

# TUTUTNI

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National Anthropological Archives  
Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History  
Smithsonian Institution  
301.238.1310 | [naa@si.edu](mailto:naa@si.edu)

Caitlin Haynes

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

***The NAA welcomes input and edits from Native community members, and works to incorporate these changes into catalog records, access policies, collection***

**information, and subsequently, subject guides. The repository can be reached at (301) 238-1310 or [naa@si.edu](mailto:naa@si.edu).**

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

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

## UNDERSTANDING THE EMBEDDED LINKS IN THIS GUIDE

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

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

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

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

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

## HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

The NAA, along with the HSFA, collects and preserves historical and contemporary anthropological materials that document the world's cultures and the history of anthropology. The materials housed within the NAA include the papers of Smithsonian Institution employees, materials donated by other scholars, and materials copied from other institutions. The NAA is the successor to the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE was founded in 1879 as the Bureau of Ethnology (the name

changed in 1894). It was created by the United States Congress as a subsidiary department of the Smithsonian Institution. The first director, John Wesley Powell (1834-1897), and his staff were concerned that the expansion of white culture into the west would lead to the destruction of Native American cultures and wanted to record them before they disappeared. Powell was primarily interested in recording the languages of Native American tribes and directed his staff accordingly. He created a “schedule” of languages, which today we would call a standardized form. This schedule was a list of words grouped by theme with blank spaces to enter translations. These schedules comprise a significant portion of the BAE’s early archival collections and were used in Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). In addition to linguistic records, Powell directed his staff to collect cultural objects and specimens, which was the primary interest of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. After Powell’s death in 1902, the activities of the BAE became less focused, and the staff members began to follow their own interests rather than a single overarching purpose. In 1964, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dillon S. Ripley (1913-2001), announced that the BAE would be combined with the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. In 1968, The NAA was established, incorporating the collections of the BAE as well as the papers of the National Museum of Natural History’s Division of Ethnology (Department of Anthropology). These collections include the Smithsonian’s earliest attempts to document North American Indigenous cultures and the cultures of the world. The archival collections of the BAE are known as the Numbered Manuscript Collections. Much of the NAA’s current holdings related to language documentation and ethnology were collected and created by Smithsonian anthropologists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## TUTUTNI ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

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

The Tututni archival materials held in the NAA date from mid-nineteenth century to the 1970s. These materials include vocabularies, field notes, sound recordings, correspondence, maps, and music. Much of this material was collected by George Gibbs and Albert Samuel Gatschet, both ethnologists employed by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). John Peabody Harrington, an ethnologist and linguist employed by (BAE) for forty years, from 1915 to 1955 also collected much of the ethnographic material and sound recordings listed in this guide. James Owen Dorsey, who also contributed much of the material, was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages from 1848 to 1895.

Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Alternative names for Tututni are Tutu’tunne, Euchre Creek, Yukichetunne, Upper Coquille, Rogue River, Chasta Costa, and Athapascan.

It is important here to note the distinction between a creator and a collector. The creator of an archival collection is generally the person who collected the materials, regardless of who created the materials themselves. Many NAA collections are named for their collectors, who may have created the materials included, collected the materials included, or (most likely) some combination of the two. Where possible, the collections included in this guide list the people who created the materials as “creator” and the people who collected the materials as “collector,” though you will find the collectors listed as creators when you follow the links. It is possible, however, that information has been missed in some cases and so may appear misleading.

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

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## TEXTUAL MATERIALS

### **Manuscript 76: Umpqua (Athapaskan) vocabulary, recorded at Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, Polk Co., Oregon in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1877 December 30**

Collected by Albert S. Gatschet. Approximately 35 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

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

### **Manuscript 78: Vocabulary of the “Tu-u-tene” and nine confederated tribes, 1882 December 12**

Created by Willis Eugene Everett; annotated by James Owen Dorsey. 170 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains vocabulary recorded in the schedule<sup>2</sup> of John Wesley Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). It includes additions and corrections in red ink by James Owen Dorsey.

