

MENOMINEE



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

Caitlin Haynes
Brittany Collins
Bryn Cooley

Documentation on the Menominee 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 Menominee. 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 Menominee 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. Finding aids are more detailed than the annotations in this guide. They 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 existence of a finding aid will be noted (and linked) in the annotations within this guide. 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.

MENOMINEE ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The Menominee linguistic and ethnographic materials held at the NAA date from 1874 to 2005. Materials include vocabularies, language notes, ethnography, sound recordings, artwork, moving image media, and photographs. Much of this material was collected by Truman Michelson, an ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) from 1910 to 1938, who specialized in Algonquian linguistics and culture. John Peabody Harrington, who also contributed much of the material, was an ethnologist and linguist employed by the BAE (BAE) from 1915 to 1955. Other materials featured in this guide were collected by Walter James Hoffman, a naturalist and BAE ethnologist, from 1879-1895, who focused much of his research on sign language and conducted substantial fieldwork among the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Menominee. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Alternative spellings of Menominee, which may appear in this guide, are Menomini and Menomoni.

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.

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 20: Menomonee Words, phrases, and sentences in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1881](#)

Collected by J. M. Rogers. 86 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a Menominee vocabulary in a schedule¹ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#), partially filled by J. M. Rogers. These charts consist of words that describe various aspects of Menominee life, included but not limited to persons, parts of the body, dress, dwellings, food, colors, numbers, time, plants and animals, and grammar. Further culture notes are located at p.227. Collected from Shawnee County, Wisconsin in 1881.

[Manuscript 59: Letter to Major John Wesley Powell, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1880 November 1](#)

Created by Clay MacCauley. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains information on “the names, order, and relatives of the ‘Menomonee’ gentes”. The “Menomonee” gentes in a tabulated form is given on page 2.

[Manuscript 1209: List of Menominee words, phrases, and sentences with linguistic remarks, 1914 July 31](#)

Created by John Saterlee. 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a list of Menominee words, phrases, and sentences with linguistic remarks, collected from Keshana, WI between July 14 and July 31, 1914. Covered subjects include persons, descriptors, animals, verb usage, possessives, and food.

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.

Manuscript 1522: Notes on names, and linguistic notes on Siouan, Athapascan, Caddoan, Iroquoian, and Muskogean tribes, circa 1900

Created by Francis T. Haggadorn. 256 pages total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains approximately twelve pages of Menominee, Shawnee, and Delaware vocabularies.

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

Created by Albert S. (Albert Samuel) Gatschet. 25 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains words and lists of days, months and years and other time divisions, approximately 100 pages. It also includes Maya and Aztec color adjectives, 8 pages; Totemic clans of all tribes, 37 pages; personal names (of “Knisteneaux or Crees, Shawnee, Crow, Dakota, Arikaras, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Piegan, Menomoni [Menominee], Peoria, Ottawa, Sauk”).

Manuscript 1609-a: Menominee songs, transcriptions and analyses, not used in Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 102, “Menominee Music”, undated

Created by Frances Densmore. Approximately 20 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains Menominee songs, transcriptions and analyses, not used in [Menominee Music, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 102 \(1932\)](#).

Manuscript 1609-b: Menominee songs, relating to stories of Manabus, undated

Created by Frances Densmore. 7 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains Menominee songs, relating to stories of Manabus.

Manuscript 1829: Menominee vocabulary and miscellaneous notes, undated

Collected by Charles Hoffman. 12 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This small notebook consists of Menominee vocabulary on the subjects of numbers, persons, and body parts, as well as miscellaneous others. Also included are Chippewa (labeled ‘Ojibwa’) notes and one-line transcription of music for moccasin game.

Manuscript 2153: Seven Fox stories by Alfred Kiyana with translations and grammatical notes, undated

Created by Alfred Kiyana; translated by Bill Leaf, Thomas Brown, and Leo Walker; collected by Truman Michelson. 154 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This collection contains seven texts by Alfred Kiyana in Meskwaki syllabary with English translations and Truman Michelson's grammatical notes. They were collected in Tama, Iowa. The stories include "Owl," translation by Bill Leaf; "The married couple: the man whose wife was wooed by a bear;" "When Possum married Woodchuck," two translations by Leo Walker (one incorrectly labelled "When Raccoon married Badger"); "When Raccoon was friends with Badger;" "When the Fox chiefs were all killed by the Menominee," translation by Leo Walker; and "Me so swa," translation by Michelson and Thomas Brown.

