

OTOE- MISSOURIA



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

Caitlin Haynes
Christina Laree Newhall

Documentation on the Otoe-Missouria 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 Otoe-Missouria. 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 Otoe-Missouria 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.

OTOE-MISSOURIA ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The Otoe-Missouria archival materials held at the NAA date from mid-nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century. These materials include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, photographs, moving image media, and sound recordings. Much of this material was collected by James Owen Dorsey, a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Collections included in this guide may be catalogued under any of the following: Oto, Iowa-Oto, Otoe, Otoe-Missouria, Missouri, Missouriia, Nyut’chi, and Niutaji. The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be in the Oto language, English, Chiwere, Báxoje-Jíwere-Ñút’achi and/or other languages of the Siouan language 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.

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 1512: Numerals 1-10 in Omaha, Oto, Pawnee, Rickarie, and Mandan, undated](#)

Created by Pierre Jean De Smet. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript was copied from an original manuscript in the possession of John G. Shea.

[Manuscript 3653: Letters addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Indian Agents, 1890](#)

Created by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs. 98 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains replies to correspondence (a circular letter) sent to various Indian Agencies relative to marriage customs among various tribes. The tribes represented are Flathead, Kalispel, Kootenai, Mescalero Apache, Navaho, Oto, Pend d'Oreille, and Shoshoni.

[Manuscript 3931: Miscellaneous Vocabularies, undated](#)

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

This collection contains vocabularies on cards compiled from information furnished in reply to letters of inquiry. The information is secondary and lacks documentation. Oto terms are thought to be included.

[Manuscript 4558: Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche Papers, 1873-1939](#)

Created by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche. 19 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

These papers reflect the professional lives of Alice Cunningham Fletcher (1838-1923), an ethnologist with the Peabody Museum of Harvard and collaborator with the Bureau

of American Ethnology, and Francis La Flesche (1856-1923), an anthropologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. Due to the close professional and personal relationship of Fletcher and La Flesche, their papers have been arranged jointly. The papers cover the period from 1874 to 1939. Included in the collection is correspondence, personal diaries, lectures, field notes and other ethnographic papers (primarily dealing with their research among the Plains Indians, particularly the Omaha and the Osage), drafts, musical transcriptions, publications by various authors, maps and photographs. [Series 3: Papers relating the anthropological research of Alice Fletcher and Francis La Flesche, 1877-1939](#) represents Fletcher and La Flesche's ethnographic work and publications dating from 1882 to 1939. Ethnographic materials have been arranged alphabetically by subject. Although some of the materials in this section represent work by only Fletcher or La Flesche, they have been filed together to maintain consistency with the papers' prior arrangement. **Box 30** contains materials on [the Oto and the Oto Sun Dance](#); **Box 41** contains [Oto sheet music](#).

[Manuscript 4723: Letter book and miscellaneous papers of Jesse W. Griest, Indian Agent, Otoe, Nebraska, 1873-1880](#)

Created by Jesse W. Griest. 483 frames. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains information about the Otoe. It is a microfilm copy of an original then in possession of Pawnee Bill's Trading Post, Pawnee, Oklahoma, and lent for copying by Norman Feder, Denver Art Museum.

Restrictions: Please note, the microfilm of this manuscript is in poor quality. Contact the NAA for more information.

[Manuscript 4800: James O. Dorsey papers, circa 1870-1956 \(bulk 1870-1895\)](#)

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

Reverend James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages. The papers of James Owen Dorsey comprise mostly ethnographic and linguistic materials on various tribes of the Siouan language family as well as tribes from Siletz Reservation in Oregon. These materials include texts and letters with interlineal translations; grammar notes; dictionaries; drawings; and his manuscripts. In addition, the collection contains Dorsey's correspondence, newspaper clippings, his obituaries, and reprints. [Series 1: Siouan-Catawban, 1870-1894, undated](#) contains Dorsey's linguistic and ethnological research on the tribes of the Siouan-Catawba language family, spanning from his days as a missionary among the Ponca to his research as a BAE ethnologist. Materials consist of field notes, census, reading notes, drafts of manuscripts for publication, and papers for presentations. The series also contains dictionaries that he compiled on Omaha, Ponca, Quapaw, and Biloxi, as well as his work editing Steven Riggs' Dakota-English Dictionary. As part of his research, Dorsey also gathered and analyzed the linguistic data collected by his colleagues. These notes and a small amount of correspondence with his colleagues are also in this series.

