

QUAPAW



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 Quapaw Language and Culture: National Anthropological Archives Subject Guide

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	2
Introduction	2
Understanding the Embedded Links in this Guide.....	3
History of The National Anthropological Archives.....	3
Quapaw Archival Material	4
Textual Materials.....	5
Graphic Materials.....	10
Sound Recordings	14

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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 Quapaw. 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 Quapaw 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.

QUAPAW ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The Quapaw archival materials held at the NAA date from the late-nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century. These materials include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, correspondence, maps, photographs, and sound recordings. Much of this material was 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. Other materials featured were 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, and James Owen Dorsey, a missionary and BAE 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.

Alternative names or spellings for Quapaw are Alkansea, Arkansas, Capa, Ogaxpa, Kwapa(w), and O-Gah-Pah. The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be in Quapaw, English, and/or in other languages from the Siouan and Dhegihan 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.

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 615: Shawnee words, phrases, sentences, and texts, 1890-1892](#)

Collected by Albert Samuel Gatschet, James C. Pilling, Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple, Thomas Dougherty, Charles Du Chesne, Stephen Bluejacket, Rev. Charles Bluejacket, William Greyfeather, William Dougherty, and S. S. Clover. 3 volumes, approximately 7171 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains “Story of the Horned Snake,” with interlinear translation; notes on the word “Potomac,” extracts from Pilling’s biography; copy of Lt. Whipple’s vocabulary, published in the [Reports of the Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, vol. 3: pages 56-61](#), corrected in 1892 by Thomas Dougherty; vocabulary from the Rideout Letters; **Shawnee language collected at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, 1885**; historical extracts relating to the Shawnee; a story, “God and the Devil,” 1892; vocabularies from Charles Du Chesne, 1892; miscellaneous linguistic notes; “A story of olden times,” a list of twenty-two dances; texts from Thomas Dougherty; grammatic, lexic, and explanatory notes; “The Moccasin Game,” by Stephen Bluejacket; texts by Reverend Charles Bluejacket; texts from William Greyfeather; the Lord’s Prayer; notes on noises; legend by Thomas Dougherty and William Dougherty; various historical and other notes from S. S. Clover; and “Remarks to my Shawnee Texts and Notes, annotations to three manuscripts,” written by A. S. Gatschet, including twenty pages attached to a paper cover, along with an index to Shawnee material.

[Manuscript 918: A Quapaw Vocabulary and the Quapaw and Ponca compared; Also the Mystery of the Ponca Removal...by Ingonompishi, late Clerk of the Quapaw Nation, 1882](#)

Created by Lewis F. Hadley and Ingonompishi. 80 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains brief historical notes, on the Kwapa and other Dhegiha, 6 pages; Quapaw vocabulary, including grammatical notes, 43 pages; comparative Kwapa-Ponka vocabulary, 9 pages; and "The Mystery of the Ponca Removal," 20 pages.

Manuscript 1353: Letter to J. C. Pilling, 1885 October 19

Created by Lewis F. Hadley. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

In this letter, Hadley comments on the vocabularies of the Cherokee, and refers to the Pani (Pawnee), Tonkawa, **Quapaw**, and Choctaw.

Manuscript 1533: Vocabulary of the Pit River or Achomawi language of Northeastern California, 1892 December

Created by Albert Samuel Gatschet and Ben Lovwer (collaborator). 18 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains three versions of the vocabulary as follows: A- original handwritten letter of transmittal and vocabulary; B- typescript of letter of transmittal and vocabulary, with diacritical markings added in ink, with the title in Gatschet's hand; C- additional copy of the vocabulary, without diacritical markings. The catalog record notes that the collaborator, Ben Lovwer, was "a Modoc settled on the Quapaw Reservation [Oklahoma], and conversant in Achomawi".

Manuscript 1547: Kwapa-English vocabulary and phrases, 1888 May (?)

Collected by Albert Samuel Gatschet, Frank Vallier (collaborator), and Alphonsus Vallier (collaborator). 14 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains a handwritten notebook. The first page includes a word list of kinship terms and names for surrounding tribal groups which continues onto the second page. The third page includes word lists of body parts, and subsequent pages include nouns related to domestic items, meteorological phenomena, ephemera, and temporal references. The notebook also consists of word lists for cardinal directions, seasons, elements, and terms related to local flora and fauna. Also included are colors, adjectives, numerals, and samples of short sentences, pronouns, possible clan names, and a short collection of other wordlists (primarily nouns).

Manuscript 3931: Miscellaneous vocabularies, undated

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

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

Manuscript 4155: Extracts from published sources relating to the Quapaw, undated

Created by John Reed Swanton. Approximately 100 pages and slips. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains both typescript and manuscript documents. The materials are in English and French with bibliographic references given.

Manuscript 4558: Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche papers, 1873-1939

Created by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche. 19 linear feet total. [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.

