

SENECA



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Documentation on the Seneca 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 Seneca. 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 Seneca 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.

SENECA ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The archival material related to Seneca language and culture held at the NAA dates from the late nineteenth century to the 1960s, and includes vocabularies, fieldnotes, stories, legends, songs, religious materials, diaries, interviews, documents on Seneca government and social organization, photographs, maps, sound recordings, and moving image media. Much of this material was collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt (J. N. B. Hewitt). Hewitt, a linguist and ethnographer, was born to a Tuscarora mother and learned to speak the Tuscarora language in school. By the late nineteenth century he began working for Erminne A. Smith, an ethnologist for the Bureau of American Ethnology, on a Tuscarora-English dictionary. He continued this project throughout his life, along with other research on Iroquoian and additional Native American languages. Other materials featured in this guide were collected by [Jeremiah Curtin](#), [John Peabody Harrington](#), and [William C. Sturtevant](#). The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be in Seneca, English and/or in other languages such as Cayuga, Mohawk, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Susquehanna, and Oneida. Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

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 373: Seneca vocabulary, grammatical notes, and the Lord’s Prayer in Seneca in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1880

Collected by Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith and John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. 90 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains vocabulary, grammatical notes, and the Lord’s Prayer in Seneca recorded in the schedule¹ of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#) (1887) in J. N. B. Hewitt’s handwriting. The final twelve pages are titled, “Grammatical Construction of Seneca Dialect.” The final page is the Lord’s Prayer in Seneca with no English.

Manuscript 380: Seneca vocabulary and verb conjugations in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1880 July

Collected by Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith and J. N. B. Hewitt. 150 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains vocabulary and verb conjugations recorded in the schedule² of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#) (1880) in J. N. B. Hewitt’s handwriting. This contains most of the same material as [Manuscript 373](#), but the orthography is different, and this vocabulary contains more words and lacks most of the grammar found at the end of Manuscript 373. In English and Seneca.

Manuscript 399: Translation of 90th Psalm into the Seneca language, 1880 July 30

Collected by Erminnie A. Smith. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

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

² *ibid.*

The first page consists of Psalm 90, handwritten in Seneca. The second page, on the reverse of the first, features notes and commentary on religion in English and in a different hand than the first page.

Manuscript 400: Translation of the 1st chapter of Genesis into the Seneca language, 1880 July 27

Collected by Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith and J. N. B. Hewitt. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is an original translation of the first chapter of Genesis by Maris B. Pierce, completed in 1835. Pierce, a Seneca Indian, was educated at Dartmouth College. Erminnie A. Smith transferred the manuscript to the Bureau of American Ethnology on July 27th, 1880. In Seneca only.

Manuscript 415: Seneca translation of Second and Third Chapters of Genesis, and First Proverbs, 1836

Collected by Erminnie A. Smith and translated by Maris B. Pierce. 7 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a translation of the second chapter of Genesis and First Proverbs by Maris B. Pierce. It was transmitted to the Bureau of American Ethnology July 30, 1880. Pierce, a Seneca Indian, was educated at Dartmouth College. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 416: Draft of letter to O. H. Marshall signed by M. B. Pierce, containing notes on Red Jacket, White Chief, Big Kettle, Little Billy, 1874 February 7

Created by Maris B. Pierce, J. N. B. Hewitt (collector), and O. H. Marshall (addressee). 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript is a reply to an inquiry about burial places of certain Iroquois men: Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Pollard, Young King, Big Kettle, Little Billy, and White Chief. It gives the names, but does not include information regarding the burial site except for Red Jacket and indicates that they "...will write...again." This was probably preliminary to the reburial of Red Jacket and other chiefs (mentioned in [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 30, II, 363](#) and [Buffalo Historical Society Publications, Volume III, 1885](#)) in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. The addressee, O. H. Marshall, was the author of "The Niagara Frontier," Buffalo, 1865; and "The First Visit of De La Salle to the Senecas made in 1669," Buffalo, 1874.

Manuscript 417: Affinities of the Muskogee with the Iroquois stock, 1887 June

Collected by Alexander Francis Chamberlain. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This comparative vocabulary features side-by-side translations of various English words into both Muskogee and Seneca. The English words are listed in alphabetical order.

Manuscript 436: Legends, 1889-1892

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 37 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains six legends, translated into English. They were collected by J. N. B. Hewitt between the years of 1889-1892. The legends are: "Beginning of Witchcraft," 4 pages; "The Captive Girl," 12 pages; "The So-Called Witch Medicine," 5 pages (Onondaga- John Buck); "The Magical Finger," 3 pages (Tuscarora); "The Stone Giants," 5 pages (Onondaga); and "Monster Clitoris," 3 pages (Seneca). In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 442: Seneca grammatical notes, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 112 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of vocabulary translations and conjugations. The conjugations are based on pronouns, including first-person, third-person, and plurals. In Seneca (all conjugations) and English.

Manuscript 451: Seneca Lexic and Grammatic Notes, 1896 October

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 21 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains notes by J. N. B. Hewitt regarding the conjugations of sentences and detailed translations of sentence structures. The nouns in these sentences are largely first-person, though some are third-person. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 480: The Woman and the dog in the moon; The Pleiades Legends, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 15 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is a list of proper nouns, including but not limited to clan and personal names. Some are translated and/or identified as specific, known individuals (i.e. 'Chief'), but not all. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 483: Seneca proper names, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 3 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript gives the English translations of two Seneca legends: that of "The Woman and the Dog in the Moon" and that of "The Pleiades." In English only.

Manuscript 485: Kennon Skwa Legend, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains two copies of the Kennon Skwa legend—one is a text with interlinear translation, 5 pages, and the other is a typed carbon copy, 4 pages. In Seneca and English. [Manuscript 2144](#) is an unpublished version of this legend and [Manuscript 494](#) may be an extended version of the legend.