Boxes 3, 4, 45, Oversize BAE Envelope 76 (Items 69, 71, 72, 77, 80, 88, 310, 311)

contain linguistic materials related to Oto. **Boxes 2, 9, 15, 31, 45, and Oversize BAE envelope 151 (Items 65, 115, 163, 198, 292-296, 298-304, 312, 313)** contain fieldnotes, ethnographic materials, and census records related to Oto.

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 [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. The folder [M-P](#) contains material on **Otoe** and **Omaha**.

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, circa 3,500 photographs, and thousands of botanical and other natural specimens. Materials related to the Otoe can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 5: Papers relating to the Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Plains, 1916-1951, undated](#) represents the results of Harrington's study of the native languages and cultures of the Plains, a region where he worked briefly during the period 1918-1921 and, intermittently, in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include small amounts of ethnographic and historical information. Material on the Cheyenne tribe, which is located geographically in the Plains, has been filed with notes on related eastern groups in his Northeast/Southeast files.
 - [Subseries 5.2: Hidatsa/Mandan/Crow, 1950-1951](#) contains Harrington's Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow research. The materials primarily consist of comparative vocabulary, comparative grammar, ethnographic notes, texts, and grammar. Small selections of Oto, Quapaw, Shawnee, Arikara, and Sioux terms are interspersed among the vocabulary and grammatical notes. **Microfilm Reel 14: Boxes 927-928** includes Oto materials.
 - [Subseries 5.4: Siouan, 1919-circa 1945 \(bulk 1937-1939\)](#) consists primarily of Harrington's research on Dakota and Lakota languages. Small amounts of additional Siouan data include Oto and Dhegiha linguistic

notes, and miscellaneous notes on the Dakota, Chiwere, Omaha/Ponca, Osage/Kansa, Kiowa, and Kansas/Kaw languages. **Microfilm Reel 17: Box 934** includes Oto linguistic notes.

James Henri Howard papers, 1824-1992 (bulk 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](#).

The James Henri Howard papers document his research and professional activities from 1949-1982 and primarily deal with his work as an anthropologist, archeologist, and ethnologist, studying Native American languages & cultures. The collection consists of Series 1 correspondence; Series 2 writings and research, which consists of subject files (language and culture research materials), manuscripts, research proposals, Indian claim case materials, Howard's publications, publications of others, and bibliographical materials; Series 3 sound recordings of Native American music and dance; Series 4 photographs; and Series 5 drawings and artwork. [Series 2: Writings and Research, 1824-1992](#) consists of subject files that comprise language and cultural research material about various Native American tribes from the Plains, Southeast, and Northeast, as well as topics relating to archeology; manuscripts of writings by Howard; research proposals and Indian claim cases; publications by others; publications by Howard; and biographical materials. **Box 13** contains James H. Howard, "[An Oto-Omaha Peyote Ritual](#)," *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 12, no. 4 (1956): 432-436.

Robert Rankin papers, 1886, 1914, 1956-2011

Created by Robert Rankin. 31.77 linear feet (55 boxes, 1 map folder, and 196 sound recordings). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Robert Rankin papers document his field work, research, and professional activities, primarily in relation to his work studying Native American languages. The collection consists of sound recordings, field notebooks, vocabulary lists and bibliographies, dictionaries, research files, slip files, word lists, correspondence, ephemera, notes, readings and reprints, writings, drafts, and teaching materials. This includes materials from Rankin's work with the last native speakers of the Quapaw and Kaw (Kansa, Kanza) languages and subsequent research, writings, and collaborations with tribes and fellow linguists. Materials related to the Otoe can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 3: Field notebooks, 1981-1983, 1995, undated](#) contains Rankin's field notebooks that did not fit within other series in this collection. It includes notes on Native American tribes and languages outside of his Quapaw and Kaw (Kansa, Kanza) research, along with historical research notes. **Box 4** contains notes on [loway and Otoe](#) and **Box 5** contains a [Catowba lexicon with information on loway, Otoe, and Yuchi](#).
- [Series 4: Subject and correspondence files, 1886, 1956-2007, undated](#) includes files relating to specific topics or people. The materials often include a mix of

correspondence, readings, general notes, and project notes. In addition, this series contains slip files, maps, bibliographies, lexicons, ephemera, sound recordings, transcriptions, and computer disks. **Box 10** contains [Iowa-Otoe-Missouria language materials](#), **Box 13** contains [files on loway-Otoe](#), and **Box 41** contains [loway-Otoe lexicon, vocabulary slip files](#).