[Subseries 3.26: Other Tribes, 1882-1922](#) encompasses the slight amount of information that Fletcher and La Flesche collected on Native American tribes other than the Nez Perce, Omaha, Osage, Pawnee, and Sioux. Much of the material in this subseries reflects their field work among the Ponca and the Winnebago, some of which yielded information used in *The Omaha Tribe*. Other field notes illustrate Fletcher and La Flesche's interest in the Sun Dance among different tribes. In addition, this subseries includes miscellaneous reading notes. **Box 30A** contains [Quapaw to Zuni \(including Wichita field notes 1898, notes from Zuni visit 1882\)](#).

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

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

Reverend James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) 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-Catawban 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. [Quapaw-related linguistic and ethnographic materials can be found in twenty folders of this series](#), in **Boxes 1, 4, 12, 39, 40, 41A, 41C, 43, and 44 (items 14, 81, and 268-291)**.

[Bureau of American Ethnology Map Collection, Number 38: A Chart of the International Part of Louisiana, 1810](#)

Created by Z. M. Pike and annotated by Philip Walker. 1 sheet, 43 cm x 43 cm.

This map depicts the Wichita Reservation, Court of Claims, Choteau and Clark, 1816. According to the catalog record, this map includes information on the Osage, Quapaw, and Wichita.

[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 Quapaw 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.
 - [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 Reels 14-15: Boxes 927-931** contain linguistic notes related to the Quapaw.
 - [Subseries 5.4: Siouan, 1919-circa 1945, bulk 1937-1939](#) consists primarily of Harrington's research on Dakota and Lakota languages. The Dakota

notes are based mainly on the dictionaries of Stephen R. Riggs and John P. Williamson, with some original linguistic and ethnographic information inserted. The bulk of the Lakota material centers around a proposed primer written in collaboration with John Bad Heart Bull, a Siouan artist who worked with Harrington at Fort Wingate in July 1939. **Microfilm Reel 17: Box 934** contains [linguistic notes on Dhegiha, Omaha, Osage, and Quapaw](#).

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 to 1982 and primarily deal with his work as an anthropologist, archeologist, and ethnologist, studying Native American languages and cultures. The collection consists of correspondence; 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; sound recordings of Native American music and dance; photographs; and drawings and artwork. [Subseries 2.6: Personal, 1987-1982](#) consists of some personal documents from Howard's life, clippings about him as well as clippings about Native American tribes and topics, labels for floral beadwork of the Great Lakes exhibit, and some maps. **Box 16** contains [Clippings: Quapaw, 1982](#).

Robert Rankin papers, 1886, 1914, 1956-2011

Created by Robert Rankin. 31.77 linear feet total (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 American Indian languages. Rankin was professor of linguistics at the University of Kansas from 1969 until his retirement in 2005. 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 Quapaw can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Quapaw, 1972-1991, undated](#) contains materials related to Rankin's work with Quapaw speakers in the early 1970s and his subsequent work with and publications about the language. Materials include field notebooks, vocabulary lists and bibliographies, dictionaries, research files, and seven sound recordings. The materials reflect Rankin's work with the last native speakers of the Quapaw language, including Mary Redeagle and Maude Supernaw. The field notebooks may relate directly to some of the sound recordings. [Subseries 1.1:](#)

[Files, 1972-1991, undated](#) (**Boxes 1, 2, 41, and 54**) contains field notes and vocabularies related to Rankin's Quapaw research.

- [Series 4: Subject and correspondence files, 1886, 1957-2006, undated](#) includes [Quapaw handbook article draft from Michael Hoffman, 1989](#) and [Viers: Quapaw-Osage comparison, 1983-1985](#).
- [Series 6: Writings, 1975-2010, undated](#) includes [Rankin: "The Unmarking of Quapaw Phonology", 1978](#); [Comparative Siouan Dictionary \(CSD\): Quapaw vocabulary \(from Dorsey\) and comparative Siouan slip files, undated](#); and [Robes of Splendor: Quapaw paper, 1992-1995](#).

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. "Quapaw" + "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. "Quapaw") 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 4590: Quapaw Indians photograph collection, undated](#)

Collected by Velma Nieberding. 6 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains images of the following individuals: Victor Griffin, last Chief of the Quapaws, 1956; Robert A. Whitebird, Head of Quapaw Tribal Business Committee since 1956, and on board of National Congress of American Indians, family name Waz-hing-ka; Ceremonial pipe (catalog record notes that the origin of this as Quapaw is unknown), made of gray, rather heavy stone and a little over two feet tall (notations on the pipe made Mrs. Velma Nieberding); Mary Lane Redeagle, Miami, Oklahoma (half Pottawatomie, half Quapaw); Mrs. George Romich helping her two daughters, Tamara (right) and Rhona (left) into dancing costumes for the annual Quapaw pow-wow; and Mrs. Robert A. Whitebird and the buckskin dress she made and beaded, the design is authentic woodland made from an old Quapaw dress. A souvenir booklet of the Ottawa County, Oklahoma Semi-Centennial (1907-1957) Ottawa County Pageant, is also included.

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.

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 [twenty-three photographs identified as Quapaw](#), all of which can be found in the section [Plains / Quapaw](#). All of these images were either taken or collected by James Owen Dorsey. This box may also contain other Quapaw materials that may be of interest.

