

# MIWOK

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## Documentation on the Miwok 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 Miwok. 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 Miwok documentation in existence. It is also important to understand that given the historical nature of this documentation—these materials were collected and catalogued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—its metadata reflects terminology in use at the time, which may be at odds with contemporary terminology. This terminology does not reflect the views of the Smithsonian Institution or National Anthropological Archives but is left in its original form to facilitate research. This guide is also a living document, subject to change and revision as staff updates catalog descriptions and access policies, and as further materials are processed and/or acquired by the NAA.

***The NAA welcomes input and edits from Native community members, and works to incorporate these changes into catalog records, access policies, collection information, and subsequently, subject guides. The repository can be reached at (301) 238-1310 or [naa@si.edu](mailto:naa@si.edu).***

Additional information about each collection is available in the catalog record in Collections Search Center ([CSC](#)) or the Smithsonian's Online Virtual Archive ([SOVA](#)). Further information for some collections can also be found in finding aids. Although the majority of the collections in this guide have a finding aid linked to them, only some of the finding aids are complete. Those that are incomplete will not provide more information than is in this guide, but those that are complete provide context for the materials described as well as a contents list, usually to the box and folder level, and sometimes to the item level. The National Museum of Natural History ([NMNH](#)) and the National Museum of the American Indian ([NMAI](#)) also have extensive object collections which can be searched in [CSC](#). NMAI's archival collections can likewise be searched both in [CSC](#) and in [SOVA](#).

Some of the materials within the collections of the NAA and HSFA are restricted because either the NAA or the community to which the records relate have deemed the materials sensitive.

## UNDERSTANDING THE EMBEDDED LINKS IN THIS GUIDE

Links through the title of a collection will usually lead you to a record in the Collections Search Center (CSC) for the full collection. In cases where a CSC record does not exist for the full collection, the link will lead you to a set search in CSC which displays the items within the collection that have been catalogued.

Links through the phrase "Finding Aid available through SOVA" will lead you to the finding aid in the Smithsonian Online Virtual Library (SOVA). The finding aid's main page will contain all of the same information as the CSC catalog record, but if the collection is described in more detail, the lower levels of the collection can be navigated more easily through the SOVA record as their hierarchy is visible.

Links through specific items within a collection lead either to that item's record in the SOVA finding aid or to a set search within the SOVA finding aid.

Links through the titles of articles or books will link you to a digital copy of the material.

Finally, links embedded in the name of other institutions will lead you to the websites of those institutions.

## HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

The NAA, along with the HSFA, collects and preserves historical and contemporary anthropological materials that document the world's cultures and the history of anthropology. The materials housed within the NAA include the papers of Smithsonian Institution employees, materials donated by other scholars, and materials copied from other institutions. The NAA is the successor to the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE was founded in 1879 as the Bureau of Ethnology (the name changed in 1894). It was created by the United States Congress as a subsidiary department of the Smithsonian Institution. The first director, John Wesley Powell (1834-1897), and his staff were concerned that the expansion of white culture into the west