William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet (The total extent of the collection is 191.41 linear feet (consisting of 473 document boxes and 2 record boxes) plus 254 sound recordings, 94 computer disks, 42 card file boxes, 85 oversize folders, 9 rolled items, 18 binder boxes, and 3 oversize boxes. Of the total extent, 4.79 linear feet (14 boxes) are restricted.) [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the professional papers of William C. Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the National Museum of Natural History, his work as the editor-in-chief of the Handbook of North American Indians, his research among the Seminole and Iroquois people, and other professional activities. [Series 2: Research Files, 1851, 1860s, 1880s, 1890, 1939-2006 \(bulk 1950-2000\)](#) contains Sturtevant's files from fieldwork, archival, and library research he conducted throughout his career. It includes field notes, notebooks, postcards, letters, background material, newspaper clippings, interview notes, photographs and photo prints. **Box 198** contains [materials on the Oto](#).

Restrictions: Files containing Sturtevant's students' grades have been restricted, as have his students' and colleagues' grant and fellowships applications.

William Wadden Turner papers, 1838-1859

Created by William Wadden Turner. 1.3 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

These papers document the professional work of William Wadden Turner, former librarian of the US Patent Office and linguistic consultant for the Smithsonian. Although Turner's early specialty was Hebrew and other Near Eastern languages, his linguistic interests were world-wide, and he became an authority on American languages. The collection is a miscellany obtained from Jane Turner (his assistant and sister) in the 1890s. Much of the material consists of draft, notes, and notebooks on a wide range of subjects including Arabic, Welsh, Russian, Himyaritic inscriptions, the language of Blacks in Guyana, music, and geometry. Also included are vocabularies of Oceanic languages and American Indian languages (Kansa, **Oto**, Omaha, Pawnee, Yankton Dakota, Gros Ventre, Shoshoni, Crow, Cherokee, Winnebago, Cocopa, Yuma, and Mohave), the latter including lists of southwestern languages recorded by Arthur Schott in 1859. Some of these appear to be original materials; others are from published sources; and still others may be exercises or aides' memoirs.

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. "Otoe" or "Missouria" + "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. "Otoe" or "Missouria") 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 7129: Silhouettes of members of a 1805-1806 delegation to Washington, and others, 1806 February

Created by Charles Wilson Peale. 13 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains silhouette images of Joseph Barron (Baume), interpreter; Paul Choteau, Osage interpreter; Shegagahega, Pawnee; Pagesgatse, Pawnee; [Tahawarra](#), perhaps Missouria; [Macapaba](#), perhaps Missouria; Waconsca, perhaps Kansa; and Sagessage ("The Wind"), Osage. There are two items labeled number 10, one of which is Mechenecka, a Sac. The other silhouettes are undated. They include two labeled Titian R. Peale and one labeled Black Hawk's son.

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

This is an artificial collection¹ 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

¹ 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.

Museum/National Museum of Natural History. The collection includes [thirteen images catalogued as Oto](#) and [five catalogued as Missouriia](#); three of these images are catalogued as both Oto and Missouriia. The majority of these images can be found in [Series 1: America north of Mexico / Plains / Oto](#).

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

Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photograph collection of Native Americans 1860s-1930s (bulk 1890s-1920s)

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. Please contact the NAA for terms of access and use. This collection includes [ten images by Edward Curtis catalogued as Oto](#).

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 total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

This collection consists of photograph albums prepared by the Bureau of American Ethnology or the photographic lab, possibly for reference purposes by staff. 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. The collection includes [thirty-nine images catalogued as Oto](#) and [nine images catalogued as Missouriia](#); six of these images are catalogued as both Oto and Missouriia.