Manuscript 486: Niga’hne’ gaa (Small Dose) (Medicine) Legend, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 3 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of the text and translation, in interlinear English, of the Medicine Legend. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 487: Ongwe hanges ha Legend, 1896 September

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 78 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Though this manuscript consists only of Seneca text (no translation), a translation was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 501-519. The text details the legend of Ongwe Hanges’ha and his nephew Gajihsondis.

Manuscript 488: Haya Howe Legend, 1896 September

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 27 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Though this manuscript consists only of the Seneca-language Hayanowe legend, a translation was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 495-501.

Manuscript 489: Legend of Haha doda gwas, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 64 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of the Seneca-language Legend of Hahadodagwas. The English translation was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 666-680. In Seneca only.

Manuscript 490: Gadji'son'dis, Legend of the control of the game animals (The Amulet Cutter), 1896 October 7

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 51 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains an annotated text and a typescript (carbon copy) translation. The English translation of this legend was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 519-525. The text is 33 pages; the translation is 18 pages. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 491: Hen'e'Deo' nias, The Misogamist Text, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 39 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The Legend of the Misogamist is presented here in Seneca; the English translation of this legend was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 555-573. In Seneca only.

Manuscript 492: Do-a'-da-ne'-gen' and Hotkwistadegena Seneca text, 1896 October

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 45 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a text and translation which were published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 743-756. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 493: The story of Gadjisdo'do' and S'hogon'gwa's, 1896 September

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 78 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains two legends in Seneca and their translations. The translations are published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 586-607. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 494: Gennonskwa (Ken-non's-kwa'): A Story of the Stone-Coats, 1896 October

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 71 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript includes both a typed translation of "A Story of the Stone-Coats" and a handwritten version in the original Seneca. The story was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian](#)

[Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 682-694; however, this published translation has not been compared with this manuscript. In Seneca and English. [Manuscript 2144](#) is an unpublished version of this legend and [Manuscript 485](#) may be a shortened version of the legend.

[Manuscript 495: The story of Ka'-skwa-ot \(Kahskwahot\), 1896 October](#)

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains the Seneca text of the legend with interlinear English. It was published as "He'skwa" in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), page 680. In Seneca and English.

[Manuscript 497-a: Ho-da-den-on and Ga'-ni'-gon-on' \(Hodadenon and His Elder Sister\), 1896 October](#)

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 105 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains three versions of this story. First, there is a handwritten English translation; then, a handwritten Seneca text with interlinear English translations; and third, a carbon copy of the typed English translation. The translation was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#), pages 573-586, with the title of "Hodadenon and His Elder Sister." In Seneca and English.

[Manuscript 497-b: Seneca texts, 1916 August-September](#)

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 53 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This is a copy of Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#) filled out with Seneca vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure. The end of the book also contains one interlinear text with analysis, several stories in English, and brief notes on the Green Corn Feast, Great Buffalo, and Cave Myth. In Seneca and English.

[Manuscript 603: Comparison of kinship terms of Wyandotte, Seneca, Assiniboine, Choctaw and Creek, undated](#)

Anonymous creator. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a comparison of kinship terms recorded in a copy of the schedule³ of John Wesley Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#) 1877. The comparison is in terms of numbers, apparently referring to relationship charts in

³ These "schedules" would today be referred to as standardized forms. They were essentially lists of English words, organized thematically, with spaces to enter the translation of the words into native languages.

Lewis Henry Morgan, *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family*, *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* 17 (1871). This Manuscript gives no native terms.

Manuscript 894: The law of the woman chief, 1907

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 13 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is only in Seneca and is fully typed. The manuscript features minor interlinear translations into English that are in no way comprehensive and appears to have been edited. [Manuscript 1636](#) appears to be a handwritten version of this law.

Manuscript 1049: Seneca Language. The Myth of the Ganoskwa or “Stone People” obtained from Andrew John, Junior, 1886 March

Collected by Albert S. Gatschet and Andrew John (collaborator). 171 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a handwritten version of “The Stone Men,” a Seneca legend. Though the legend itself is entirely in Seneca, there are some interlinear English translations. The final two pages of the text consist of translations of specific Seneca words.

Manuscript 1427: Seneca tradition of the League, 1917

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 13 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

These thirteen pages detail the Seneca legend of the formation of the Iroquois League. The story primarily follows the travels of Hayawentha. English translation only.

Manuscript 1430: Seneca version of the Head Story (The three brothers), 1917

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 8 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of an English translation of the Seneca version of the Head Story, also known as The Three Brothers. There is also a duplicate copy. In English only.

Manuscript 1435: A Seneca/English tradition of the founding of the League, 1917

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. Co-created by Abram Chief Charles. 25 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript gives an account of the founding of the Iroquois League. Here, the story begins with three Mohawk (Ganyen’ge’onon) brothers and ends with a declaration of peace under the Great Pine Tree. In English only.

Manuscript 1530: Onondaga medical notes, 1897

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of an address to the Medical Society. It contains only the Seneca text; there is no translation. It was marked “Seneca” by William Fenton.

Manuscript 1618: Seneca vocabulary in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1896

Created by Jeremiah Curtin. Collected (and annotated) by J. N. B. Hewitt. 112 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains Seneca vocabulary recorded in a copy of the schedule⁴ of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). The copy was made by J. N. B. Hewitt from [Manuscript 1765](#), with some additional words added by Hewitt (e.g. cf. page 199 in the original and Hewitt’s copy). In English and Seneca.

Manuscript 1651: Originals of Seneca Stories, 1916

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt and Jeremiah Curtin. 97 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains the following stories: “The Great Joker,” published as “[S’hodionskon \(The Trickster\)](#)” (pages 283-285); “The Creation,” published as “[A Genesis Tradition](#)” (pages 409-415); “[Hagowanen and Othegwe’hda](#)” (pages 376-389); and “History of Tall Chiefs.” Three of the stories were published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#). The texts are in English only.