would lead to the destruction of Native American cultures and wanted to record them before they disappeared. Powell was primarily interested in recording the languages of Native American tribes and directed his staff accordingly. He created a “schedule” of languages, which today we would call a standardized form. This schedule was a list of words grouped by theme with blank spaces to enter translations. These schedules comprise a significant portion of the BAE’s early archival collections and were used in Powell’s [\*Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages\*](#). In addition to linguistic records, Powell directed his staff to collect cultural objects and specimens, which was the primary interest of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. After Powell’s death in 1902, the activities of the BAE became less focused, and the staff members began to follow their own interests rather than a single overarching purpose. In 1964, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dillon S. Ripley (1913-2001), announced that the BAE would be combined with the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. In 1968, The NAA was established, incorporating the collections of the BAE as well as the papers of the National Museum of Natural History’s Division of Ethnology (Department of Anthropology). These collections include the Smithsonian’s earliest attempts to document North American Indigenous cultures and the cultures of the world. The archival collections of the BAE are known as the Numbered Manuscript Collections. Much of the NAA’s current holdings related to language documentation and ethnology were collected and created by Smithsonian anthropologists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## MIWOK ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The Miwok archival materials held at the NAA date from mid-nineteenth century to the 1980s. These materials include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, photographs, artwork, and sound recordings. Much of this material was collected by John Peabody Harrington, an ethnologist and linguist employed by the Smithsonian Institution’s Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, from 1915 to 1955. Other materials featured in this guide were collected by Albert Samuel Gatschet, an ethnologist and linguist employed by the BAE in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, who primarily worked among the Klamath people. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Alternative names or spellings for Miwok are Miwuk, Mi-Wuk, or Me-Wuk. The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be in Miwok, Southern Sierra Miwok, Central Sierra Miwok, Coast Miwok, Lake Miwok, Northern Sierra Miwok, Miwokan (Moquelumnan) English, and/or in other languages from the Utian 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.

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**Some Bureau of American Ethnology manuscripts are being reorganized and redescribed. During this process, some of the links in this guide may get broken. For more information, or to report a broken link, please contact the repository at (301) 238-1310 or [naa@si.edu](mailto:naa@si.edu).**

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## TEXTUAL MATERIALS

### **[Manuscript 300: The Mutsun linguistic family of Middle California: a comparative table of affinities drawn from its numerous dialects, 1888](#)**

Collected by Albert Samuel Gatschet. 13 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is composed of two parts: MS 300-a and MS 300-b. MS 300-a: The purpose of this paper was to consolidate the Costanoan with the Moquelumnan (Miwok) families, and to designate the aggregate by the name Mutsun. MS 300-b: A letter to H. W. Henshaw which concerns the relationship between the Costanoan and Moquelumnan (Miwok) linguistic families and criticizing Albert S. Gatschet’s paper, “The Mutsun linguistic family.”

### **[Manuscript 385: “Idiomas Californias,” 1821](#)**

Created by Rev. Felipe Arroyo De La Cuesta, copied by E. T. Murray, and annotated by Albert Samuel Gatschet. 32 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The original version of this manuscript was created in 1821 and is held in the Bancroft Library. It was copied by E. T. Murray in October-November, 1878, and includes notes on pages 2-3 by Albert S. Gatschet. The manuscript includes vocabularies of the following languages: Esselen, San Antonio (Salinan), San Miguel (Salinan), San Luis Obispo (Obispeno Chumash), Santa Barbara (Barbareno Chumash), La Purisima (Purismeno Chumash), Santa Inez (Inezeno Chumash), Nophrinthres of San Juan Bautista (a Yokuts dialect), Lathruunen (Yokuts), San Luis Rey (Uto-Aztecan), Karkin (Costanoan), Saclan (Miwok), Juichun (Costanoan), Huimen (Marin Miwok), and Suisen (a dialect of Patwin [Wintun]).

### **[Manuscript 561: Synonymy of the Moquelumnan Family, before 1895](#)**

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

This manuscript contains a synonymy of the Moquelumnan family. The exact date of its creation is unknown, but, according to the catalog record, it can be dated no later than 1895 because “D. is marked “Sh-39,” referring to James Owen Dorsey’s catalog of Bureau of American Ethnology Manuscripts; Dorsey died 1895.”

**Manuscript 562: San Rafael vocabulary, undated**

Collected by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The catalog card included with this manuscript notes the language as San Rafael and culture as Miwok coast. Copied by Henshaw from Hall (?) in San Francisco Bay.

**Manuscript 564: Olamentke vocabulary, undated**

Collected by Kostromilov, copied by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The catalog card included with this manuscript notes the language as Olamentka (Olamentke) and culture as Miwok coast.

**Manuscript 565: Coast Miwok vocabulary collected by Henry W. Henshaw, 1888 September**

Collected by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. Approximately 95 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of a Coast Miwok vocabulary recorded in a partially filled schedule<sup>1</sup> of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#).

