

# POMO

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## Documentation on the Pomo 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 Pomo. 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 Pomo 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.

## POMO ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The Pomo 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, artwork, moving image media, 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 Henry Wetherbee Henshaw, an ethnologist employed by the BAE and the United States Geological Survey. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

This guide represents material related to all Pomo culture and languages. Pomoan languages, part of the Kulanapan language family,<sup>1</sup> are distinct from one another, and though they are sometimes referred to as dialects, there is very little mutual intelligibility between them, except—to a limited extent—between the Southern Group of Western Pomo and between Northern and Northeastern Pomo.<sup>2</sup> There are seven distinct

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<sup>1</sup> [Marianne Mithun, \*The Languages of Native North America\*](#) (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999): 473.

<sup>2</sup> [Victor Golla, \*California Indian Languages\*](#) (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2011): 106-107.

languages within this family, all spoken in Northern California.<sup>3</sup> Because of the shared categorical name of this language family, careful research may be required to properly identify a particular language and distinguish it from others with like names. Southeastern Pomo, also known as Lower Lake Pomo, was spoken at the eastern end of Clear Lake, CA, and on tiny islands in Clear Lake. Southeastern Pomo has been extensively documented by A. M. Halpern and Julius Moshinsky.<sup>4</sup> The last known speaker has been working with Hinton and Ahlers to create documentation for revitalization. Eastern Pomo, also known as Clear Lake Pomo, was spoken on the northeastern side of Clear Lake in California. Eastern Pomo is one of the best documented of the Pomo languages.<sup>5</sup> Northeastern, or “Salt Pomo,” was spoken along the western edge of the Sacramento Valley.<sup>6</sup> Some mutual intelligibility existed between the Northeastern Pomo and Northern Pomo.<sup>7</sup> Northeastern Pomo is the least well documented of the Pomo languages; the last fluent speaker died in 1961.<sup>8</sup> Northern Pomo was spoken over a large geographical area, and was distinct with no mutual intelligibility between Central, Southern and Kashaya Pomo—which are sometimes considered the “Southern Group” of Pomo.<sup>9</sup> Though Northern Pomo is well documented, there has been very little published on this language. Central Pomo has several distinct dialects within the language. Central Pomo has been documented since the mid-1800s; in more recent years, M. Mithun has published several papers on various grammatical topics and is preparing a grammar.<sup>10</sup> Central Pomo still has several living speakers in Hopland, Manchester, and Point Arena, CA. Southern Pomo is referred to in earlier sources as “Gallinormero,” and has several dialects of varying mutual intelligibility. There may be a small number of semi-speakers in the Cloverdale and Geyserville area of California.<sup>11</sup> Southwestern Pomo, better known as Kashaya (or Kashia), was spoken along the Sonoma County coast.<sup>12</sup> Kashaya is one of the better documented languages and has a full grammar published by Oswalt;<sup>13</sup> Kashaya is still spoken by several dozen people, and a language revitalization program underway.<sup>14</sup>

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

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<sup>3</sup> Mithun: 473.

<sup>4</sup> Golla: 107.

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Golla: 108.

<sup>7</sup> A. L. Kroeber, *The Patwin and their neighbors* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1932).

<sup>8</sup> Golla: 108.

<sup>9</sup> Golla: 108-109.

<sup>10</sup> Golla: 109.

<sup>11</sup> Golla: 110.

<sup>12</sup> Golla: 110 and Mithun: 473.

<sup>13</sup> Robert Louis Oswalt, *A Kashaya Grammar (Southwestern Pomo)* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1961).

<sup>14</sup> Golla: 111.

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 545: Pomo vocabulary in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1890 August](#)**

Created by Rev. Zephyrim Englehardt. 65 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of Pomo vocabulary recorded in the schedule<sup>15</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 Yukais \[Yuki\], undated](#)**

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

This collection contains a typed transcript of Gibbs' notes and comments on them by Catherine Callaghan which were filed with the manuscript in June 1962. Notes on the names of the tribes mentioned by Gibbs made by A.R. Pilling were also filed with the Manuscript in August 1970.