Photo Lot 66F: Photographs relating to Native Americans and buildings, undated

Created by William R. Cross and other photographers. 49 prints (albumen and silver gelatin), 5 copy prints, and 3 collotype prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs of various subjects, including portraits of Native Americans made from negatives by the Bureau of American Ethnology and the United States National Museum. Depicted individuals include Lamar Richards (also known as Ostin, Tonkawa) and Grant Richards (also known as Sentele, Tonkawa), Turning Hawk,

Crow Dog, Spot Tail, Red Leaf, and White Thunder. There are also images of Shuswap Indians dressing hides; Smohalla and Sokulk followers at Priests Rapids, Washington; and Native Americans around a campfire at Fort Marion, Florida. Additionally, there are photographs of St. Columba's Church, White Earth Reservation, Minnesota; Otoe Industrial School; a chapel at the Cheyenne Mower's place, with Mower's son; a sketch of Fort Cummings, New Mexico; buildings and a mound at Charleston, West Virginia; the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City; a Native American camp with hides drying; Native Americans dragging brush in preparation of a medicine lodge; and a wood engraving of a Dakota Ghost Dance, taken from Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*.

Photo Lot 73-26G: Copies of photographs of Native Americans, circa 1860-1920

Collected by Aleš Hrdlička, James Wharton George, and Frederic Hamer Maude (photographers). 19 glass copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains copy negatives made from negatives depicting Native Americans, dwellings, and ceremonies. There are images of Hopi at Walpi and Oraibi pueblos and other Pueblo Indians, as well as portraits of Apache, Osage, Navajo, Blackfoot, Brule, Nez Perce, Rogue River, Taos, Pawnee, Oto, Caddo, Arapaho, and Delaware individuals and the Ute Chief Ouray. Some of the images are from the series "Dangers of the Indian Country—Frontier Exposures."

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

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, and multiple photographers. 120 35mm negatives, 31 color slides, 300 silver gelatin prints, and 310 acetate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs made by Herman J. Viola depicting the 1973 Institute of American Indian Art meeting, Wolf Robe Hunt and his Acoma pottery, the transfer of the Acee Blue Eagle collection from the Mae Abbott home to the National Anthropological Archives (NAA), and the 1974 Star Hawk Pow Wow in Watonga, Oklahoma. Much of the collection consists of portraits of participants in the NAA's American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program made by Smithsonian photographers, including Victor Krantz. Included are portraits of Anna Walters, Otoe-Pawnee, and Bill Tohee, Otoe-Missouria.

Photo Lot 80: Charles Milton Bell photographs of Native Americans, circa 1874-1890

Created by C.M. (Charles Milton) Bell. Approximately 340 copy prints, 333 glass negatives, and 69 copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for most images.

This collection contains portraits of Native Americans made by Charles Milton Bell in his Washington, DC, studio. The collection also includes copies of some images by other photographers, including G. G. Rockwood and F. T. Cummins. The collection includes [nine images cataloged as Oto](#).

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 81-12: John N. Choate photographs of Carlisle Indian School, circa 1879-1902

Created by John N. Choate. 1,200 glass negatives and 16 copper printing plates. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains photographs by John N. Choate documenting the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The images include studio portraits of students, parents, and other visitors, as well as interior and exterior images of the school, buildings, and classrooms. Some of the photographs were made by other photographers and perhaps collected by Choate. A few copper plates prepared for publications are also included in the collection. There is 1 image within this collection catalogued as Oto: [Portrait of Oto Chief Eagle Feather, Philip B. T. White, and Two Young Men, Students in School Uniform, 1879](#).

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 90-1: George V. Allen collection of photographs 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 1850s and 1880s, 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. The collection includes three images catalogued as Oto: [Oto Indian men](#), ["Oto Indians"](#), and ["Ahblocoenazin or Standing-on-the-prairie"](#).

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

Created by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 8,000 gelatin and collodion glass negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

This collection includes original and some copy negatives that were created or collected the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of Native American 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. The collection includes [180 images catalogued as Oto](#) and [twenty catalogued as Missouriia](#); six of these images are catalogued as both Oto and Missouriia.

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 2522-c: Photographs of Rudolph Friedrich Kurz drawings, undated

Created by Rudolf Friedrich Kurz (artist), and David Ives Bushnell (collector and possible photographer). 124 prints (silver gelatin). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs of drawings made by Rudolph Friederich Kurz in his diary while traveling to the western fur trading posts on the Mississippi and upper Missouri Rivers (1846-1852). Most of the drawings depict Native Americans, horses, artifacts, forts, and landscapes. The photographs were made or collected by David I. Bushnell in Berne, Switzerland, and are mounted for publication, probably in [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 115 \(1937\)](#). The collection includes depictions of Oto people.