Manuscript 2253: The Indian Tribes of Wisconsin, the history of the Menominees, circa 1885

Created by Reverend Zephyrim Englehardt. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript includes Englehardt's A. notes, page 5, presumably to Pilling explaining the nature of the Manuscript and the term 'Menominee' vs. 'Menomonee.'

Manuscript 2472: Menomini words and sentences, 1888

Created by Albert S. (Albert Samuel) Gatschet and Joseph Hoskinani (informant). 42 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains brief ethnological notes on "The Menomoni gentes," page 9, and "Dances of the Menomoni," pages 12-13.²

Manuscript 2691: Truman Michelson notes on various Algonquian languages, undated

Created by Truman Michelson. 49 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains Truman Michelson's handwritten linguistic notes with paradigms (some extracted from the literature) for the following languages: Montagnais, Menominee, Meskwaki (Fox), Cree, Natick, Ojibwa, Passamaquoddy, and Shawnee.

Manuscript 2703: Notes on Algonquian languages collected by Truman Michelson at Carlisle Indian Industrial School, 1911-1912

Created by Truman Michelson, Mary Belgarde, and others. 43 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains Truman Michelson's handwritten linguistic notes on various Algonquian languages from his work with students at Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania during the winter of 1911-1912. The notes include information about the students he worked with, vocabulary, grammar, and an Arapaho text. Mary Belgarde and Patrick Azure provided information on Turtle Mountain Chippewa (which Michelson

² "Gentes" means "a group of people who are related through their male ancestors."

determined is Cree); Dorothy Morse on Northern Chippewa (near Duluth); Flora Masta on Abenaki; Grover Allen (a Kickapoo) on Potawatomi; Louise Kitchikum (likely Kachicum) on Menominee; and Bruce Groesbeck on Northern Arapaho.

Manuscript 2777: Fifteen Fox stories collected by Truman Michelson, undated

Created by Alfred Kiyana, Bill Leaf, Harry Lincoln, and Sâkihtanohkwêha (Mrs. Bill Leaf); collected by Truman Michelson. 0.21 linear feet, 288 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains fifteen stories by Alfred Kiyana, Bill Leaf, Harry Lincoln, and Sâkihtanohkwêha, handwritten in Meskwaki syllabary. They were collected by Truman Michelson in Tama, Iowa. Nine of the texts are by Bill Leaf, including “Menominees,” “The friends,” “Good treatment,” “When many Sioux were killed,” “The one who had an elm tree growing out of his chest,” and “When they were first given guns.” The three Bill Leaf texts without English titles begin <na i ma ne na tti mo ki . ma na a .>, <na l no ki ma ni . de ski me ko.>, and <be tti l wa ta l ski na we a>. Alfred Kiyana authored two texts, “The man who had two wives” and “The boys who lived with their mother.” Harry Lincoln also authored two texts, one of which is “Redstone pipe” and the other of which begins <e o wi ki tti . ne ni wa>. Sâkihtanohkwêha also authored two texts, “Buffalo hunters” and “Old woman who was abandoned long ago.” (Truman Michelson referred to Sâkihtanohkwêha as Mrs. Bill Leaf).

Manuscript 2797: Menominee linguistic notes and texts collected by Truman Michelson, 1910

Created by Truman Michelson, Judge Peroute, and John V. Satterlee. 76 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains Menominee linguistic notes and texts from Truman Michelson’s fieldwork among the Menominee in Wisconsin in 1910. He obtained texts and Menominee names for various tribes from Judge Peroute, a priest of the Grand Medicine Society. Captain John V. Satterlee of the Indian Police at Keshena served as interpreter and also provided Michelson with linguistic information, such as vocabulary.

Manuscript 2824: Menominee stories and notes collected by Truman Michelson, 1910

Created by Truman Michelson, Judge Peroute, and John V. Satterlee. 105 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains Menominee notes and texts from Truman Michelson’s fieldwork among the Menominee in Wisconsin in 1910. The texts consist of Menominee stories from Judge Peroute, a priest of the Grand Medicine Society, in English. Captain John V. Satterlee of the Indian Police at Keshena provided Michelson with Menominee names for various tribes. There are also notes on the Grand Medicine Society.