### **[Manuscript 864: Pomo vocabularies in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1892 October 25](#)**

Created by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. 73 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of Pomo vocabulary recorded in the schedule<sup>16</sup> of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#), partially filled.

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<sup>15</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.

<sup>16</sup> *ibid*.

### Manuscript 1326: Words and music to California Indian songs, circa 1877

Created by Stephen Powers, Usaka, and Kekhhoal. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains the words and music to the following songs: Religious Song of the Ballo-Kai-Pomo. Dancing Song of the Ballo-Kai-Pomo, Potter Valley. Acorn Song, (Huchnom) [Yukian], sung by Usaka, a woman. Song of the Huchnom, Sung by old Kekhhoal (blind). Dancing Song of the Karok, Klamath River. Konkau [Maiduan] Dancing Song. Published in Powers, "Tribes of California," [Contributions to North American Ethnology, Volume III, Washington, 1877](#), on pages facing 28, 144, and 148.

### 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 papers are 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. Materials related to the Pomo can be found in the following locations:

- [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 2.8: 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. The bulk of the field notes for Central Sierra Miwok and southern Pomo consists of a rough draft and typed copy of an article on Drake's landing. The final manuscript is titled "Drake on the Coast of Northern California." Both versions take the form of a "Drake questionnaire." Using linguistic and ethnographic analysis with both the Miwok and Pomo speakers, Harrington considered separately the brief vocabularies recorded in the early accounts and the various ethnological features mentioned in descriptions of the landing and of Drake's crowning. **Microfilm Reel 5: Box 91** includes Pomo material. Digital copies for Reel 5 can be found online.
  - [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." The linguistic items are marked in a number of ways--sometimes simply with the name of the informant, at other times by a variety of terms or abbreviations.

Southeastern Pomo words are marked variously as "Sulphurbank," "Sbank," "Sulphurb," or xamfo. **Microfilm Reel 5: Boxes 86-88** contain Pomo linguistic materials. Digital copies for Reel 5 can be found online.

- [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 section on Northern Pomo vocabulary and ethnographic notes pertain 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. The comparative vocabulary files are grouped by semantic areas and consists primarily of Coast Yuki with some Northern Pomo equivalences. Many glosses are accompanied by ethnographic notes. There are a few comments on field data obtained by Dr. J.W. Hudson, a medical doctor who worked with the Indians around Ukiah. The subseries also contains an inventory of placenames in Coast Yuki, Northern Pomo, and Kato. In addition, there are notes from rehearsings of placenames in Samuel A. Barrett's "The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians." **Microfilm Reels 3-4, Boxes 81-84** contain ethnographic and linguistic materials on Pomo. Digital copies for Reels 3 and 4 can be found online.
- [Subseries 2.14: Esselen, 1913-circa 1957](#) contains Harrington's research on Esselen. Materials include drafts of a paper on Esselen; copies of primary and secondary sources; file slips containing Esselen vocabulary, cognates, and equivalent terms; notes on rehearsings of Esselen vocabulary; and notes on a comparison of Esselen and Southern Pomo vocabulary. The files on the comparison of Esselen and Southern Pomo contains Pomo vocabulary that Harrington recorded from Manuel C. Cordova along with Harrington's notes on the similarity of certain terms to Esselen. **Microfilm Reel 83: Box 338** contain Pomo comparisons. Digital copies for Reel 83 can be found online.
- [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 supplements 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 Pomo. Digital copies for Reel 1 can be found online.