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

<sup>2</sup> *ibid*.

**Manuscript 85: Clerk's copy of Crook's Hupa Vocabulary (Bureau of American Ethnology Ms. 84), Crook's Tolowa vocabulary (Bureau of American Ethnology Ms. 86), and Lorenzo Hubbard's "Tutatamys" [Tututni] vocabulary of 61 terms, undated**

Created by George Crook and Lorenzo Hubbard. 8 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Information included in this manuscript was also entered in the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountain comparative vocabulary outline of 211 terms; it was originally published by Hubbard, San Francisco Golden Era, March 1856.

**Manuscript 123: Concordance of the Athapaskan languages, with an appendix, undated**

Created by A. C. Anderson. 20 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript is a set of comparative data containing materials in several Athabaskan/ Athapaskan languages. The language names as they appear in the manuscript with alternative spellings in parenthesis are Chipwyan (Chipewyan, Montagnais, Dene Suline, Sluacus-tinne, Dene Soun'line), Tacully (Tâh-killy, Tâ-cully), Klatskani [Kwalhioqua ?] (Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai Kwalhioqua- Clatskanie, Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanie), Willopah (Willapa, Willoopah) Upper Umpqua, Tootooten, Applegate Creek, Hopah, and Haynarger, with notes in English. The place and date of record is not written on the manuscript. However, James C. Pilling noted in the [Bibliography of the Athapaskan Languages, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 14 \(1892\)](#) that the manuscript was recorded at Cathlamet, Washington Territory, February 24, 1858.

**Manuscript 125: Coquille vocabulary, map, and census, 1858 August 31**

Created by G. H. Abbot and addressed to (and annotated by) George Gibbs. 21 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a map and a census of Coquille and adjoining tribes (census dated August 1861 in Gibbs' hand), 9 pages; a Coquille vocabulary in the Smithsonian printed outline, 6 pages; and a copy of the same in George Gibbs' hand, 6 pages. It was created in the Siletz Agency, Oregon Territory. An accompanying note by James Mooney also states: "Altho [sic] apparently dated 1858, the census and map must refer to a period before the removal of these tribes to Siletz Resn. about 1857, and presumably before the Rogue River war of 1855. The treaties were made in 1854 and it may belong to that period."

**Manuscript 136: Comparative vocabulary of eleven Athapaskan languages, compiled from other sources, undated**

Created by William Wadden Turner. 22 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains vocabulary in columns which are headed Tacully or Carrier (Harmon, page 403); Tahkali (Hale, page 569); Tlatskanai (Hale, page 569); Umkwa

(Hale, page 569); Umpqua (Tolmie, [Royal] Geog. Soc. Jour. XI, 2); Apache (Bartlett [in Whipple]); Pinal Lleno (Whipple); Jicorillas (Simpson, page 141); Navajo (Simpson, page 141); Navajo ([Eaton in] Schoolcraft, IV, 416); Hoopah ([from Gibbs in] Schoolcraft, III, 440). It was included in the "Turner (W. W.)" entry of [Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 14 \(1892\) page 102](#).

#### **Manuscript 151: Comparative vocabulary of the languages of four Athapascan tribes, 1865 summer**

Created by Emile Fortune Stanislas Joseph Petitot. 11 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains vocabulary in Kat a-gottine (fleuve McKenzie), Yeta-gottine (montagnes-rocheuses), Katche-gottine (limite des bois au N. E. de Good-Hope), Nnea-gottine (limite des bois au S. E. de Anderson). Fort Good Hope, McKenzie River. It was recorded in a Smithsonian printed outline of 212 words.