Photo Lot 4420: William Henry Jackson photograph albums based on his Descriptive Catalogue of Photographs of North American Indians, circa 1877

Created by William Henry Jackson (collector and photographer), Alexander Gardner (photographer), and other photographers. 9 albums, approximately 4,000 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains photograph albums, probably assembled by William Henry Jackson and mostly containing portraits of Native American delegations in Washington, DC, and photographs made on US Geological Surveys (including the Hayden and Powell surveys). Photographs from the field include John K. Hillers' photographs of the Southwest, photographs of Fort Laramie (possibly by Alexander Gardner), Orloff R. Westmann's photographs of Taos Pueblo, and Jackson's photographs of Crow, Shoshoni, Pawnee, and Nez Perce Indians and related sites. Most of the photographs were made circa 1860s-1870s. The collection includes [three images catalogued as Oto](#)

and [two catalogued as Missouriia](#); one of these images is catalogued as both Oto and Missouriia.

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

James Henri Howard papers, 1824-1992 (bulk 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](#).

The James Henri Howard papers are described more fully on page 8 of this guide. [Series 4: Photographs, 1879-1985](#) consists primarily of images of various Native American Cultural groups. There are also some of James H. Howard, archeological sites where Howard worked, and winter counts [oversize], 1879-1985. **Box 20** contains [Oto and Iowa Straight Dance Costumes and other items \(26 and 26a\)](#).

SOUND RECORDINGS

James Henri Howard papers, 1824-1992 (bulk 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](#).

The James Henri Howard papers are described more fully on page 8 of this guide. [Series 3: Sound Recordings, 1960-1979](#) consists of fifteen recordings on ¼" inch sound tape reels that document music and/or dance of the Mississippi Choctaw, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Yanktonai Dakota, Dakota Northern, Delaware, Sarcee, Ponca, Iowa, Sauk, Oto, and Cherokee, which were produced between 1960-1979, although three of them do not have dates. The titles and content descriptions of the tapes have been transcribed from information on the tape boxes. One sound recording is catalogued as containing two Oto songs: [Songs sung by Charles Roubideaux \(Robidoux\) and Sylvester Warrior, 1968 August](#).

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.

Robert Rankin papers, 1886, 1914, 1956-2011

Created by Robert Rankin. 31.77 linear feet (55 boxes, 1 map folder, and 196 sound recordings). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

The Robert Rankin papers are described more fully on page 8 of this guide. [Series 9: Sound recordings, 1963-1987, undated](#) consists of cassettes, sound tape reels, and CDs that did not easily fit within other series in this collection. The 121 sound recordings include material related to various Native American languages other than Quapaw and Kaw (Kansa, Kanza), including the Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), Ioway, Oto, Kiowa, Omaha, Ponca, and Skagit. There are also materials relating to European and Eastern

European languages. Some of the items may be produced or otherwise copyrighted language tapes that Rankin copied and used in classes or for his own personal studies. **Boxes 51-54** contain Ioway-Otoe sound recordings: [Item 127: Sarah Roubadeaux, cont. Northern Ioway; Joe Younge, sentence analysis, Otoe. 1 sound cassette, undated](#) and [Item 128: Joe Younge, Otoe cont.; Sermons and songs, Ioway, Otoe. 1 sound cassette, undated](#).

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.

William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet (The total extent of the collection is 191.41 linear feet (consisting of 473 document boxes and 2 record boxes) plus 254 sound recordings, 94 computer disks, 42 card file boxes, 85 oversize folders, 9 rolled items, 18 binder boxes, and 3 oversize boxes. Of the total extent, 4.79 linear feet (14 boxes) are restricted.) [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

The William C. Sturtevant papers are described more fully on page 9 of this guide. [Series 13: Sound Recordings, 1950-2000](#) contains 254 sound recordings on cassette tapes, ¼" tape reels and wire recordings. Many of these were made during Sturtevant's field research among the Seminole, Iroquois, Catawba, and Cherokee. They include interviews, linguistic material such as translations, and songs. There are also copies of original recordings held in other repositories. The recordings have not yet been examined to confirm the contents, but many of the ¼" tape reels may be duplicates. Any box label information was transcribed and is included below. Sound recording numbers were added by the archivist. The collection includes two recordings catalogued as containing Oto material:

- [SR 60](#), **Box 515** contains 49 songs, "War Dances," etc. by & of Arapaho, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Oto, 1952.
- [SR 71](#), **Box 516** includes "Oto Dance" and other recordings, 1957.

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.