfilm version in Series 7, Box 18.
- [Series 3: Writings, 1941-1947, 1958-1994](#): Box 13, Folders 11 and 12: 68 and 86 pages, respectively. Contains notes and edits of chapters and manuscripts of Goldman’s publications including his book *The Mouth of Heaven: An Introduction to Kwakiutl Religious Thought*. Box 15, Folder 16: 138 pages. Contains reviews of *The Mouth of Heaven* and correspondence with Goldman’s publisher.

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. “Kwakwaka’wakw” + “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. “Kwakwaka’wakw”) 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 7031: Drawings created or collected by George Hunt, undated](#)

Possibly created and/or collected by George Hunt. 13 drawings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Only two incomplete drawings are in a traditional style; many of the others are of non-Indian subjects. Watercolors are marked “Asseo” on reverse. Although the catalog record associated with this collection notes that it was “possibly created and/or collected by George Hunt,” relatives of Hunt who conducted research in the NAA on this material in 2016 determined that these materials were not created by Hunt, in particular the drawing related to the Kwakwaka’wakw.

Manuscript 87824: Franz Boaz drawings of Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl) designs, circa 1895

Created by Franz Boas. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Published in "[The Social Organization and the Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians, Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1895, Washington, 1897](#)." (Drum drawing, Figure 12, page 371; drawings from bedroom, Plate 40). The caption of Figure 12 reads, "from a painting by a Kwakiutl Indian;" "redrawn" appears on the original. Drawings from sides of Kwakwaka'wakw bedroom are identified in Plate 40 as specimens belonging to the Royal Ethnological Museum in Berlin, collected by A. Jacobsen. Presumably then the drawings were copied by Boas from original artifacts (in Germany or elsewhere) for use as illustrations in Report.

Manuscript 168115: Kwakiutl dugout canoe and Haida dugout canoe, undated

The creator of these drawings is unknown. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Draftsmen apparently created the renditions working from museum specimens.

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

This is an artificial collection⁵ 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. To these have been added some photographs and other illustrative material acquired and sometimes 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 contains [310 photographs catalogued as Kwakiutl](#), most of which are in the 2 boxes labelled [NWC \(Northwest Coast\) Kwakiutl](#).

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

⁵ 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.

Photo Lot 25: Albertype Company photograph collection relating to Native Americans, circa 1890-1910

Collected by the Wittemann-Albertype Company. Approximately 318 nitrate negatives (includes copy negatives). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Albertype Company, headquartered in Brooklyn, New York, published viewbooks and postcards for national distribution. The collection consists of photographs collected by the Albertype Company for their postcards and viewbooks, including portraits, scenery, camps, American Indian schools, and some paintings and composites for postcard printing. The collection is divided into prints and negatives. The negatives are further divided between originals and modern safety copy negatives. Box 1 'Northwest Coast: Mixed,' Folder 8 contains [one photograph in this section is labelled as Kwakiutl](#), though this identification is uncertain. This box may also contain additional, uncatalogued Kwakwaka'wakw images. Prints of this section are in Box 1; original negatives are in Box 3; and modern safety copy negatives are in Box 5.

Restrictions: Original nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Modern copy prints and copy negatives for nearly all images are available. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

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

Created by the Library of Congress Copyright Office. Approximately 6,085 mounted prints (albumen, collodion, silver gelatin, and platinum). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of photographs relating to American Indians, 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 contains six photographs identified as Kwakiutl. The identified photographer of these images is Oliver Anderson. This collection contains [one photograph catalogued as Kwakwaka'wakw](#).

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

Photo Lot 82: Collection of photographs relating to the Northwest Coast and Native Americans, circa 1885-1900

Created by Franz Boas, N. B. Mills, C. H. Townsend, H. Stieffel, and Romyn Hitchcock. Approximately 380 cyanotypes; approximately 275 engravings and drawings for engravings; approximately 200 copy prints; 1 silver gelatin print; and 1 copy negative. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The majority of the collection documents Northwest Coast scenery, people, and settlements; these include photographs made by Franz Boas during US Fish

Commission expeditions on the USS Albatross, as well as engravings made for publications on Northwest Coast Indians by Franz Boas and Albert Parker Niblack. The engravings were published in Franz Boas, ["The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians," *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1895*, Washington, 1897](#); and Albert Parker Niblack, ["The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia," *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1888*, Washington, 1890](#). Photo Lots 82 and 83 share a catalog record, but Photo Lot 83 does not contain images labelled as Kwakwaka'wakw. Images related to the Kwakwaka'wakw can be found in the following locations:

- Series 1: [U.S. Fish Commission Expeditions 1888-89, 1891-93, 1898, 1900 / Folder Albatross-Northwest Coast, Alaska Expeditions 1888-89, 1891](#) contains nine photographs identified as depicting scenes from British Columbia that may or may not be related to the Kwakwaka'wakw Indians.
- Series 8: ['Boas' Kwakiutl Drawings](#) contains drawings used to illustrate Franz Boas' ["The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians," *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1895*, Washington, 1897](#). It includes examples of carved totems, masks, bowls, whistles, rattles and headdresses, and woven neck rings and head rings. It also includes some examples of painted decorations. Only two illustrations of the plates are represented. Some textual illustrations are missing as well.

The National Anthropological Archives also holds Niblack's notes concerning Northwest Coast Indians, circa 1885-1889 ([Manuscript 4513](#)) and original negatives made by Niblack (in [Photo Lot 176](#)).