#### **Manuscript 154: Linguistic material, 1857**

Created by William Babcock Hazen and George Gibbs (copyist and author). 34 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a letter to George Gibbs from Fort Yamhill, Oregon Territory, transmitting three "upper Rogue River" vocabularies (January 10, 1857); a comparative vocabulary of Ta-kil-ma, and Uppa (Shasta) from Applegate, [Fort Yamhill, Oregon Territory] [before January 10, 1857]; individual Applegate Creek and Ta-kil-ma vocabularies [Fort Yamhill, Oregon Territory] (before January 10, 1857); and drafts of two letters to W. B. Hazen from George Gibbs concerning the collection of vocabularies and creation myths with copies of comparative and individual vocabularies, Port Townsend, Washington Territory (February 26, 1856 [1857] and March 16, [1857]). Materials are in Takelma, Shasta, Applegate Creek, and English.

#### **Manuscript 173: The Northern Tinné, classified by Rev. Petitot, undated**

Created by Reverend Petiot and William H. Dall; collected by Albert S. Gatschet and Otis Tufton Mason. 13 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of information on the "Tinné" (Diné or Athabaskan) compiled by Reverend Petitot and William H. Dall, with specific emphasis on the "Northern Tinné." The material includes a description of their lands and habits and tribal divisions. The material appears to relate only to the Athabaskan tribes in Alaska, but may contain information on other Northern Athabaskan groups, such as the Tututni.

#### **Manuscript 174: List of Tinné (Athapascan) vocabularies and their authors, undated**

Created by George Gibbs. 1 leaf. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).



This manuscript consists of a list of vocabularies of “Tinné” (Diné or Athabaskan) languages with the names of the collectors of the vocabularies. It does not appear to include the Tututni.

**Manuscript 196-a: Observations on the Coast Tribes of Oregon, undated**

Created by George Gibbs, Lieutenant George Crook, William Babcock Haze, and John J. Milhau. Approximately 18 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a note in George Gibbs’ hand, recorded from Lieutenants George Crook and William B. Hazen, and John J. Milhau; a draft of another, possibly incomplete, manuscript in Gibbs’ hand (9 pages); and a copy of another manuscript in unknown handwriting (9 pages). Information on the following tribes is included: “Clat sops (Klaat-sop), a band of Chinooks;” Tilamookhs of Nsietsawns (Hale); Ya-Konah and Alseya; Kalawatsets and Coos; Klik atats of Willamette valley traded with coast Indians; Too-too-tin or Too-toat-nie= Rogue River Indians; and Smith’s River Indians.”

**Manuscript 196-b: Observations on the Indians of the Klamath River and Humboldt Bay, accompanying vocabularies of their languages, undated**

Created by George Gibbs. 32 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection only contains the manuscript, the vocabularies are not included.

**Manuscript 198: English-“Tou-tou-en” vocabulary of about 70 words, circa 1855**

Created by August Valentine Kautz. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of a “Tuo-tuo-ten” comparative vocabulary list from August V. Kautz.

**Manuscript 199: Vocabulary of the Indian Language of the Tou-tou-ten Tribe, undated**

Created by August Valentine Kautz. 8 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of a “Tou-tou-ten” comparative vocabulary from August V. Kautz.

**Manuscript 200: Copy of Manuscript 199, Vocabulary of the Indian Language of the Tou-tou-ten Tribe, by George Gibbs, undated**

Created (originally) by August Valentine Kautz, copied by George Gibbs. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript consists of a copy of [Manuscript 199](#) by George Gibbs.



**Manuscript 200-a: Copy of Manuscript 199, Vocabulary of the Indian Languages of the Tou-tou-ten Tribe, by George Gibbs, undated**

Created (originally) by August Valentine Kautz, copied by George Gibbs. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains a copy of [Manuscript 199](#) by George Gibbs and two pages of notes on local tribal divisions written in another hand.

**Manuscript 201: Letter of transmittal from A. V. Kautz, Port Orford, Oregon Territory, 1855 June 19**

Created by August Valentine Kautz; annotated by James Mooney. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a letter from August V. Kautz. The letter includes a description of the Tututni tribe and a census table containing the number of men, women, male children, female children, blind people, guns, and villages for eleven bands of the Tututni. The census was taken in May and June 1854.