Manuscript 1765: Seneca vocabulary in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1896

Created by Jeremiah Curtin; collected by (annotated by) J. N. B. Hewitt. 126 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Jeremiah Curtin created this vocabulary in Cattaraugus Reservation, Versailles, New York. IT was recorded in a copy of the schedule⁵ of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#), 1880. It includes terms added in ink by J. N. B. Hewitt, which are also in [Manuscript 1618](#), Hewitt’s copy of this vocabulary. It also includes terms for the parts of the body in an unidentified language and unidentified handwriting, written alongside of the Seneca terms on pages 78-79. It was filed with Manuscript 1618. In English, Seneca, and unidentified language.

⁴ 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.

⁵ *ibid.*

Manuscript 2144: Seneca texts, 1896 September

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

The reference card associated with this text identifies it as an unpublished draft of Stone Coats (Kennon' skwa'). In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2315: Thanksgiving Text, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 18 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is the text of a prayer of thanksgiving, apparently given at the opening of a meeting at the Green Corn Festival. The words were collected at Cattaraugus Reservation in New York in September of 1896. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2330: Seneca texts on cosmology, 1896 October

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. Co-created by Chauncey Abrams. 20 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of some handwritten and some typed pages, primarily in Seneca but with some interlinear English translations. One of the handwritten pages indicates that at least some of this information was recorded on the Tonawanda Reservation in New York in 1896. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2331: Spring at that time, 1896 September

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains primarily Seneca text with interlinear English translation describing spring and maple sugar festival. It was recorded on the Cattaraugus Reservation in September of 1896. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2427-a: Annual report on field work for the year ending June 30, 1883, undated

Created by Frank Hamilton Cushing. 79 pages total. 5 pen and ink drawings, 1 watercolor drawing. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript describes work with the Seneca at Tonawanda Reservation, New York, with the Zuni and Oraibi pueblos, and the discovery of two ruins near Kinikel and "Houcks Tank," New Mexico. The annual report is presented in 2 parts: (1) a general review of the work done during the year, including copies of orders for the Oraibi expedition, 18 pages; and (2) "Report on Oraibi," 52 pages plus a catalogue of collections made at Oraibi for the National Museum, 10 pages. Cushing's letter of transmittal only mentions an "Introduction to a Catalogue of the Ancient Series, Moqui Collections, made in 1883," which was not ready to be submitted at the time the other parts were sent to John Wesley Powell; this manuscript is not with the 1882-1883

annual report and is apparently not held in the NAA. Publication and further information can be found in the catalog record.

Manuscript 2875: Origin of Corn Legend, 1897

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 33 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This legend was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#) as “A Legend of Man’s Acquisition of Corn.” The collection contains both a typed, English translation of the legend and a handwritten, Seneca version. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2883: Pigeon Song, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt; co-created by Joshua Buck. 14 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains one typed English translation and thirteen pages of handwritten Seneca text. The legend was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\), page 663](#) as “The Origin of the Pigeon Songs and Dances.” In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2890: Grammatic sketches of Seneca and other Iroquoian languages, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 120 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Hewitt’s Grammatic Sketches include descriptive essays in which he expounds on the uses of elements of grammar in the language of the Seneca. Hewitt begins with the verb, then describes different kinds of verbs, and ends with example conjugations. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 2891: English translation of Requickening address, 1889-1890

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt; co-created by Buck, ?. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is a handwritten piece entitled “The Mind-Soothing Address” and labelled as “Requickening, 1889-1890.” In English only.

Manuscript 3239: Stories of the Senecas, 1883-1887

Collected by Jeremiah Curtin, edited by Frank M. Simison. 24 stories, 227 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains actual tales of the Seneca, as recorded in the reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Some of the stories appear to be in the [32nd Annual](#)

[Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#) and can be located by title. In English only.

Manuscript 3481: Seneca word list, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 59 sheets. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This vocabulary list includes words on the topics of flora, fauna, clothing, colors, numbers, and parts of the body, among others. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3505: Census of the Six Nations by tribes, 1901 December 11

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This census includes Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Cayuga, Seneca, and Delaware. It was originally included in a letter from the Superintendent of Indian Office, Brantford, Canada.

Manuscript 3510: Seneca version of the Law of the Woman Chief, 1925

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. Co-created by Alexander H. Clute. 30 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

In Seneca only.

Manuscript 3517: List of clans of various tribes, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 50 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains lists of clan names, some differentiated by tribe, within the Iroquois League. In some cases, these lists are accompanied by notes on clan structure, history, and naming conventions. Often there are translations present. There are both handwritten and typed pages. In Seneca, English, and Mohawk, maybe Huron.

Manuscript 3533-a: Creation and Cloud Women, circa 1880

Created by Jeremiah Curtin, William Nelson Fenton (annotator), and George Titus (collaborator). 30 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains stories in Seneca text.

Manuscript 3533-b: Notes on the Seneca verb, circa 1880

Created by Jeremiah Curtin, William Nelson Fenton (annotator), and George Titus (collaborator). 19 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript includes various conjugations for many different pronouns and verb tenses. There are more than three verbs used to demonstrate these conjugations. The

place and date were supplied in a note by William N. Fenton on card for old Number 3533.

Manuscript 3533-c: Notes on the origin of Gag'aa, circa 1880

Created by Jeremiah Curtin, William Nelson Fenton (annotator), and George Titus (collaborator). 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a list of Seneca terms without translation.

Manuscript 3541: Kanadasaga and Geneva, undated

Collected by George S. Conover and annotated by James Mooney. 108 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains an unpublished typescript document entitled "Kanadasaga and Geneva" that George Conover wrote. Topics discussed include geography, stories of a journey, and ethnographic information. It also includes a plan of the town of Geneva and a map of Sullivan's march.

Manuscript 3554: A Constitutional League of Peace in the Stone Age of America, The League of the Iroquois and its Constitution, 1918

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 33 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is a paper published in the [*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1918 \(1920\), pages 527-545*](#). Using the post-Great War push for international relations as a springboard, the paper explicates and discusses the formation, laws, and components of the Iroquois League. In English only.