**Manuscript 857-c: Notes on the languages of the Napa [Wappo], Tumala [Coast Miwok], Tulare [Plains Miwok], Lake Miwok, Kainameros [Pomo], and Yakais [Yuki], undated**

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

This manuscript consists of a typed transcript of Gibbs’ notes. Comments on these notes by Catherine Callaghan are filed with this manuscript (June 1962). Notes on the names of the tribes mentioned by Gibbs were made by A. R. Pilling and filed with the manuscript (August 1970).

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

**Manuscript 2108: “Distribution of the Shoshonians in the San Joaquin-Tulare Valley of California,” 1905**

Created by Alfred Louis Kroeber, and addressed to Frederick Webb Hodge. 31 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains discussion of “Current Tribal names that are ambiguous: Ute, Paiute, Shoshoni, Bannock, Snake; and sections on Gabrielino, Serrano, Luiseno, San Juan Capistrano, Agua Caliente, Cahuilla, Santa Barbara, Monachi, Kawaiisu, Tubatulabal.” Also contains a letter to Frederick W. Hodge, with emendations to the manuscript. San Francisco, California. April 27, 1905. Autograph letter signed. 1 page. The title page of the manuscript carries a note from F. W. H. [Hodge], noting, “This material has been extracted for the Dictionary of Tribes [“Handbook of American Indians,” Bureau of American Ethnology-Bulletin 30, Washington, 1907, 1910] by Dr Swanton.”

**Manuscript 3134: Place names recorded by Prof. Kroeber, 1902-1903**

Collected by Alfred Louis Kroeber. 3 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript includes information on Awani place names.

**Manuscript 3950: Lists of Costanoan and Moquelumnan numerals collected by John N. Hewitt, undated**

Collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. 8 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains pages on “San Luis Obispo Chumash, Canal de Santa Barbara, San Antonio and San Miguel,” and others.

**Manuscript 4569-b: Vocabulary of “Mewan Tribes”, undated**

Created by Clinton Hart Merriam. 43 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains names of birds, animals, and plants. The catalog record notes that this manuscript was found in the Smithsonian Institution Credit Union Office, summer 1959, and transferred to the Bureau of American Ethnology.

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

Created by John Peabody Harrington. 63 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are 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, approximately 3,500 photographs, and thousands of botanical and other natural specimens.

- [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 of 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.
  - [Subseries 2.6: Nisenan/Northern Sierra Miwok, 1939](#) contains material that supplement Harrington's research on Nisenan and Northern Sierra Miwok. A section of Harrington's field notes are based on Prince Paul of Wurttemberg's research on "Hok" (Southwestern Nisenan) dialect and "Kosume" (Northern Sierra Miwok). In 1937 Matthew W. Stirling, chief of the BAE, commissioned Charles Upson Clark to conduct research in Stuttgart, Germany, on Prince Paul's expedition of 1849-1851 to the Pacific Coast. A translation of a portion of Clark's journals was sent to Harrington in the field to be reheard with his various informants. The notes are organized on the basis of interviews which Harrington conducted with each informant individually or in small groups. George Nye, described as a speaker of the "Yuba County language," and Lizzie Enos provided the bulk of the data. A variety of Nisenan dialects are represented, including the Northern and Central Hill varieties. **Microfilm Reel 5, Box 89** includes vocabularies, secondary sources, and various field notes.
  - [Subseries 2.4: Coast Miwok, 1939](#) contains Harrington's research on Coast Miwok. The majority of the data obtained from Julia Elgin and Marion Miranda consists of comments on the names of old village sites recorded by Samuel A. Barrett (1908). Harrington used extracts from the chapter on Moquelumnan (Miwokan) as a basis for eliciting data from Elgin, then reviewed her information with Miranda. The arrangement of the placenames follows that used by Barrett in his sections on western and southern dialects (pages 303-314). A little miscellaneous vocabulary and several pages giving biographical information on the informants and on other Miwok are also included. On one page, reference is made to a word seen on the flyleaf of Henry W. Henshaw's San Rafael vocabulary (1888). A partial copy of that manuscript was found elsewhere in the notes, although none of the vocabulary itself was reheard. **Microfilm Reel 5, Box 85** includes placename data and notes.
  - [Subseries 2.8: Southern Pomo/Central Sierra Miwok, 1941-1947](#) contains Harrington's research on Southern Pomo and Central Sierra Miwok, focusing on Sir Francis Drake's landfall near Point Reyes in northern California. Harrington's investigation into the location of the landing included obtaining data on tribenames and placenames in Coast Miwok territory. More information can be found in the catalog record. **Microfilm Reel 5, Box 91** includes placenames, maps, and miscellaneous notes.