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

Collected by George V. Allen. 67 lantern slides, 26 glass negatives, 10 nitrate negatives; 6 autochromes; approximately 50 halftone and color halftone stereographs; approximately 1,000 albumen and silver gelatin (some tinted) stereographs; approximately 239 mounted and unmounted prints (albumen (including cartes de visite, imperial cards, cabinet cards, and one tinted print) and silver gelatin (some modern copies)); 96 silver gelatin prints; and 21 postcards (silver gelatin, collotype, color halftone, and halftone). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs relating to Native American or frontier themes, including portraits, expedition photographs, landscapes, and other images of dwellings, transportation, totem poles, ceremonies, infants and children in cradleboards, camps and towns, hunting and fishing, wild west shows, food preparation, funeral customs, the U.S. Army and army posts, cliff dwellings, and grave mounds and excavations. The collection also includes images of prisoners at Fort Marion in 1875, Sioux Indians involved in the Great Sioux Uprising in Minnesota, the Fort Laramie Peace Commission of 1868, Sitting Bull and his followers after the Battle of the Little Bighorn, and the aftermath of the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. There are studio portraits of well-

known Indians, including American Horse, Big Bow, Four Bears, Iron Bull, Ouray, Red Cloud, Red Dog, Red Shirt, Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, Three Bears, and Two Guns White Calf. Boxes 1 and 2 include [four photographs \(numbers 185, 262, 388, and 390\) relating to Kwakwaka'wakw](#), taken by Richard Maynard, all of which are digitized and available online.

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 for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot R97-19: Copies of Franz Boas photographs of Kwakiutl Indians, circa 1894

Created by Franz Boas. 3 copy prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Photographs probably depicting Kwakwaka'wakw Indians, including a man in a blanket, a man wearing a bird mask and cedar bark dress, and a woman holding up a cradle or load. Originals possibly held by Valerie Pinsky or in the American Philosophical Society archives.

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

Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology negatives, circa 1858-1925

Collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. 5,588 negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

The collection includes original and some copy negatives that have been numbered and cataloged. Virtually all are glass but there are some film negatives. Almost all relate to Native Americans and include a large number of studio photographs. The collection includes [eighteen images catalogued as Kwakiutl](#). Note that a number of these images depict Franz Boas imitating ritual poses of the Kwakwaka'wakw. Some of these images have been digitized and can be found online.

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 for more information regarding access.

Department of Anthropology records: Series 17: Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File, 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972, 1997

Collected/created by the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. 41 linear feet total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This series is described more fully on page 8 of this guide. Images related to the Kwakwaka'wakw can be found in the following locations:

- [Bark, 1895, undated](#), Box 3, Folder 39: 17 leaves. Contains drawings illustrating Franz Boas' "Kwakiutl Indians," U.S. National Museum Report, 1895.
- [Music—Miscellaneous Material](#), Box 62, Folder 709: 2 leaves. Contains letters from Franz Boas to Otis T. Mason (dated 3/24/90) about a rattle from British Columbia with copies of illustrations: [Carved Wooden Rattles Drawing, undated](#) and [Carved Wooden Rattles Drawing, undated](#).

[Irving Goldman papers, 1928-1999 \(bulk 1934-1994\)](#)

Created by Irving Goldman. 9.3 linear feet (26 boxes); 27 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Irving Goldman papers are described more fully on pages 8-9 of this guide. [Series 7: Photographs 1934-1979](#) contains 35mm slides relating to the Kwakwaka'wakw and the Northwest Coast in [\[Folder # 12\] \[Kwakiutl NWC\]](#). Many have notations or additional numbering.

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

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

[HSFA 1987.17.4: Franz Boas film of Northwest Coast Indian Dance, circa 1930](#)

Created by Franz Boas. 1 film reel (345 feet, 15 minutes, black-and-white, silent). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This incomplete edited film was shot by Franz Boas on his last field trip to the Northwest Coast. Documented are various Kwakwaka'wakw dances which were staged for the camera at the site of Fort Ruppert, Vancouver, British Columbia. Dances demonstrated by women include the Summer, Salmon, Paddle, Bird, and Woman's War dances. Men demonstrate the Cannibal dance. The Salmon dance is demonstrated by Agnes Hunt, the daughter of Boas' principal informant, George Hunt. Dances were performed outdoors, in some cases before emblematic Kwakwaka'wakw house fronts. Bill Holm of the Burke Museum of the University of Washington later edited the footage into a two-part film and annotated it with appropriate citations from Boas' publications. The films together with Holm's notes are available from the University of Washington Press.

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

HSFA 1993.24.3: Blunden Harbor, 1951

Created by Robert Gardner. 1 reel (725 feet, black-and-white, sound, 16mm); 2 videocassettes (21 minutes, black-and-white, sound, Betacam SP). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Edited film records small group of Kwakwaka'wakw Indians on the mainland of Georgia Strait on the Canadian side in 1950. Villagers recount legend of how killer whale became a man.

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

HSFA 1993.24.42: Totem Pole, 1963

The creator of this film is unknown. An undetermined number of film reels (970 feet, color, sound). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Edited film presents the development of seven types of Northwest Coast totem poles which are discussed in terms of social systems and mythologies. Footage includes Mungo Martin, famous carver and Kwakwaka'wakw chief, carving a pole at his Great House in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Martin relates the myth of how he acquired the crest of the Hohoq.

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.

Irving Goldman papers, 1928-1999 (bulk 1934-1994)

Created by Irving Goldman. 9.3 linear feet (26 boxes); 27 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Irving Goldman papers are described more fully on pages 8-9 of this guide. [Series 8: Sound Recordings, 1968-1986](#) contains cassette recordings. [Item 11: Legacies \(Go On\), 1986](#) is an audio documentary based on interviews with Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwagiulth) artists – Alec Hunt, Calvin Hunt, Tony Hunt, Tony Hunt Jr., and John Livingston. Produced for Arts of the Raven Gallery, Victoria, British Columbia.

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.