Manuscript 3562: Diary of a Seneca Chief, Maris B. Pierce, 1845-1857

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. Created by Maris B. Pierce. 107 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains the diary of Maris B. Pierce, a Seneca chief. The first entries were made in 1845; entries were made by other persons after 1857. It also contains a list of Seneca names extant in 1865 from this notebook in phonetic transcript by J. N. B. Hewitt, November 27, 1932 (six pages). In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3565: Cayuga, Mohwak, and Seneca vocabularies, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 128 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript includes names of birds, fish, animals, trees, plants, etc. It also contains lists of clans and gentes and relationship terms (Seneca). In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3567: Iroquois texts, 1925

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 87 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains linguistic notes and lists of words; etymology of the name of the League “The People of the Longhouse;” Iroquois loan words in Algonquin; place names; personal names—Susquehanna; Onondaga adverbs and particles; notes—Mrs. Jones, 1925—Onondaga; classification of Iroquoian languages; and Seneca vocabulary. In Seneca and some English.

Manuscript 3570: Requickening address, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 43 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript includes handwritten language notes, English translations, and a typed version of “The Liturgy of the ReQuickening—Reply of the Mourners” in Onondaga.

Manuscript 3578: Iroquoian month names, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 18 sheets. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains lists of months of the Iroquoian tribes, phases of the moon, and other time-related vocabulary. It also contains miscellaneous notes. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3580: Iroquois texts, 1917-1926

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. Co-created by R. Davey (collaborator), Chief Charles (collaborator), John Jacobs (collaborator), and Hilton M. Hill (translator). 133 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains notes on Dekanawida text; Hiawatha; notes on the League; notes on Seneca League traditions; Mohawk Owachira and clans, 1932; Oneida titles (Jacob Hess, 1930); notes to texts, Charles, 1917 (1928); insert in the law of the woman chief, English; ascendancy of War Chiefs; procedure by R. Davey, Cayuga chief, 1925-1926; and Principles of the League, typed text, 19 pages. Translation by Hilton M. Hill, Seneca, official interpreter of the Six Nations Agency, Brantford. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3584: Oshweken Council House, inspecting the list of lordships, 1885

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a list of incumbents in chiefships for Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. There are eight Seneca chiefships included.

Manuscript 3598: Notes on Social Organization—The Family, the gens, the clan, 1896, 1914-1916

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 65 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains essays on family and clan structure, suffrage, succession, and function of clans. Akianer, labeled 'Cuoq's List', is a listing of the different Seneca clans. Names are given in both English and Seneca. Also included is a list of kinship terms. In Seneca, other Iroquoian languages, and English.

Manuscript 3622: Seneca vocabulary of numerals 1 to 13 and 100, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript is made up of typed translations of the numbers 1-13 and 100. Although the creator is unknown, the name of "Andrew John" is written in pencil on the page, as well as "Charles Potter," and "Josephine H. Babbit." Taken in Washington, DC, undated.

Manuscript 3630: Myths of Hat'hondas and Dooehdanegen, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 3 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This short legend includes a reference to the Sacrifice of the White Dog at the New Year Festival. There are also some notes regarding the spelling of the names presented. In English only.

Manuscript 3661: Officers of the Government, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript gives the names or titles of the various tribal officers and the duties required of them. Written with ink, and probably executed many years ago, as indicated by the paper and ink. The handwriting is similar to that which appears in [Manuscript 3892](#).

Manuscript 3674: Miscellaneous notes including extracts from various writers, 1902

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt; created by Tonti, Margry, Samuel De Champlain, Cadillac, de la Vaga, and Andrew John (collaborator). 27 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of a notebook entitled "Notes on Iroquoian Ceremonials, Ritual, and Sociology." It includes Margry, Tonti (tables of distances), Champlain, Cadillac, and de la Vega. There are also vocabularies. Additionally, there is a list of Dakota words related to singing (1 page), Seneca place names from Andrew John in 1904 (5 pages), and a note on the meaning of the term Nanabozhu by Gabaoosa.

Manuscript 3699: Vocabulary of 16 words of the Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca tribes, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Four languages are represented on this page (Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, and English). Though there are not translations of all words into each of the languages, some are similar in nature. In Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, and English.

Manuscript 3724: A criticism on Mr. Houghton's article, "The Traditional Origin and the Naming of the Seneca Nation" (American Anthropologist, Volume 24, 1922), undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt and Frederick Houghton. 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript provides a number of corrections and critiques for an article written by Frederick Houghton for the *American Anthropologist* in 1922. Also contains miscellaneous typed pages and penciled notes by Mr. Hewitt. These notes appear to be amendments and edits to Hewitt's own remarks. The original envelope is filed with the manuscript.

Manuscript 3860: Copies and originals of Seneca myths, undated

Collected by Jeremiah Curtin and J. N. B. Hewitt. 713 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains four boxes of published and unpublished Seneca historical legends and mythic tales collected on the Cattaraugus Reservation, New York, during the summers of 1883 and 1886. A more detailed description of each box's contents, along with the titles of each myth, is included in the catalog record. Most of this material was published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#). In English only.

Manuscript 3892: Portion of paper on the religion, medical practice, division of time, miscellaneous customs, etc., of the Senecas, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of handwritten prose describing religion, medical practice, etc. of the Senecas. The text covers the front of the page and extends onto the back. The handwriting is similar to that which appears in [Manuscript 3661](#).

Manuscript 3897: Miscellaneous language notes, mostly Seneca; word lists, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 48 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

These notes include discussions on language transfers between the Seneca and other tribes, vocabulary lists, notes on sentence structure, and sentence descriptions. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3907: Iroquoian Linguistic Notes, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. Approximately 1,000 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a collection of notes in envelope marked “Phrases and Words Interpreted;” probably all Iroquoian. It also contains miscellaneous cards, comprising ethnological notes, etc. in the Iroquoian languages. In mixed Iroquoian languages.