Manuscript 3112: Miscellaneous Vocabularies to various texts, undated

Created by Jim Peters, Sam Peters, Sâkihtanohkwêha (Mrs. Bill Leaf), Alfred Kiyana, Shâpochîwa (Mrs. Harry Lincoln), Bill Leaf, Chuck, and Jack Bullard; translated by Ida Poweshiek (later Snowball); collected by Truman Michelson. 4,050 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains vocabularies to Jack Bullard's "Tiger and Soldier" ([Manuscript 2838](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Wisahkêha story" ([Manuscript 2958](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Snapping Turtle" ([Manuscript 2687](#)), Bill Leaf's "V. dentata" ([Manuscript 2662](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Bear and Rabbit" ([Manuscript 2042](#)), "When the Meskwakies first were set upon by all," Sam Peters' "Story of Bitticea" ([Manuscript 2222](#)), an unknown text by Jim Peters, Jack Bullard's "Toad woman," Alfred Kiyana's "Fox and Wolf" ([Manuscript 2940](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Bitticea" (possibly [Manuscript 2775](#)), Bill Leaf's "Wolf Clan clan festival," Sâkihtanohkwêha's "Apaiyashiage brothers" ([Manuscript 2671](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Wisahkêha traps the sun" ([Manuscript 2311](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "When Raccoon married Badger" ([Manuscript 2153](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "When Raccoon married Duckwoman" ([Manuscript 2654](#)), Bill Leaf's "Dream Dance" ([Manuscript 2772](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "When the Fox chiefs were slain by the Menominee" ([Manuscript 2153](#)), Shâpochîwa's "Apaiyashiage brothers" (possibly [Manuscript 2671](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Apaiyashiage brothers" ([Manuscript 2671](#)), Bill Leaf and Sâkihtanohkwêha's "Shakana" ([Manuscript 2120](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "When the Meskwaki were encompassed first," Alfred Kiyana's "Big Snake" ([Manuscript 2656](#)), Alfred Kiyana's "Married Couple" ([Manuscript 2153](#)), and Chuck's "When the Indians and Whites first saw each other" ([Manuscript 2782](#)). (Truman Michelson referred to Sâkihtanohkwêha as Mrs. Bill Leaf and to Shâpochîwa as Mrs. Harry Lincoln).

Manuscript 3203: Notes on Fox ethnography and linguistics, undated

Collected by William Jones. 3 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes material published by M. W. Fisher in "Ethnography of the Fox Indians," [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 125](#) (1939); notebooks with notes and translations from dictations; notes on kinship terminology; myths and stories; mortuary observances and the adoption ritual; examples of face and body painting; notes on technology; notes on ethnography; Meskwaki texts; an article on the Meskwaki language published in the [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 40](#) (1901); linguistic notes and vocabulary; materials on the Cheyenne, Cree, Kickapoo, "Massachusetts Indians," Menominee, Seminole, and Shawnee; and correspondence of and about William Jones.

Manuscript 3261: Manuscripts relating to Winnebago music, 1927-1939

Created by Frances Densmore. 3 boxes and 1 portfolio total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the manuscript "Winnebago Music," 362 typed pages; 50 illustrations (filed separately in [Photo Lot 24](#) with Winnebago materials and labelled 'MS 3261 (pt.)'); transcriptions of 205 Winnebago songs and 2 flute melodies (ca. 116

pages) marked “ready for publication” and submitted November 28, 1939; and original copies of 205 Winnebago songs received from the Densmore estate, ca. 1962. This manuscript was compiled from various Winnebago manuscripts submitted by the author to the Bureau of American Ethnology at intervals, 1927-1940.

Manuscript 3765: Letter to Henry Wetherbee Henshaw, 1890 August 22

Created by Walter James Hoffman. 4 pages total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains a letter to Henry Wetherbee Henshaw which transmits “a short story relating to the origin of maple sugar” and “some words relating to the maple trees, etc.,” giving an account of the Mid’e ceremonies among the Menominee Indians. Also “Notes [vocabulary] relating to Maple Sugar.” 1890.