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

Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs 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.

The 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 one photograph catalogued as Quapaw: [Portrait of John Qauwpaw \(Quapaw\)](#).

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

Photo Lot 87-13: Photograph of Charles Banks Wilson's "Arkansia Indian (Quapaw) circa 1700 with Calumets", circa 1986

Created by Charles Banks Wilson (artist). 1 copy print. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of a photograph of Charles Banks Wilson's pencil drawing depicting an eighteenth-century Quapaw man holding two feathered pipes (calumets)

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.

and wearing body paint and a headdress. The drawing was based on research and model Ed Quapaw.

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 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. The collection includes [six images catalogued as Quapaw](#) (numbers 69, 70, 71, 72, 270, 271).

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 134E: James Owen Dorsey photographs of Quapaw people, circa 1890
Created by James Owen Dorsey. 21 negatives (nitrate). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains images of Quapaw men, women, and children, in front of or near wood-sided buildings.

Restrictions: Original nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the repository for more information on 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 images.

The collection includes 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 [thirteen images catalogued as Quapaw](#).

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.

[Acee Blue Eagle papers, 1907-1975](#)

Created by Acee Blue Eagle. Approximately 673 paintings and 30 linear feet (55 document boxes and 8 oversize boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection reflects the life and work of Acee Blue Eagle, internationally famed Indian artist of Oklahoma. The collection contains correspondence, photographs, and newspaper and magazine clippings. Within the collection are also over 600 pieces of artwork. A good number are by Blue Eagle, while most are by other Native artists. [Series 2: Collections, 1923-1960](#) contains an assortment of Acee Blue Eagle's personal collections. His interest in different art mediums and Native American culture can be seen throughout his collections. Materials include Native American materials collected, books, newspaper clippings, and other printed materials. **Box 25** contains [postcards related to the Quapaw](#).

[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. [Subseries 2.5: Depictions of Native Americans](#) contains [Quapaw](#) depictions.

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

SOUND RECORDINGS

Manuscript 7269: Interview by John H. McKibben, former Quapaw tribal chairman, with Anna Beaver, Maude Angel Supernaw, Louis Quapaw, Fannie Goodeagle, and Mary Wilson, circa 1968

Created by John H. McKibben. 1 reel, 8 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains information from or on the following individuals: Anna Beaver (b. 1882), Fannie Goodeagle (b. 1905), Made Angst Supernaw (b. 1881), Louis Quapaw (b. 1906), and Mary Wilson (b. 1912). The conversations include the asking of Quapaw equivalents of English words (a copy of a list of the English words is included). The tape is a copy of a copy owned by Edna Wilson. According to the catalog record, it was brought to the NAA in December 1977 by Carrie Vee Wilson to be copied. This manuscript includes a reel-to-reel magnetic tape and handwritten notes by Edna Wilson of the word lists recorded on the tape. Most of the words represented in the transcript are nouns, which appear to have no particular order, along with a few short phrases. Detailed information regarding the recorded speakers are included in the notes.

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.

Ives Goddard papers, 1964-2005

Created by Ives Goddard. 5.75 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for sound recordings.

The Ives Goddard papers are a miscellany that includes linguistic and ethnographic fieldnotes (1964-2005), teaching materials, student papers, papers for scholarly meetings, and research materials. There are handouts for an introductory course on Algonquian and papers and notes on Arapaho linguistic history, Conoy linguistics (including a transcription of texts—Christian prayers copied from a book once belonging to Henry Harrison [1652-1700]), Delaware social organization and ceremonies, Malecite prosodics, Menominee phonetics (w-umlaut), and the Uto-Aztecan pronominal system. There is also a copy of a Yurok word list by Howard Berman and a copy of a manuscript on Alsea grammar by Leo J. Frachtenburg. Also included are Arapaho, English-Meskwaki, and Proto-Algonquian slip files; annotated printouts of draft editions of Meskwaki (Fox) manuscripts in the NAA; and transcriptions of sound recordings and texts. Tape 1 of the sound recordings included in this collection contains a recording with Julia Dick, Quapaw, Oklahoma, 1966.

Restrictions: This collection is unprocessed, please contact the repository for more information. 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.

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 9 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 of the tapes (and content descriptions) have been transcribed from information on the tape boxes. The content of recordings has not been verified. **Box 17, Item 5** contains [Various Songs and Instrumental Music, Including Some from a Quapaw Pow-Wow, 1960-1961](#): 1 sound reel, 70 minutes. Performers: Curtis Pequano, Charles Harrison, in Mayetta, Kansas, 1961; Bill Shawnee, Randy Carpenter, Sadie Weller in Turkey Ford, Oklahoma; and James Wahbnosh.

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 total (55 boxes, 1 map folder, and 196 sound recordings). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

The Robert Rankin papers are described more fully on page 9 of this guide. [Series 1: Quapaw, 1972-1991, undated](#) includes [Sound recordings, 1973-1974, undated](#) in **Boxes 51-54 (items 69-74, 199)**.

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.