Manuscript 3909: Notes and citations, 1930-1931

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 notebook. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript includes Seneca sentences (in Seneca and English), Onondaga sentences, Tuscarora terms, Byrd’s Dividing Line, Women Chief Names, and extract from Jesuit Relations, relative to the Andaste or Susquehanna (Conestoga) Indians. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 3929: Iroquois vocabulary, undated

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 6 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains vocabulary on cards, compiled from information furnished in reply to letters of inquiry. Cayuga, Cherokee, Huron, Iroquois, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Seneca, and Susquehanna terms are included, interfiled. There are four boxes categorized as Iroquois.

Manuscript 3955: Seneca Myths collected by Jeremiah Curtin, undated

Collected by Jeremiah Curtin and J. N. B. Hewitt. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains the following tales: “The Vampire,” “Seneca Witchcraft,” “Seneca Ghost Story,” “Shagodyowegowa (False Faces),” “Medicine Men,” “Snake with Two Heads,” “Shagodyowegowa,” “A Seneca Witch Story,” and “The Owl and the Two Sisters.” Some of these tales were published in the [32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1910-1911 \(1918\)](#). The texts are in English only.

Manuscript 4000: Origin of Indian Corn—Blood Clot Boy Legend, 1896

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains four typed pages giving the narrative of the Origin of Indian Corn, though the words “Blood Clot Boy” are handwritten in pencil next to the title. The duplicate copy is handwritten, as are the six additional miscellaneous pages. In English only.

Manuscript 4280: Seneca word list, including names of trees, vegetables, etc., undated

Collected by E. S. Parker and J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This page lists the Seneca names for a number of different types of trees and some vegetables. It also includes a letter of transmittal from E. S. Parker. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 4547: Two autograph letters to Dr. Lowell Bowers Hodges, undated

Created by Jesse J. Cornplanter, Lowell Bowers Hodges (addressee), First Lieutenant Hodges (correspondent), and Tex Hodges (correspondent). 2 letters, 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript includes two letters. The first is to First Lieutenant Hodges, U.S. Veterans Facility, Batavia, New York. Tonowanda Reservation RFD 1, Basom, New York, September 29, 1937. 1 page. The second is to Dr. Tex Hodges, National Veterans Facility, Bath, New York. Tonowanda Reservation, RFD 1, Basom, New York, February 8, 1941. 1 page. Receipt of Mrs. Catherine Hodges, widow of the recipient, with letters of March 13 and March 30, 1959. Mrs. Hodges stated that Dr. Hodges was born in Gonzales, Texas and had some Cherokee blood, and this fact was probably the basis of the friendship between him and Chief Cornplanter.

Manuscript 4573: Seneca texts with interlinear English translation, undated

Created by William N. Fenton; co-created by Henry Redeye and Sherman Redeye (collaborators). 16 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains texts recorded by Fenton from Henry and/or Sherman Redeye on the Allegany Reservation, New York, circa 1940. It contains a Thanksgiving speech (kano:nyok), the Opening Statement of the Green Corn Festival's first day, and the Announcement of Dance. In Seneca and English.

Manuscript 4739: American Indians as Orators, undated

Created by Clarence Hodson. 22 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of an address delivered at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, October 12, 1921. The text includes speeches by Chief Logan, a Mingo, 1774; Red Jacket, a Seneca, 1805; Tecumseh, a Shawnee, 1810; Pushmataha, a Choctaw, 1824; Black Hawk, a Sauk, 1832; and Peter Wilson, a Cayuga, 1847.

Manuscript 4830: Seneca Notes, collected by Dorothy P. Skinner, on the Allegheny [Allegany] Reservation, New York, 1928 and Cornplanter Reservation, Pennsylvania, 1929, undated

Created by Dorothy P. Skinner. 172 pages, Xerox copy of typescript document. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains extensive notes regarding the Senecas of the Allegany Reservation in New York. Topics include rituals, traditions, dances, folklore, and games, among many others. Photographs of Indians on the Allegany Reservation, by Dorothy Skinner, are catalogued under [Manuscript 4412](#).

Manuscript 7022: Seneca. L. M. Air composed by one of the Seneca Tribe of Indians, undated

Created by J. B. M. Holt (arranger). 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of sheet music with English text. The sheet music reflects primarily wordless notes but features two lines of lyrics that are religious in nature.

Manuscript 7092: The 19th and 20th Century Ethnohistory of Various Groups of Cayuga Indians, 1959 September 30

Created by Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin. 136 pages; Xerox copy of typescript document with manuscript additions. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript includes a brief introduction and short histories of the Canadian and New York Cayugas until 1807-1809. The main text is a detailed account, based mainly on primary legal and government sources, of the post-1870 westward migrations, settlements and subsequent factionalism of successive Cayuga groups; their long lasting, close ties with the Seneca; and the formulation and persistence since 1807 of two separate political entities: New York Cayugas and Western Cayugas, the latter recognized since 1937 as part of the "Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma." Also included is a bibliography and a partial list of treaties, agreements, etc., used for identifying Cayuga Indians.

Department of Anthropology records: Series 17: Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File, 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972, 1997

Collected/created by the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. 41 linear feet total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This series within the Records of the Department of Anthropology (DOA) contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now housed in the NAFC), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled over time by DOA staff. [Note on Seneca dice game](#) (Box 17, Folder 232) contains extensive notes (handwritten and typeset), photographs, book pages, and newspaper clippings regarding the various games played by Native Americans. Numerous types of games are included, such as

card games, ball games, and toys. The two pages of notes on the Seneca dice game are probably by or taken from Andrew John.

Albert Samuel Gatschet papers, 1828-1906

Created by Albert Samuel Gatschet. 11 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection is composed mainly of corrected proofs of the dictionary and texts included in Gatschet's "The Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon, 1890," and correct proof and copy of "Orts-etymologische Forschungen als Beitrage zu einer Topopnomastik der Schweiz." Few of the corrections were incorporated in the final printing of these works. In addition, there is a copy of Powell's [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#), with the schedule⁶ partially completed with Tuscarora, Wyandot, **Seneca**, and Caughnawaga, and a tapa-cloth-bound dictionary of Samoan, not in Gatschet's hand. There are also formal documents pertaining to members of Gatschet's family in Switzerland, and a small photographic collection. Please note that the NAA holds many other materials created and/or collected by Gatschet, the bulk of which are not included in these papers. Additional Gatschet collections can be found [here](#).