### [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. Materials related to the Pomo can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Correspondence, 1951-2008](#) contains most of Sturtevant's correspondence. Some correspondence, however, can be found throughout the collection alongside related materials such as his research files, writings, or professional activities. The bulk of his correspondence documents his exchanges and collaboration with colleagues. In his capacity as a curator at NMNH Sturtevant received many letters from members of the public who wrote requesting information about Native Americans or about a Native American object they had purchased or was given to them by a family member. Sturtevant arranged his correspondence both chronologically and alphabetically. A large amount of unidentified correspondence is located at the end of the series. **Box 55** contains [correspondence with Michael J. Lowry and "A Review of Clear Lake Pomo Culture."](#) This material likely refers to the Eastern Pomo language.
- [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 243** contains [Pomo fieldnotes, 1949](#).
- [Series 3: Writings, 1952-2006](#) contains Sturtevant's published articles and monographs as well as his unpublished notes and drafts. **Box 301** contains [publication materials on Pomo](#). **Box 311** contains [\[Achumawi and Pomo- A Special Relationship?\]](#).
- [Series 9: Subject Files, 1902-2002](#) contains conference papers, articles, worksheets, bibliographies, and grant proposals that Sturtevant received or collected from colleagues. Each subseries represents a different topic or geographic area Sturtevant was interested in. **Box 474** contains [\[Marianne Mithun—"Maaṭa Kay Č'lyaa: The Dove and the Hawk," told by Frances Jack, Central Pomo...\]](#).

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

## 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. "Pomo" + "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. "Pomo") 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 1306: Drawings related to Tribes of California, undated**

The creator of these drawings is unknown. 7 drawings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The collection consists of ten drawings related to John Wesley Powell and Stephen Powers, *Tribes of California* (United States: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1877). It includes four drawings of facial tattooing, similar but not identical to figures 10-18, and [two sketches of Senel](#) (figure 19). There are also drawings of petroglyphs and figures which do not appear in the published text.

#### **Manuscript 4883: Posters from the Indian Court in the Federal Building at the Golden Gate International Exposition, 1939**

Created by Louis Siegreist and the Works Projects Administration. 7 silkscreen posters. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The collection consists of posters created for the Indian Court exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition. The posters were created as part of the Federal Art Project (FAP) of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The designs were adapted by Louis Siegreist from work produced by indigenous artists. The artists who contributed resource material received limited recognition for their work; some remain unknown. Siegreist created eight posters for the Indian Court exhibit. This collection includes one complete set of all eight posters and one explanatory label, and one incomplete set of seven posters. It includes two posters titled [Pomo Indian Basket, California](#).

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

This is an artificial collection<sup>17</sup> comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some photographs.

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<sup>17</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.

The collections consist 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 includes [234 images identified as Pomo](#). Almost all of these images can be found in [America North of Mexico / California](#); within this section, most can be found in the subsections [Basketry Pomo](#), [Basketry Unid/Composite](#), [Gen](#), and [Pomo](#).

*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](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection contains photographs which document Indigenous North American peoples and cultures from over 100 communities. Most of the photographs are portraits of individuals and groups, often in a studio setting, but there are also photographs of people engaged in various activities, views of camps, villages, dances and ceremonies, and scenery. This collection includes [forty-seven photographs by Edward S. Curtis](#) and [one by Rena Shattuck](#) identified as Pomo.

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

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

Collected and photographed by Clinton Hart Merriam. 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. The collection may include images related to the Pomo.

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

**Photo Lot R82-4: Sally McLendon photograph collection of Pomo Indians, undated**

Created by Sally McLendon (collector and photographer). 43 copy prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of copies of photographs depicting Pomo Indians, including formal and informal portraits and views of gatherings for a feast and other ceremonies.

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

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

Created by Willis G. Tilton. Approximately 685 negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for most images.

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

*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 repository 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 National Museum of Natural History, Native American Public Programs and Aleta Pima Ringlero (collectors), and multiple photographers. 5,750 prints, 12 color transparencies, 10 color negatives, 3,500 color slides, 67 color prints, and 4 acetate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Photographs documenting 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. The collection

includes depictions of artists **Rose Anderson (Pomo)** and **Julia Parker (Miwok, Pomo)**.

**[Photo Lot 97: Division of Ethnology photograph collection, circa 1860s-1960s](#)**

Created by the Smithsonian Institution United States National Museum, Department of Anthropology, Division of Ethnology. Approximately 14,500 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for most images.