**Manuscript 203-a: Memoranda in reference to Kennicott's Indian vocabularies of Arctic America, undated**

Created by Robert Kennicott. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a list in Kennicott's hand of seven Athapascan vocabularies collected by him, with notes on circumstances and locality of their collection.

**Manuscript 203-c: Notes on the Tinne or Chepewyan Indians of British America... communicated by George Gibbs, undated**

Created by George Gibbs. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains what appears to be the beginning of a draft of a paper which was to be based upon information in three other papers (not present) by representatives of the Hudson's Bay Co., as follows: The Eastern Tinne, from a Manuscript by Bernard R. Ross; The Loucheux Indians, By William L. Hardisty; and The Kutchin Tribes, by Strahan Jones.

**Manuscript 218: Comparative vocabulary of the languages spoken by the Umpqua, Lower Rogue River, and Calapooia Tribes of Indians, 1859 May**

Created by W. H. Barnhardt. 35 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains two originals, apparently duplicates, in the hand of the compiler, 6 pages each, and separate copies of each of the three vocabularies in the hand of George Gibbs, 6 pages each. Materials are in Umpqua, Takelma, Kalapuya (Calapooia), and English.

**Manuscript 225: The Literal Translation and Names of the Tribes of Indians who are known to the Tené Indian Tribe of Oregon, 1882**

Created by Willis Eugene Everett. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains information on Athapascan Indians and Arctic peoples.

**Manuscript 249: Various extracts from the State Archives of Texas (in Austin, Texas), referring to the history and social condition of Indians, 1885 January**

Collected by Albert S. Gatschet. 33 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains references to Algonquian, Athapascan, Caddoan, Iroquoian, Kiowan, Muskogean, Natchesan, Shoshonean, and Tonkawan tribes.

**Manuscript 886: Comparative vocabulary of Hupah [Hupa], Haynarger [Henaggi], Tootooten [Tututni], Snake [Shoshoni], Aliquah [Yurok], and Arra Arra [Karak], undated**

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

Included within this manuscript is "Notes to the Vocabularies," which consists of five pages of notes on the problems of studying language relationships, with examples from Oregon tribes, undated.

**Manuscript 1199: Population of the Chipewyan, Tsattine, and Cree in the Athapascan region, with notes, 1859 January 4**

Collected by Roderick Ross. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a census for the Chipewyan, Cree, and Beaver (Dunne-zaa or Tsattine) with some notes. It does not appear to contain any information on the Tututni.

**Manuscript 1220: Tribal and other proper names of the North Pacific Coast, undated**

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains names of the Eskimo, Aleut, Athapascan, Tlingit, Salish, and Sahaptan families. The following note regarding this manuscript, was made by Albert S. Gatschet: "This seems to be a tentative paper, for many names, of which the anonymous author attempts interpretations, are falsely explained... Some Alaskan names are extracts from Contributions to North American Ethnology, Volume 1."

**Manuscript 1682: Reports of Western Union Telegraph Company explorations in western Canada, under Maj. Frank L. Pope, 1865-1866**

Created by Major Frank L. Pope, Capt. James L. Butler, Capt. J. Trimble Rothrock, and George Blenkinsop. 115 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains “Report of the Exploration from Quesnal to Lake Tatla, via Natla and Nakosla,” by Major Frank L. Pope (1865), title page, map, and pages 1-36 (pages 15-17: Indian tribes, pages 32-36: vocabulary of “Siccany” (Sekani) tribe, living northwest of Lake Tatla); “Report of the British Columbia and Stekine Exploring Expedition,” by Major Frank L. Pope (1866), title page and pages 1-42 (pages 27-28: Indian tribes, pages 29-30: Trading with Indians); “Report of the Lake Babine and Skeena River Exploration,” by Captain James L. Butler (1866), 19 pages; “Report of the Atnah & Northern Explorations,” by Captain J. Trimble Rothrock (1866), 10 pages; and “Report of Provisions Expended by the Stekine Exploring party; and proposed plan of an exploration from the Stekine to the Youkon,” by George Blenkinsop (1866), 8 pages, including map.