Restrictions: This collection is currently unprocessed and includes no inventory. Contain the NAA for more information.

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 talented 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.

- [Series 6: Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Northeast & Southeast, 1907-1957, undated](#) represents the results of Harrington's work on the native languages and cultures of the East, a region in which he worked primarily in the later part of his career as ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data and contain rehearsals of early vocabularies as well as detailed studies of placenames.
 - [Subseries 6.6: Northern Iroquoian, 1940](#) contains Harrington's Northern Iroquoian research. Most of this brief section results from his time in Ontario in 1940. The materials consist of Mohawk and Six Nations

⁶ 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.

linguistic notes, Iroquoian songs, and mixed Iroquoian miscellaneous notes. There are a few pages of highly miscellaneous bits of Seneca, Oneida, and Tuscarora material, some of it from J. N. B. Hewitt. Notes on Iroquoian food preparation were excerpted from a number of secondary sources. **Box 957: Microfilm Reel 13.**

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, archaeologist, and ethnologist, studying Native American languages and cultures. Between 1949 and 1982, he worked with the Ponca, Omaha, Yankton and Yanktonai Dakota, Yaamsee, Plains Ojibwa (or Bungi), Delaware, Seneca-Cayuga, Prairie Potawatomi of Kansas, Mississippi and Oklahoma Choctaw, Oklahoma Seminole, and Pawnee. [Series 2: Writings and Research, 1824-1992](#) contains two publications by Howard on the Seneca: "[Cultural Persistence and Cultural Change as Reflected in Oklahoma Seneca-Cayuga Ceremonialism](#)," 1961, *Plains Anthropologist*, *Journal of the Plains Conference* 6 (11): 21-30; and "[Environment and Culture: The Case of the Oklahoma Seneca-Cayuga](#)," 1962, reprinted from *The North Dakota Quarterly* 29 (4) in **Box 13**.

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 (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](#) contains [notes for the Seneca-Cayuga chapter in the Handbook of North American Indians](#) (Box 152); [\[Seneca songs\], undated](#) and [Notes on Seneca Tapes, 1983](#), and other Iroquois material (Box 153); [Tuscarora, Seneca vocab, 1997](#) (Box 167); card files with Iroquois (Seneca-Cayuga) field notes ([Box 172](#), [Box 173](#), [Box 174](#)); and [sheet music of Seneca songs](#).

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. "Seneca" + "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. "Seneca") 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 3992-a: Seneca drawings collected by Jeremiah Curtin, circa 1840

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 2 pages, watercolor drawings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of two watercolor drawings collected by Jeremiah Curtin on the Cattaraugus Seneca Reservation in 1883. The drawings are copies of drawings made around 1840 by an unidentified artist, possibly George Wilson, a resident of the Cattaraugus Reservation.

Manuscript 3992-b: Drawings of Iroquois myths and festivals, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 6 drawings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of six Iroquois, possibly Seneca, drawings by an unknown artist of myths and festivals. The drawings have been captioned by J.N.B. Hewitt and William N. Fenton. Numbers 1-5 have annotated captions by William N. Fenton on the reverse. The drawings include the following:

- [Mythological figure with legs only, and four warrior figures, undated](#)
- [White dog sacrifice, undated](#)
- [Herald of Midwinter Festival walking on path to longhouse, undated](#)
- [The good hunter and council of mystic animals or animal-helpers, undated](#)
- [Dance of ghosts in spirit-land, undated](#)
- [Indians making oblations to the moon-goddess, undated](#)

Manuscript 4398: Materials relating to the Iroquois Eagle Dance, an Offshoot of the Calumet Dance, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 156, undated

Created by William Nelson Fenton and Ernest Smith (artist). 1 box. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

This manuscript contains correspondence and notes on the eagle dance, plates 1-28 from [The Iroquois Eagle Dance, An Offshoot of the Calumet Dance, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 156 \(1953\)](#) as well as figures 1 and 2, two original paintings by Ernest Smith (Seneca) published in [The Iroquois Eagle Dance, An Offshoot of the Calumet Dance, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 156 \(1953\)](#), a negative of a portrait of Will West Long (Cherokee), and two slides entitled [The Seneca Eagle Dance Painting, 1940s](#) and [Dew Eagle Dances on Deer Drawing, 1940s](#). The slides were created from an oil painting and a watercolor painting, respectively, also by Ernest Smith (Seneca).

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

This is an artificial collection⁷ comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection consists mostly of original and copy prints. There are also some negatives, artwork, photographs of artwork, and printed materials. Included is a large miscellany of ethnological, historical, and some archaeological subjects collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology from a wide variety of sources. To these have been added some photographs and other illustrative material acquired and sometimes accessioned by the Department of Anthropology of the United States National Museum/National Museum of Natural History. The collection includes [645 images identified as Seneca](#), which can be found in the following locations:

- **SPC Northeast Iroquois:** There are four boxes of Northeast Iroquois, one of which is labeled [Seneca](#). These four boxes hold 617 photographs catalogued as Seneca, along with other Seneca materials (primarily artwork) that may be of interest. Many of these photographs are individually catalogued online, and some are digitized. This box also contains four prints of Seneca artwork:
 - [Cornplanter, Seneca Chief Print, 1796](#)
 - [Seneca Indian Jewelry Drawing, undated](#)
 - [Red Jacket Engraving, undated](#)
 - [Red Jacket Embossing, undated](#)
- **SPC Unidentified Portraits/Artifacts, Miscellaneous Portraits/Specimens:** There are 2 boxes labeled as “unidentified” or “miscellaneous” that contain images from many different regions or culture groups. This collection contains one image (1 leaf) labeled as Seneca: [Red Jacket, A Seneca War Chief Lithograph, undated](#).

⁷ 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.

Restrictions: Images of life masks within box XII:5 (Seneca) are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. These folders cannot be viewed or reproduced without permission of the tribe. This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive.

Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs of Native Americans, circa 1860s-1930s

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

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. The collection includes [six photographs identified as Seneca](#) and [six identified as Iroquois](#).

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](#).

This collection consists of photograph albums prepared by the Bureau of American Ethnology or the photographic lab, possibly for reference purposes by staff. The use of such albums has been mentioned by BAE photographer De Lancey W. Gill. The albums contain photographs made from the Bureau of American Ethnology's collection of negatives, documenting numerous tribes and culture groups. The bulk of the photographs are studio portraits made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on Omaha in 1898 or during delegation visits to Washington, DC. Album 16: Miscellaneous contains [eight photographs catalogued as Seneca](#).

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 Blue Eagle collection from Mae Abbott home to National Anthropological Archives, and the 1974 Star Hawk Pow Wow in Watonga, Oklahoma. Additionally, there are photographs of NAA staff and the 1974 Acee Blue Eagle reception at NAA, possibly

made by Viola. The collection also contains photographs of Wounded Knee taken by Rev. Salvatore Genete, and copies of official portraits of Governor Aquillar of San Ildefonso Pueblo made by Harry B. Neufeld. There are also National Archives photographs of Chinese Boxer Rebellion prints, and Young watercolors and Alden sketches of American landscapes. The portraits include images of Carson Waterman, Seneca (**Box 3**) and Patty Leah Harjo, Seneca-Cayuga (**Box 4**).

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

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

This collection contains portraits of Native American artists, craftspeople, activists, and leaders from Stephen Gambaro's photography exhibits: "The Indian, the Animal, the Land," 1976; "Indian Artists," 1977; and "Shadows Caught: Images of Native Americans," 1984. Individuals pictured include Stephen Gonyea, Onondaga Iroquois, and Naomi and Kathy Gonyea, Seneca Iroquois. Further information on this collection, and on Stephen Gambaro, can be found in the catalog record. The exhibition catalog for "Indian Artists" in 1977 was donated with parts of this collection in 1980. Additional photographs by Stephen Gambaro can be found in the National Anthropological Archives in [Photo Lot R80-33](#).

Photo Lot R81R: Photographs of Evert Wendell account book pages with sketches, circa 1700-1709

Created by Evert Wendell. 5 copy prints and 5 acetate copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs of pages from Evert Wendell's record book of his transactions with Native Americans. The photographs highlight Wendell's drawings of Cayuga, Seneca, Miami, and Souveno Indians with whom he worked, including identifying markings such as tattoos, ear ornaments, and hairdressing. The collection also includes catalog cards prepared by William Curtis Sturtevant to describe drawings, with transcriptions and translations by T. J. Brasser. The textual portions of the account books are in Dutch. Further information on this collection, and on Evert Wendell, can be found in the catalog record.

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

Photo Lot 83-35: Richard Hill photographs of Native Americans, circa 1972-1978

Created by Richard W. Hill Sr. 25 silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection includes informal photographic portraits depicting Iroquois, Seminole, and other Native Americans. Images document the preparation of fry bread, a lacrosse player, a corn-husk doll maker, and Iroquois dancer, a longhouse wedding party, a

Seneca wood carver making a water drum, a Seneca basket maker, and a Seneca flute maker. Further information about the collection and Hill can be found in the catalog record.

Photo Lot 85-21: Robert M. Farring Jr. photographs of Native American delegations, 1967-1971

Created by Robert M. Farring Jr. 169 color Polaroid prints, color and 61 silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains photographs depicting tribal delegates, probably made by Robert M. Farring during tribal group visits to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Washington office. Many of the photographs were originally mounted in notebooks with identification of pictured individuals and their affiliations. It includes three photographs labeled as 'Seneca.' These are located in folders 2, 6, and 7. Folder 1 includes a space for a Seneca photograph and is captioned with individual names, but no photograph is present.

Photo Lot 86-58: Copy of James N. Edy photograph of Chiefs of the Six Nations explaining their wampum belts, 1871

Created by James N. Edy; collected by Horatio Hale and William Nelson Fenton. 1 copy print. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This is a copy of a studio portrait of Onondaga, Mohawk, and Seneca Indians with wampum belts, made on September 14, 1871, for Horatio Hale. It includes Joseph Snow (Hahriron), Onondaga Chief; George H. M. Johnson (Deyonhehgon), Mohawk Chief, government interpreter and son of John Smoke Johnson; John Buck (Skanawatih), Onondaga Chief and hereditary keeper of the wampum; John Smoke Johnson (Sakayenkwaraton), Mohawk Chief and speaker of the council; Isaac Hill (Kawenenseronton), Onondaga Chief and fire keeper; John Seneca Johnson (Kanonkeredawih), Seneca Chief. This photograph was published by William N. Fenton as a frontispiece of [Horatio Hale, *The Iroquois Book of Rites*](#), 2nd ed., Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963. The original cabinet photo by James N. Edy is owned by the Musée du Séminaire. (This museum's collection was given to the [Musée de l'Amérique francophone](#) (Album 6-G, page 109). Further information on this collection can be found in the catalog record.

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.](#)

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. Within this collection, there is one photograph catalogued as Seneca: [Seneca woman, Lena Cayuga, 17 years, Seneca Indian Territory U.S. Indian School, 1904](#). It should be noted, however, that this catalog designation may be incorrect, as Department of Anthropology Curator William Sturtevant noted in 1970 upon reviewing the photograph, that her elk-tooth dress is not Seneca.

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

Photo Lot 89-43: Whitney Halstead collection of photographs of indigenous art, undated

Created by Whitney Halstead. 140 prints, 27 negatives, 11 copy prints, and 1 albumen print. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs documenting pottery and pottery designs from historic Pueblo groups and archaeological sites, among other groups. The collection also includes copy prints of images and images of artifacts in the collections of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Field Museum, British Museum, University of Illinois, Santa Fe Laboratory of Anthropology, and Paul Pearson collection. Notes and notices relating to publication are available with the collection. Further information on this collection can be found in the catalog record. It includes a photograph of a cornhusk mask that is labelled as Seneca.