- [Subseries 2.5: Lake and Coast Miwok/Southeastern Pomo/Wappo, 1942](#) contains Harrington's field notes on Lake and Coast Miwok, Southeastern Pomo, and Wappo that he gathered in Middletown, California in 1942. The entire set of field notes consists of a partially arranged vocabulary based, at least in part, on a rehearing of Samuel A. Barrett's (1908) "The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians." Much of the general vocabulary seems to have been elicited for comparison with numbered lexical items given in the Moquelumnan vocabulary on pages 68 to 80 of that work. The tribenames and placenames were evidently excerpted from various parts of the text as well as from the accompanying map. In addition, he conducted rehearsings of the brief vocabulary collected on the Drake expedition, which was published in Barrett. Also included are comments on several items from C. Hart Merriam's (1910) *Dawn of the World*, several pages of Harrington's observations on the phonetics of the languages, and a few comparisons with Patwin and Rumsen (Carm.). **Microfilm Reel 5, Boxes 86-88** include vocabularies and notes.
- [Subseries 2.1: Klamath, circa 1946-circa 1957](#) contains John P. Harrington's research on the Klamath language. His field notes constitute, for the most part, a rehearing of Albert S. Gatschet's substantial work, "The Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon." Interspersed with the Klamath terms are references of a comparative nature to Harrington's work on other languages such as Navajo, Mohave, Chumash, **Miwok**, Delaware, Abnaki, and Crow. **Microfilm Reel 1, Box 77** includes Klamath grammar and dictionary.
- [Subseries 2.3: Coast Yuki/Northern and Central Pomo/Kato, 1942-1943](#) contains Harrington's research on Coast Yuki, Northern and Central Pomo, and Kato. The subseries contains a section on Northern Pomo vocabulary, which pertains to an interview Harrington had with George Campbell. Included in the notes are Northern Pomo terms for numbers and some cultural items. Descriptions were given for the construction of the flute, drum, and musical bow and for the use of certain foods. Harrington also noted information about other residents of the area, possibly with the intention of working with them at some future time. and an inventory of placenames in Coast Yuki, Northern Pomo, and Kato. Most of the data came from the Sherwood speakers. Harrington also appears to have referred to a Geological Survey map. Sketch maps by Jim and Lucy Cooper are included in the notes. The material dealing with the coast is arranged geographically from north to south and reaches from the southernmost Athapascan region to **Coast Miwok** territory. Some inland placenames from the Eel River, Sherwood, and Willits regions are included as well. The Sherwood-Coast trail is also mentioned. **Microfilm Reel 3, Box 82** includes information on coast placenames.
- [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. The highly miscellaneous linguistic and ethnographic notes consist of a large, unorganized block of notes, containing little or no original field data, and notes on grammatical terminology and anthropometrics. The subseries "Linguistic Questionnaires" contains many of the semantically arranged lists which he used to elicit linguistic and ethnographic information in the field. The bibliographic records indicate a variety of the secondary sources which he used in his work. Filed immediately after these materials is a set of notes which Harrington used in preparing responses to inquiries which were sent to the Bureau of American Ethnology. The responsibility of handling a portion of the bureau's reference correspondence was a major aspect of his job as ethnologist during the periods when he was not conducting fieldwork. Many of the remaining subseries reflect the diversity of topics Harrington explored during his fifty-year career in linguistics. Some studies, such as those on state names or on the origin of the American Indian, were related to his interest in American Indian languages. Others grew, perhaps, from his early training in classical and Indo-Germanic languages and philology. There are files on the etymologies of personal names, on the Arabic origin of Spanish words, and on numerous world languages. The last four subseries represent Harrington's attempts to synthesize his research and field experiences. There are notes for lectures he gave at a number of summer-school sessions from around 1910 to 1915 and records which reveal a life-long attempt to develop a standard phonetic alphabet. The files on miscellaneous writings contain drafts for over one hundred short papers on a wide variety of linguistic subjects. The final set of records, "Major Writings on Linguistics," comprises notes, drafts, and illustrative materials for a magnum opus on language, the study of which Harrington believed would provide the "masterkey to man."