**Manuscript 1731: A Siletz Vocabulary, 1910**

Collected by Leo Joachim Frachtenberg and Susan Fuller (informant). 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains discussion of the origin of the word “Siletz,” an (Oregon) Athapascan term.

**Manuscript 1857: Photostat copy of Comparative Athapascan vocabulary: “Tu-cho-tinne [Tutchone ?], Tha-kenni [Sekani], A-cho-tinne [Slave], Sha-two’-ho-tinne [Kaska ?], Tanana, Kai-cho-tinne [?], Louchoux [Kutchin],” circa 1903**

Created by James Wickersham. 17 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript appears to be a Photostat copy, apparently created at the Bureau of American Ethnology from the original lent by Wickersham and returned to him on August 22, 1914. The Tanana vocabulary is dated April 22, 1903; the other vocabularies are undated. Correspondence regarding this can be found in the [Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology](#).

**Manuscript 3137: Material relating to the Music of Alaska, Acoma, and Yuma Indians, circa 1929-1937**

Created by Frances Densmore, Rev. John W. Chapman (recorder), and James Fox (informant). Approximately 63 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains “A Comparison between Yuma, Acoma, and Alaska Indian Songs,” 19 pages; a descriptive analysis of seven Acoma songs, 7 pages; and material relating to eight Alaska Indian songs sung by James Fox and recorded by the Reverend John W. Chapman at Anvik, Alaska. The songs are those of the waterspirit, crane, fox, owl, woodpecker, jay, porcupine, and crow. They have been identified as being Ingalik,

perhaps on the basis of where they were recorded. The words, if there were any, have not been included in the transcriptions. The material is composed of a descriptive analysis, 2 pages; three sets of musical transcriptions, 15 pages, plus a photostatic copy of one set (the three transcriptions differ in small but significant ways); forms used in analyzing the songs, 16 pages; a fragment of a note that includes information about Fox, Chapman, and the acquisition of the sound recordings by the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1 page; a fragment of a note about the songs and the quality of the recordings, 1 page; a fragment of a letter, Chapman to Densmore, May 11, 1931, 2 pages. Please note, the related sound recordings have been transferred to the Library of Congress.

**Manuscript 3526: Comparative vocabulary, 1898 March 11 [?]**

Created by Cyrus Thomas. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of "Athapascan," "Arivaipai," Navajo, Jicarilla, and twelve Central American dialects. No sources are given for any of the words.

**Manuscript 3931: Miscellaneous vocabularies, undated**

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

This manuscript contains vocabulary on cards compiled from information furnished in reply to letters of inquiry. The information is secondary and lacks documentation. Terms of the following languages are thought to be included: Achomawi, Alibamu, Arikara, **Athapascan**, Blackfoot, Catawba, Choctaw, Copehan, Creek, Dakota, Hitchiti, Hopi, Iowa, Kansa, Klikitat, Mandan, Muskogean, Niuskoki, Nez Perce, Omaha, Osage, Oto, Paiute, Pawnee, Piman, Ponka, Quapaw, Santee, Seminole, Shahaptian, Shoshone, Teton, Washakie, Winnebago, Ute, and Yankton.

**Manuscript 3963: English translations of three Athapaskan texts, 1900-1910**

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

This collection contains information on Athapascan and Arctic peoples.

**Manuscript 4020: Map of Northwestern Canada and Alaska, undated**

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

This manuscript consists of a map which shows Athapaskan tribes in red ink. It includes annotations.

**Manuscript 4047: Letters received by Albert Samuel Gatschet, 1880-1891**

Created by Albert S. Gatschet. 1 envelope.