This collection mostly consists of prints, some in albums. There are also some negatives, photomechanical prints, artwork, and clippings included. For the most part, the material is historical or ethnological, including images of specimens, portraits, and scenes from life. Some scenic views are included. Coverage is worldwide outside North America. Photographs of Native Americans that were collected by the division have been interfiled with some photographs collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology. [North America / United States](#) contains [three images catalogued as Pomo](#).

**[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 images.

This collection contains original and some copy negatives that were created or collected by 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. The collection includes [forty-three images catalogued as Pomo](#).

*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 repository for more information regarding access.*

**[Department of Anthropology records: Series 22: Photographs of Specimens and Other Subjects \(Processing Laboratory Photographs\), 1880s-1950s](#)**

Collected by the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. 12.92 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This series within the Department of Anthropology records consists of several series of photographs of artifacts, exhibits, and ethnological images, collected by the Department of Anthropology, United States National Museum. There are no records concerning their



provenance or documenting their accumulation within this collection. They were transferred to the National Anthropological Archives from the Department's Processing Laboratory responsible for artifacts. The collection includes the [images](#) from [Otis Tufton Mason](#), "[Aboriginal American Basketry: Studies in a Textile Art without Machinery.](#)" [Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ending June 1902](#) (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1904).

## 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 1993.24: University of California Extension Media Center \(EMC\) film collection, circa 1950-1980](#)

Collected by the University of California Extension Media Center. An undetermined number of film reels (36,888 feet, black-and-white and color, sound). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of films distributed by the University of California Extension Media Center. Films related to the Pomo include the following:

- [HSFA. 1993.24.35: Pomo Shaman, 1964](#) (725 feet sound black-and-white film) is an edited film recording a healing ceremony derived from the ancient practices of the Kashia group of Southwestern Pomo Indians in California. On the second and final night of the ceremony a "sucking doctor" removes the pain in the form of a quartz crystal. The doctor is a prophet of the Bole Maru religion, spiritual head of the Kashia community, and the leader of its Mormon group. In this ceremony she is assisted by four singers and uses two bamboo canes decorated with dream designs and haliotis ornaments. The film is an abridged version of *Sucking Doctor*.
- [HSFA. 1993.24.11: Dream Dances of the Kashia Pomo, 1962](#) (1,085 ft. sound color film) is an edited film presenting Pomo women of California dancing the Bole Maru nearly fifty years after it first evolved, blending the native Kuksu cult with the Maru religion. Five dances are shown: the Hand Power dance, Star Hoop dance, Feast dance, Marriage dance, and War Flag dance. The film also includes a shaman expressing her beliefs in her own language, ceremonial activities, and the termination of a feast.

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



### **HSFA. 1998.10.1: Clement Meighan Interview with S. A. Barrett, 1961**

Created by Clement W. Meighan and Joan Meighan. 1 video cassette (43 minutes, black-and-white, sound, BetacamSP) and 2 film reels (1,549 feet, black-and-white, 16 mm). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This footage contains an interview of anthropologist Dr. S.A Barrett (1879-1965), the first student to receive his degree under Dr. Alfred Kroeber, by anthropologist Dr. Clement Meighan discussing Barrett's career. Barrett recalls his store-owner father who was the first to allow Native Americans to trade inside a store; collecting baskets from these Native Americans as a youth to sell to tourists, keeping those that were of particular interest for study; his growing interest in studying Native Americans systematically; his opportunity to be Dr. Kroeber's first PhD student in the newly formed anthropology department at the University of California, Berkeley; establishment of the museum at Berkeley (based on Phoebe Hearst's private collection) and the impact of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire on the collections; working under Franz Boas; his research on the Pomo; collecting Native American artifacts for John Wamamaker; the importance of material culture studies; job opportunities for newly graduated PhDs in anthropology; his research in South America; the National Science Foundation funded project to film the material culture of California Indians; using motion pictures in field work; and collecting older films to document lost arts and crafts. Barrett shows two Pomo baskets that he had given to his mother 65 years earlier. The interview ends as sound only. Film footage shot by Joan Meighan.

*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.*