- [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 Miwok.

## 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. "Miwok" + "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. "Miwok") into the "Search within collection" field underneath the collection title.

Please note that any Photo Lot number preceded by the letter "R" represents a reproduction of a collection held at another repository.

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

This is an artificial collection<sup>2</sup> comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection consists mostly of original and copy prints. There are also some negatives, artwork, photographs of artwork, and printed materials. Included is a large miscellany of ethnological, historical, and some archaeological subjects collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology from a wide variety of sources. 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. The collection contains [twenty-five photographs catalogued as Miwok](#). These photographs can be found in the following locations:

- [California / Gen](#) contains three photographs catalogued as Miwok. These boxes may also contain other Miwok materials that may be of interest.
- [California / Miwok](#) contains fifteen photographs catalogued as Miwok. These boxes may also contain other Miwok materials that may be of interest.
- [California / Basketry Unid/Composite](#) contains six photographs catalogued as Miwok. These boxes may also contain other Miwok materials that may be of interest.

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

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<sup>2</sup> An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.

### **Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs 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 for some images.

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. Some of the photographs were posed to illustrate literary works, including Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, while others depict paintings or other artwork. The collection includes [eleven photographs by Edward Curtis](#) and [one by Julius T. Boysen](#) catalogued as Miwok..

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

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

Created by Clinton Hart Merriam (collector and photographer); created by multiple other photographers (see catalog record for full list of photographers). Approximately 5000 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, basketmaker Maggie James, and Merriam's family. There are many images within this collection catalogued as California and Miwok. Please contact the repository for more information.

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

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

Collected by George V. Allen. Approximately 1,000 stereographs; approximately 50 printed stereographs; approximately 239 mounted and unmounted prints; an album of 96 prints; 12 postcards; 67 lantern slides; 26 glass negatives; 10 negatives; and 6 autochromes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

George V. Allen was an attorney in Lawrence, Kansas and an early member of the National Stereoscope Association. Between the 1950s and 1980s, Allen collected this extensive collection of photographs of the American West, mostly in stereographs, but also including cartes-de-visite and other styles of mounted prints, photogravures, lantern slides, autochromes, and glass negatives. There are [six images catalogued as Miwok](#) (numbers 225, 341, 342, 434, 1033, 1034).

*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 91-26: Native American Public Programs photograph collection relating to Native American artists and art, 1989-1993**