This manuscript consists of multiple sets of correspondence between Gatschet and other individuals concerning Gatschet's work on Native American languages. Included within this is a one-page letter from "(Siouan) W. E. Everette, no date," including "Names of Tribes of western Oregon in Tututni language."

**Manuscript 4667: Report of a trip, March 27, 1963, to Siletz, Oregon to see Mr. Archie Johnson, a speaker of Coquille Athabaskan, 1963 March 27**

Created by Bruce J. Rigsby. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a report concerning a visit to Siletz, Oregon, to see Mr. Archie Johnson, a speaker of Coquille Athabaskan. It was received from the author April 1, 1963.

**Manuscript 4728: Notes concerning locations and dialects of "Chil-koh-tin," Carrier, "Sekanaïs," and "Nah-anes", undated**

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

This manuscript consists of a list of "Tinné" (Diné or Athabaskan) tribes and subdivisions in British Columbia, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories. It does not appear to contain any information on the Tututni.

**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](#).

Reverend James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages. The papers of James Owen Dorsey comprise mostly ethnographic and linguistic materials on various tribes of the Siouan language family as well as tribes from Siletz Reservation in Oregon. These materials include texts and letters with interlineal translations; grammar notes; dictionaries; drawings; and his manuscripts. In addition, the collection contains Dorsey's correspondence, newspaper clippings, his obituaries, and reprints. [Series 2: Siletz Reservation, 1881-1889](#) contains Dorsey's field notes from his work with various tribes at the Siletz Reservation from August to November in 1884 as well as his later analysis of his notes. He collected notes on Applegate Creek, Galice, Chasta Costa, Upper Coquille, Chetco (Tolowa), Mikonotunne (Mackanotin), Tutu, Joshua, Euchre Creek, Sixes, Naltunnetunne, Smith River, Upper Umpqua, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua, Takelma, Sasti (Shasta), and Klikitat. The series consists primarily of vocabulary and notes on grammar, as well as myths, sketch maps, notes on social structure, a list of villages, and a manuscript. There are also letters regarding botanical specimens and plant names that he collected at the reservation. **Boxes 59-63 (Items 363-399)** include many vocabularies, grammatical notes, and other materials related to Athapaskan dialects, including Tututni. These boxes also include many ethnographic materials, such as tribal divisions and stories of

creation, related to Athapascan culture, including Tututni. Many of these are digitized and available online.

**Manuscript 4857-a: Words of the Upper Tanana Dialect, collected in the neighborhood of the Healy, Goodpaster, and Volkmar rivers, 1904-1906, undated**

Created by J. T. (Richard H.?) Geoghegan. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a photostat copy of typescript and manuscript document made at Bureau of American Ethnology from original lent by James Wickersham and returned to him on August 22, 1914.

**Manuscript 7056: Transcriptions of songs sung by Yakutat Tlingit, 1952-1954**

Created by Frederica de Laguna and transcribed by David F. McAllester. 249 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains some songs in Tsimshian, Haida (?), Ahtena, Tutchone, and other northern Athapaskan languages. They were published with minor variations in [Frederica De Laguna, \*Under Mount Elias: The History and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit\*, Part III, Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology VII \(1972\)](#). Songs 3-2-B (pages 1237-38) missing in manuscript.

**Department of Anthropology records: Series 17: Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File**

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.

**Box 24, Folder 312:** [Letter to Walter Hough, February 27, 1899](#) from P. B. Randolph concerns observations of fire making among North Athapascans below Holy Cross Mission in the Yukon, 4 pages.