Manuscript 3802: Outline of proposed field work among the Menominee Indians, circa 1890

Created by Walter James Hoffman. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains an outline of proposed field work among the Menominee which gives specific localities, duration of time, and amount of necessary funds for attending their Mid’e ceremonies, making recordings of the ceremonial recitations and chants, and purchasing ethnological specimens. Hoffman made his first visit to Keshena, Wisconsin in 1890 and four subsequent visits there to study the Menominee Indians. For reference, see [“The Menomini Indians,” *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, part 1, Washington, 1896.*](#)

Manuscript 4860: James A. Geary papers on Algonquian linguistics, 1930-1960

Created by James A. Geary (collector) and Tom Otterby (informant). 18 boxes total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains Meskwaki, Ojibwa, and Cheyenne linguistic data obtained from informants; Meskwaki and Ojibwa dictionaries prepared largely from published sources; notes on Powhatan, Cree, Menominee, and comparative Algonquian; publications in and concerning Algonquian languages; correspondence; and miscellaneous personal papers. Materials related to the Menominee can be found in the following locations:

- Box 3: Miscellaneous and Comparative Algonquian includes an analysis of an inscription in a Menominee silver bracelet by Geary and Leonard Bloomfield with two letters from F. H. Douglas, Denver Art Museum, to John Cooper, Catholic University. 1940. 2 pages and 3 slips.
- Boxes 3-6 contain miscellaneous Algonquian linguistic notes that may include Menominee.

Manuscript 4990: Menominee vocabulary, 1874-1897

Created by Alfred F. Bridgeman. 50 pages, xerox copy of manuscript document. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Recorded in the schedule³ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). Includes 5 pages of notes at end on wild rice gathering, burial of an Indian girl, names of chiefs, etc.; these are in a different handwriting and dated September 29, 1885.

Restrictions: Originals are held in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (U.S. Mss 5F). Materials can be viewed at the NAA for reference use only; any reproductions must be made and/or approved of by the [Wisconsin Historical Society](#).

Leonard Bloomfield papers, undated

Created by Leonard Bloomfield. 12 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#); container list available at the repository or, on request, through email.

This collection contains the professional papers of Leonard Bloomfield, one of America's foremost scientific linguists, concerned with theoretical, descriptive, and applied aspects of his field. A teacher of German and an accomplished Indo-European scholar, he also carried out research on the languages of non-literate peoples. Although the material in this collection is of a rather broad nature, much of it concerns Bloomfield's own work and the work of his students and colleagues—Charles Frederick Voegelin, Morris Swadesh, and Bernard Bloch—on Algonquian languages, particularly Menominee, Chippewa, Shawnee, Delaware, Meskwaki, Mahican, and Cree. Materials related to the Menominee can be found in the following locations:

- Box 1 contains Menominee linguistic material, including manuscript word lists, grammar notes, and texts together with some related printed and processed materials.
- Boxes 7-9 contain Menominee vocabulary noteslips. See Miner list (in finding aid folder in NAA research room) for additional information on noteslips and notebooks.

John Montgomery Cooper notes, circa 1920-circa 1940

Created by Father John Montgomery Cooper. 29 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Father Cooper was a specialist in the ethnology of North and South America, and a great amount of the material in this collection consists of a carbon set of reading notes concerning both continents. Generally, the slips are focused on a given subject and are identified by author, title, subject, tribe, location, and page reference. A small amount of

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.

the papers are copies of collected between 1924 and 1937 among the Assiniboin, Blackfoot, Chippewa, Cree, Gros Ventre, Menominee, and Navaho.

Restrictions: This collection is currently unprocessed and includes no inventory; please contact the repository for information on 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. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This series within the Department of Anthropology records contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now housed in the NAFC), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled over time by DOA staff. [Letters to Samuel Pierpont Langley January 7, 1891](#) (Box 8, Folder 103) contains a letter of transmittal written by Major John Wesley Powell. The topic of the letter deals primarily with varied cultural understandings of the concept of time. Culture groups included are the Atfalati, Cherokee, Chippewa, Creek, Hidatsa, Klamath, Menominee, Modoc, Ottawa, Powhatan, Siouan, Tuscarora, and Wintu. There are also a few notes on Chippewa and Ottawa astronomy.