Created by the National Museum of Natural History, Native American Public Programs collector. Approximately 5,750 prints; 3,500 color slides; 37 color prints; 12 color transparencies; 10 color negatives; and 4 acetate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Native American Public Programs was founded in 1989 as a part of the Department of Education in the National Museum of Natural History. Under the directorship of Aleta Ringlero, its main activity was the arranging of demonstrations by American Indian artists and craftsmen in the exhibition areas of the museum. Photographs in this collection document Native American Public Programs events, including images of American Indian artists and examples of their work during demonstrations and lectures at the National Museum of Natural History. Photographs were mostly made by Smithsonian photographers, including Carl C. Hansen, Richard Strauss, Chip Clark, Laurie Minor-Penland, Eric Long, Alan Hart, Rick Vargas, Dane Penland, and Christina Taccone. Included are a large number of photographs of Don Tenoso (Hunkpapa), an artist-in-residence at the National Museum of Natural History, and performances by James Luna (Luiseno/Digueno), Guillermo Gomez-Pena (Chicano), and Coco Fusco. Crafts and arts depicted include beadwork, basket weaving, dollmaking, peyote fanmaking, weaving, hand games, quilting, clothing making, leatherwork, woodcarving, saddlemaking, sculpture, painting, story-telling, and performance art. There are also images of Dolores Lewis Garcia and Emma Lewis Garcia (daughters of Acoma potter Lucy M. Lewis) and their pottery, Joallyn Archambault with artists, and the 1990 American Indian Theater Company reception. Includes images of artists **Dorothy Stanley (Miwok)** and **Julia Parker (Miwok/Pomo)**.

### **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 (DOA) 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. The folder [Habitations](#) includes two Miwok drawings by Alexander W. Chase: [Miwok Acorn Granaries, undated](#), and [A Sweat and a Cold Plunge, undated](#).

## SOUND RECORDINGS

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

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

The John Peabody Harrington papers are described more fully on pages 7-8 of this guide. Harrington produced the earliest sound recordings of many languages and, in some cases, the only surviving audio record of the language. His earliest audio recordings were on wax cylinders. Those in good condition were copied to magnetic audio tape in the early 1980s as part of the Federal Cylinder Project. Copies are available for use at both the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. In the 1930s Harrington began recording on aluminum disks. Many of these disks were also copied to audio tape for use in the NAA although corroded disks could not be copied. New technologies are now being developed that will allow us to recover these sound materials and make them available digitally. The collection includes [twenty-nine sound recordings catalogued as Miwok](#). These are collected by John Paul Marr and are recorded with a number of different Native collaborators (see the catalog records for more information). All of these recordings are individually catalogued and digitized online.

*Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audio material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.*

### **Amy Zaharlick, George L. Trager, and Felicia H. Trager sound recordings and papers on Picuris language, 1952-1990**

Created by Felicia Harben Trager, George L. Trager, and Anne M. (Amy) Zaharlick. 4 linear feet, 130 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains sound recordings and notes relating to the Picuris language research of Ann Marie (Amy) Zaharlick and her colleagues George L. and Felicia H. Trager, from 1962-1990. Most of the papers consist of Zaharlick's notes and transcripts from the Kiowa-Tanoan conferences which she organized and chaired, and handouts relating to Zaharlick's bilingual education consultant work. Small portions of the Tragers' field notes on Taos which were copied by Zaharlick, presumably for her own research, are also included. The bulk of the collection consists of 130 sound recordings of songs and stories in Picuris and other Puebloan languages made between 1963-1989. There are few earlier recordings which may be copies of material in Trager's papers at the University of California, Irvine. There are also a couple of recordings of Miwok

vocabularies. The titles of the tapes have been transcribed from information on the tape boxes. The content of recordings has not been verified. [Subseries 2.2: Sound recordings made by Amy Zaharlick, 1973-1989](#) contains the following tapes of Miwok vocabulary:

- [Vocabulary following Miwok, 1980 August 26](#)  
1 sound tape reel, 800826, 7 inch, with Cora Durand.
- [Passives, Miwok Words, 1980 August 27](#)  
Zaharlick and Trager SR 072, 800827, 1 sound tape reel, 7 inch, with Katherine White.
- [Miwok Vocabulary, 1980 August 29-September 2](#)  
Zaharlick and Trager SR 073, 800829-800902, 1 sound tape reel, 7 inch.

*Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of audiovisual recordings. Original audio material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.*