**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 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 1: Papers relating to the Native American History, Language, and Culture of Alaska and the Northwest Coast](#) represents the results of Harrington's work on the native languages and cultures of Alaska, Western Canada, Washington, and Oregon which was undertaken just prior to and during his employment as ethnologist (1915-1954) by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although there also include significant amounts of ethnographic and historical information. This series includes two sub-series which may include Tututni vocabulary or grammar: [Subseries 1.3: Northern Athapaskan, circa 1936-circa 1941](#) and [Subseries 1.12: Southwest Oregon Athapaskan, 1942](#). Other materials within Series 1: Alaska and Northwest Coast identified as 'Athapaskan' may be related to Tututni, but were not formally identified.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

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. "Tututni" + "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. "Tututni") 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 3183: The Athapaskan Indians of Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California, undated](#)

Collected by Thomas Talbot Waterman. 156 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs assembled by T. T. Waterman, many of which are individually catalogued online. Also contains sketch maps of Southwestern Oregon showing the Indian geographic names, the Chetco and Rogue River area, Northwestern California, the Tolowa area; plates showing a map of rancheria of the Tututoni (Tututunne) and vicinity on Rogue River; a map of rancheria and the vicinity near the main settlement on Rogue; a map of main rancheria of the Chetl-e-shin (Chetleschantunne) and vicinity near the mouth of Pistol River; a photo of Indian woman marked "Delia- Lake Earl- 1901" (7 x 9"); and 40 photos to accompany the manuscript,



also fifteen photos marked “possibly of use.” More information on this manuscript can be found in the catalog record.

**Manuscript 4616: Guy F. Cameron photographs, circa early 1900s**

Created by Guy F. Cameron. 20 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs which relate to Eskimos and/or Aleuts, and Tlingit and Athapaskan Indians in Alaska, mainly signed by Guy F. Cameron.

**Manuscript 4670: The Pistol River Site of Southwest Oregon, undated**

Created by Eugene Heflin. The size of this collection is undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of a carbon copy of a different version of the manuscript in [Manuscript 7547](#). The manuscript was lent by the author to the Bureau of American Ethnology; there may be related correspondence within the [Bureau of American Ethnology records](#). Some skeletal material from the site was to be given to the U.S. National Museum by Heflin. The manuscript was returned to Heflin through Dr. John Lawrence Angel, curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, U.S. National Museum, 10/1963. Microfilm negative and four snapshots of the site, filed in box with microfilm. Contact the repository for access information.

**Manuscript 7547: The Pistol River Site of Southwest Oregon, probably 1960s**

Created by Eugene Heflin. 5 photographs, 33 pages, 2 pages of notes, 1 map. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Microfilm of different version of this manuscript can be found in [MS 4670](#). Heflin originally sent this to Department of Anthropology staff member Lucile St. Hoyme. Apparently, St. Hoyme turned it over to the archives where it was accessioned.

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

This is an artificial collection<sup>3</sup> comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

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

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<sup>3</sup> An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.

[identified as Tututni](#), four in [Oregon Seaboard Tututni](#) and one ([Portrait of George Harven](#)) in [Misc. Historical Unid. Portraits](#).

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

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

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

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

#### **Photo Lot 74-17: Herman J. Viola photograph collection relating to Star Hawk Pow Wow, American Indian Cultural Resources Training Program, and acquisition trips for NAA, 1970-1991**

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

This collection contains photographs made by Herman J. Viola, depicting the 1973 Institute of American Indian Art meeting, Wolf Robe Hunt and his Acoma pottery, the transfer of Blue Eagle collection from the Mae Abbott home to the National Anthropological Archives (NAA), 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 the NAA, possibly made by Viola. The collection also contains some 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. May include images related to Tututni.

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

Collected and photographed by Clinton Hart Merriam. Approximately 5000 items (glass negatives, film negatives, lantern slides, and some prints). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains photographs depicting Native American baskets and portraits of Native Americans with whom C. Hart Merriam worked, as well as scenic views and images of animals and plants, mostly in California. Many of the photographs were made by Merriam himself or his daughter Zenaida Merriam Talbot. In addition, Merriam collected photographs from other researchers and photographers, including J. S. Diller, John Peabody Harrington, Henry Wetherbee Henshaw, and O. E. Meddaugh. There are also images acquired from the Boysen Studio of Yosemite and photographs of Mark Twain, John Muir, basketmaker Maggie James, and Merriam's family. May include images related to Tututni.