Ives Goddard papers, 1964-2005

Created by Ives Goddard. 5.75 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the professional papers of Ives Goddard and documents his activities teaching at Harvard University and as linguist in the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology in the National Museum of Natural History. These papers contain linguistic and ethnographic fieldnotes (1964-2005), teaching materials, student papers, papers for scholarly meetings, and research materials. Box 1 includes papers and notes on Menominee phonetics (w-umlaut).

Restrictions: Fieldnotes and sound recordings are restricted during Dr. Goddard's lifetime.

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

Created by John Peabody Harrington. 63 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

John Peabody Harrington was an ethnologist and linguist employed by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, from 1915 to 1955. Through his extensive travel and research, J. P. Harrington amassed an unprecedented record of linguistic and cultural knowledge. The J.P. Harrington Collection of linguistic and cultural materials is therefore one of the largest holdings at the NAA. The collection includes documentation on over 130 languages, close to one million pages of notes, over 200 sound recordings, circa 3,500 photographs, and thousands of botanical and

other natural specimens. Materials related to the Menominee can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 6: Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Northeast & Southeast, 1907-1957, undated](#) represents the results of Harrington's work on the native languages and cultures of the East, a region in which he worked primarily in the later part of his career as ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data and contain rehearings of early vocabularies as well as detailed studies of placenames.
 - [Subseries 6.1: Algonquian, circa 1907-circa 1957](#) contains John P. Harrington's Algonquian research. The Menominee files contain a phonetic key from Leonard Bloomfield's Menomini Texts (1928), a short report on a conversation with Michelson (former B.A.E. MS 6025pt. and 6030), and a brief description of Menominee tentshaking, which was excerpted from W. J. Hoffman's The Menomini Indians (1896). Microfilm Reel 1: Box 936 includes [Menominee grammar](#).
 - [Subseries 6.3: Western Abnaki/Eastern Abnaki/Passamaquoddy, 1949-circa 1952](#) contains Harrington's Western Abenaki, Eastern Abenaki, and Passamaquoddy research. Most of the material was reheard by St. Francis, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy speakers, with an occasional Malecite, Micmac, and Menomini comparison. Microfilm Reels 3-7: Boxes 938-948 may include language comparisons with the Menominee language.
 - [Subseries 6.5: Mahican/Stockbridge, 1930-1952](#) contains Harrington's Mahican/Stockbridge research. The materials consist of comparative vocabulary, comparative grammar, comparative linguistic notes, and writings. The vocabulary is arranged according to numerous semantic categories designated by Harrington. The basic source is Truman Michelson's Stockbridge [Manuscript 2734](#), information from which was reheard with Mahican speakers, and compared with secondary sources and with Abenaki material rewritten or removed from his own field notes. Harrington interfiled Menominee information secured later in Washington from Al Dodge. Microfilm Reel 10: Boxes 951 and 952, includes mentions of the Menominee language.
- [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. The files, which are arranged by tribe or language, usually consist of only a few pages, although those for several of the California groups are more extensive.
 - [Subseries 8.6: Supplemental Material on the Northeast/Southeast, circa 1907-circa 1957](#) contains material that supplement Harrington's Northeast/Southeast field notes. The file on Algonquian includes three slips of Fox, Cree, Ojibwa, and Massachusetts (labeled "Natick") vocabulary in the hand of Truman Michelson; typed copies of the above; notes on Cree and Ojibwa from secondary sources; information on the

growing of wild rice by the Menominee; and miscellaneous notes on place names and tribe names regarding the Cree, Ojibwa, Conoy, Nanticoke, and Narraganset. Microfilm Reel 3: Box 1053 contains information on the Menominee.

James Henri Howard papers, 1950-1982

Created by James Henri Howard. 10.25 linear feet (22 boxes, 1 map-folder) and 15 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the personal papers of James Henri Howard, and documents his research and professional activities as an anthropologist, archaeologist, and ethnologist studying Native American languages and cultures. Series 2: Box 3 contains undated [notes on the Menominee](#).