Restrictions: The images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the NAA for more information.

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. **Boxes 1-6** contain [eighteen images catalogued as Iroquois](#) (numbers 86, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 251, 252, 253, 297, 377, 381, 505, 528, 975, 1036, and 1056).

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains. Original glass negatives and nitrate negatives are restricted

from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

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

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

This collection includes photographs documenting Native American Public Programs events, including images of Native American artists and examples of their work during demonstrations and lectures at the National Museum of Natural History. Photographs were mostly made by Smithsonian photographers. Further information on this collection, and on the Native American Public Programs, can be found in the catalog record. Materials related to the Seneca can be found on the following dates within this collection: FY 1990 April 21, FY 1991 March 9, FY 1992 November 20. Contact the repository for more information.

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.

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 items related to the United States. Within this subset, there are two images that are catalogued as Seneca: [Three Men in Boat, Torching Fish Into Net with Floating Lantern by Moonlight, 1926](#) and [Five Men in Boat, Fishing with Torch and Dip Net, 1926](#).

Photo Lot 140: Bureau of American Ethnology collection of stereographs relating to Native Americans, late 19th century-early 20th century

Created by the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 70 stereographs. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection contains stereographs documenting Native Americans and their built and natural environments, including studio portraits and depictions of camps and dwellings, graves, infants in cradleboards, and pottery. Frequently commissioned by railroad companies, the photographs were published by a variety of firms. Although none of

these images are specifically identified as Seneca, there are a number of images related to or around the Niagara Falls area which may or may not include depictions of Seneca people. Please contact the repository for further information.

Photo Lot 155: J. N. B. Hewitt photographs of Iroquois people on the Six Nations Reservation, circa 1897-circa 1937

Created by J. N. B. Hewitt. 307 prints, 305 nitrate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains photographs primarily depict Mohawk, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Oneida, and Tutelo Indians. There are also a few images of Iroquois houses and other structures, Hewitt's mask collection, and Onondaga Chief John Buck and family, along with Seneca Chief John Arthur Gibson and family, Cayuga Chief James Jamieson and family, and Cayuga-Seneca Chief Simeon Gibson. Most of the photographs were taken during several trips between 1897 and 1937, on and near the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario, including in New York (Niagara Falls, Nedrow, and Syracuse) and Ontario (Oshweken, Deseronto, and Brantsford). Further information about the collection and Hewitt can be found in the catalog record.

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 includes original and some copy negatives that were created or collected the Bureau of American Ethnology. The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of 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, 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 [eighty-six images identified as Seneca.](#)

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.

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. One drawing by Blue Eagle, [Col. Ely S. Parker, a Seneca, undated](#) (INV 08768900), is included in the collection.

[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 24 of this guide. [Series 4: Photographs](#), **Box 20**, contains photographs of [Seneca costumes and items](#).

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

One of the following materials is 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 1989.10: Video Dialogues in Anthropology, 1982-1990](#)

Created by Allan F. Burns, H. Russell Bernard, and Charles Wagley. 27 videocassettes (54 hours, color, sound, VHS). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of VHS videos from the Visual History of Anthropology Project. In 1984, Allan F. Burns, Russell Bernard and Charles Wagley, anthropologists in the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, initiated a history of anthropology project consisting of twenty-eight video oral histories of retired or soon to be retired anthropologists. The project was funded by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and produced by the University of Florida. [HSFA 1989.10.3: Video Dialogues in Anthropology: William Fenton and David Sapir, 1984](#) is a video oral history of anthropologist William Fenton conducted by anthropologist David Sapir. Fenton, known as “Mr. Iroquois” for his extensive work among the Iroquois, discusses the people and events that were influential in his career including Edward Sapir and Franz Boas, and his work among the Sioux and Iroquois (including the Seneca).

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.

[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 (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](#).

The William C. Sturtevant papers are described more fully on page 24 of this guide. [Series 13, Sound Recordings](#) (**Boxes 515, 516, 519, and 521**) contains the following Seneca (Seneca, Seneca Cattaraugus, Allegany Seneca, and Seneca-Cayuga) sound recordings (primarily songs):

- [\[Sturtevant SR 64\]: Seneca Songs, Feb. '52](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 65\]: Cold Spring Seneca; 2 Apr 1953; 1. Ed Curry; 2. Herb Dowdy; 3. "Chief" Cussick](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 66\]: Cold Spring Seneca; 2 Apr 1953; 1. Ed Curry; 2. Herb Dowdy; 3. "Chief" Cussick; 4. Albert Jones](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 67\]: Reel No. I-Seneca-Cattaraugus](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 68\]: Reel No. II-Seneca Cattaraugus](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 69\]: Reel No. III-Seneca-Cattaraugus](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 70\]: Reel No. IV-Cattaraugus Seneca](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 71\]: Reel No. V-Seneca Songs](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 72\]: Reel No. VI-Seneca Songs](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 73\]: Reel No. VII-Seneca Songs](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 74\]: Reel No. VIII-Catt. Seneca](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 75\]: Reel No. IX-Allegany Seneca](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 76\]: Reel No. X-Seneca Songs-Newtown](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 77\]: Oklahoma Seneca-Cayuga Songs sung by James Logan, summer of 1912](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 81\]: Okla. Seneca-Cayuga Songs](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 148\]: Seneca-Cayuga Green Corn Dance Aug. 1961](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 154\]: 1957-58 Allegheny Seneca—copy tape 1; Seneca Songs](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 155\]: 1957-58 Allegheny Seneca—copy tape 2; Seneca Songs](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 157\]: Reel No. XI Alleg. Seneca June 2 58](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 158\]: Sample of Seneca Songs, copied from 1957-58 tapes](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 162\]: Reel No. XII Alleg. Seneca](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 190\]: 5-25-65 Allegany Seneca](#)
- [\[Sturtevant SR 191\]: Prayer at White Dog sacrifice \(Barbeau\) \(electronically improved\); Barbeau Seneca-Cayuga recording](#)

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.