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

#### **Photo Lot 78-1: Joseph C. Farber photographs of Native American life, circa 1970-1975**

Created by Joseph C. Farber. Approximately 6,000 acetate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains photographs made as part of Joseph C. Farber's project to document modern Native American everyday life. Represented tribes include the Acoma, Apache, Blackfoot, Chehalis, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Cocopa, Dakota, Eskimo, Haida, Kiowa, Kutenai, Lummi, Mohave, Mohawk, Navaho, **Northern Athabaskan**, Onandaga, Pima, Pueblo, Quinalt, Seminole, Taos, Tlingit, and Zuni. Subject coverage is broad and varies from tribe to tribe. Included are portraits, as well as depictions of totem poles, carving, weaving, pottery, painting, landscapes, boats and canoes, ceremonial regalia, camps, classes and vocational training, homes and traditional dwellings, construction projects, rodeos and powwows, dances, industries (including lumber), herding and ranching, agriculture, stores and storefronts, cliff dwellings, parades, crab cleaning, fishing, games, health care, legal processes, music, office work, sewing, vending, and a funeral. There are also photographs of R. C. Gorman (and a letter from Gorman to Farber) and Fritz Shoulder (some in color).

#### **Photo Lot 162: Alice Rollins Crane photograph collection relating to the Yukon, circa 1901**

Created by Alice Rollins Crane, E. A. Hegg, and Elliot & Fry. 10 albumen and silver gelatin prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains photographs collected by Alice Rollins Crane relating to a trip to the Yukon Territory, including images of Athapaskan Indians. There is also an image of five members of the party pulling sleds, with the caption "first lady stamperder on Thistle Creek," possibly referring to Rollins. The collection also includes an Elliott and Fry portrait of William Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

### **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 by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of Native American delegations who came to Washington. BAE staff, collaborators, and contributors also made many field photographs concerning American ethnology and archeology. Many of these images were added to this collection. There are [two images within this collection catalogued as Tututni](#), both of Ol-ha-the or George Harney.

*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.*

## **SOUND RECORDINGS**

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

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

The John Peabody Harrington papers are described more fully on page 14-15 of this guide. Harrington produced the earliest sound recordings of many languages and, in some cases, the only surviving audio record of the language. His earliest audio recordings were on wax cylinders. Those in good condition were copied to magnetic audio tape in the early 1980s as part of the Federal Cylinder Project. Copies are available for use at both the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. In the 1930s Harrington began recording on aluminum disks. Many of these disks were also copied to audio tape for use in the NAA although corroded disks could not be copied. New technologies are now being developed that will allow us to recover these sound materials and make them available digitally. [Series 10: John Peabody Harrington sound recordings](#) includes [55 sound recordings catalogued as Athapascan](#). These were collected by John Paul Marr and were recorded with a number of different Native collaborators (see the catalog records for more information). All of these recordings are individually catalogued and digitized online.

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

### John Joseph Honigmann papers, 1944-1967

Created by John Joseph Honigmann. 83 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The papers largely consist of research material of a specialist in personality, socialization, and social problems of Subarctic and Arctic Indians and Eskimos. Honigmann spent most of his professional career affiliated with the University of North Carolina and was chairman of the Department of Anthropology there for several years. Some material in the collection reflects his classroom teaching and administrative work. There are also general reference materials and materials relating to the history of anthropology. [Series 15: Sound Recordings, 1966-1967](#) includes [forty-nine sound recordings catalogued as Athapascan](#).

*Restrictions: Much of the ethnographic material within the John Joseph Honigmann Papers is restricted due to privacy concerns. Access to this collection may require approval from the Smithsonian's Internal Review Board. Please contact the NAA 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.*