Aleš Hrdlička papers, 1875-1966 (bulk 1903-1943)

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

This collection contains the professional papers of Aleš Hrdlička and documents his time as curator in the Division of Physical Anthropology, Department of Anthropology at the United States National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. Hrdlička's papers comprise a wide variety of materials but consist largely of correspondence, manuscripts of writings, physical anthropological tables and notes, and photographs.

- Box 112 contains the folder [Anthropometric Measurements of Indians Taken at the United States National Museum, 1904-1905 \(most undated\)](#). Menominees are listed among those whose measurements were taken.
- Box 181 contains the folder [Tubercular study of American Indians, 1908](#) within the section [Miscellany, 1895-1954](#), which includes mentions of the Menominee.

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

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. "Menominee" + "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. "Menominee") 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 4877: Photographs relating to various North American Indian tribes, undated

Created by Aleš Hrdlička. 74 photographs. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Aleš Hrdlička joined the Smithsonian staff in 1903 as head of the Division of Physical Anthropology. Prior to that his work was done under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. This photograph collection contains photographs of multiple culture groups, including Menominee. It has been split up and integrated into different photo lots throughout the NAA's holdings. [The seventy-two images catalogued as Menominee](#) are included in [Photo Lot 24](#), Midwest Menominee.

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

Photo Lot 13: Truman Michelson Photograph Collection, 1910-1931

Created by Truman Michelson. 270 prints; 244 negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Truman Michelson was an ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1910 to 1938. His specialty was Algonquian linguistics and culture. Virtually all of the photographs were made by Michelson during his field work. A few items, however, are by D. L. Duvall, De Lancey W. Gill, and others. Most are of Fox subjects, but there are also items identified, some tentatively, as Arapaho, Blackfoot (Piegan), Chippewa, Menominee, Mexican Kickapoo, Micmac, Potawatomi, and Shoshoni. Subjects include portraits, scenic views, Fox pow-wow, man making string figures, la crosse game, Fox basswood bag, gravel pit-burial ground near Strafford, Iowa, and St. Michael's Mission, Ethete, Wyoming.

Restrictions: This collection is currently unprocessed and includes no inventory; please contact the NAA for further access information. This collection contains images and materials that may be culturally sensitive.

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

This is an artificial collection⁴ comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital surrogates available for some photographs.

⁴ 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.

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. This collection includes [ninety-six images catalogued as Menominee](#), almost all of which can be found in the following locations:

- [Eastern Canada / Chippewa](#) includes seven photographs catalogued as Menominee. These boxes may also contain other Menominee materials that may be of interest.
- [SPC Midwest Menominee](#) includes eighty-eight images catalogued as Menominee. This box may also contain other Menominee materials. Note that seventy-four of these images have been integrated into Photo Lot 24 from [Manuscript 4877](#), described on page 16 of this guide.

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](#)

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

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 includes [five photographs catalogued as Menominee](#). Photographers of these images are Sidney R. Hartwell and William Henry Wessa.

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

[Photo Lot 60: Bureau of American Ethnology photograph albums of Native Americans, 1858-1905](#)

Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian. 16 albums consisting of 926 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available for some images.

This collection consists of photograph albums prepared by the Bureau of American Ethnology or the photographic lab, possibly for reference purposes by staff. The use of such albums has been mentioned by BAE photographer De Lancey W. Gill. The albums contain photographs made from the Bureau of American Ethnology's collection of negatives, documenting numerous tribes and culture groups. The bulk of the photographs are studio portraits made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on Omaha in 1898 or during delegation visits to Washington, DC. This collection contains [eight photographs catalogued as Menominee](#).

[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, 1970-1991](#)

Created by Herman J. Viola, Rev. Salvatore Genete, and others. Approximately 300 silver gelatin prints, approximately 310 acetate negatives, approximately 120 35mm negatives, and 31 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 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. Box 3 contains a photograph of Christine Webster, Menominee.

Related materials: The National Anthropological Archives holds Herman Viola's papers from 1980-1981. Records relating to the American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program can also be found in the National Anthropological Archives.

[Photo Lot 78-47: Cavalliere Ketchum photographs of "Live-in" course on Algonquians, 1976](#)

Created by Cavalliere Ketchum. 38 contact prints (possibly proof sheets) and 7 silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs depicting participants in a "live-in" course entitled "Woodland Algonquians of Wisconsin," offered by the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee in July 1976. Most of the images show participants constructing a birch-bark wigwam. Participants included Chippewa, Menominee, and Potawatomi Indians.

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

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

This collection consists of portraits of Native American artists, craftspeople, activists, and leaders from Stephen Gambaro's photography exhibits: "The Indian, the Animal, and the Land," 1976; "Indian Artists," 1977; and "Shadows Caught: Images of Native Americans," 1984. Individuals pictured include Ada Deer, Menominee.

Photo Lot R82-33: Photograph of daguerreotype of Oshkosh, circa 1845-1850

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

This collection consists of a copy of a daguerreotype of Chief Oshkosh, seated and wearing a top hat and jacket. The photograph was made in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Restrictions: This image was acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the NAA for more information.

Photo Lot 87-2M: Bureau of American Ethnology photograph collection relating to Native Americans, undated

Created by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. 2 prints (etching or engraving), 13 albumen prints, approximately 230 copy prints, 1 chromolithograph, 179 cyanotypes, and approximately 200 silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs mostly commissioned and collected by personnel in the Bureau of American Ethnology. Most of the photographs are studio portraits of American Indians made by the Bureau of American Ethnology and Smithsonian Institution, possibly for physical anthropologist Aleš Hrdlička. There are also photographs made by Truman Michelson among the Catawba Indians, copies of illustrations and drawings, and various images of archeological sites and artifacts. Box 5 contains one folder of Menominee images.

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

Photo Lot 133: Illustrations used in Bureau of American Ethnology and United States National Museum publications, circa 1879-1929

Created by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology and United States National Museum. Approximately 2,000 paintings, drawings, and photographs. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains artwork and some photographs which were used to illustrate articles published in the annual reports and bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the United States National Museum. Series 1, Box 1 contains [five](#)

[illustrations that depict Menominee Indians and culture](#). One illustration was created by Mary Berry Chapman, the other four were done by Mary Wright Gill.

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

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

This collection contains original and some copy negatives that were created or collected the Bureau of American Ethnology. 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. BAE staff, collaborators, and contributors also made many field photographs concerning American ethnology and archeology. 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 Washington, and copies of photographic prints. There are [thirty-nine images within this collection catalogued as Menominee](#).

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.

Photo Lot 4428: Photographs and microfilm of Paul Kane paintings and sketchbook, undated

Created by Paul Kane. 84 copy prints, 1 acetate copy negative, and 1 microfilm roll. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs of sketches and paintings made by Paul Kane in 1845-1856, including portraits and scenes of camps, dances, and a buffalo hunt, relating to the Ojibwa, Ottawa, Menominee, Potawatomi, Eastern Sioux, Cree, Assiniboiné, Chinook, Cowlitz, Clallam, Cowichan and Babine. The sketchbook, of which the microfilm may be incomplete, includes many of the same subjects as the paintings, as well as artifacts, scenic views and scenes from Kane's studies in Europe. The collection also includes a photostat of the catalog published in Kane's "Wanderings of an Artist..." and a typed list of the captions for the sketches. Paintings 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 include depictions of Menominee Indians, according to Kane's descriptions and captions. Photographs of these paintings can be found in Box 1 in this collection.

Restrictions: Publication rights granted to Bureau of American Ethnology or Smithsonian Institution staff members for use of small selections of the material; collection not to be published in its entirety. Royal Ontario Museum wishes to be informed when and where illustrations are used. Persons outside the Smithsonian Institution must obtain publication permission as well as photographic prints from the Royal Ontario Museum; the Smithsonian may not make copy negatives for the general distribution of prints.

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 1994.16.1: William Meggers films of American Indians, 1927-1931

Created by William F. Meggers. 1 reel (77 feet, black-and-white, silent, 16 mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains footage which mostly concerns public dances and demonstrations by Blackfeet performing in Maryland, Menominee on the Keshina Reservation, and Hopi at the El Tovar Hotel near Grand Canyon. Subject matter appears to be a powwow, or a public exhibition of Native American skills, including scenes on horseback, oxen pulling wagons, dancing, canoeing, adults and children in Native dress, and interactions with tourists.

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.