CHEROKEE
Documentation on the Cherokee 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 Cherokee. 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 Cherokee 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.

Additional information about each collection is available in the catalog record in Collections Search Center (CSC), the Smithsonian’s Online Virtual Archive (SOVA), or SIRIS, the Smithsonian Institution’s online public databases for museum, library, and archival materials. Further information for some collections can also be found in finding aids. Finding aids are more detailed than the annotations in this guide. They 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 existence of a finding aid will be noted (and linked) in the annotations within this guide. 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 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 H SFA, 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.
CHEROKEE BACKGROUND

The Cherokee people historically inhabited the southern Appalachian region. The fullest extent of their control spread in the eighteenth century from an epicenter in modern North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, into Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Cherokees instituted a formal constitution, as well as developing legal, journalistic and business institutions to support their independence. In spite of these actions, the majority of Cherokees were driven out of their traditional lands, first by informal encroachment, then by treaty, and finally by military action, climaxing with forced migration along the Trail of Tears in 1838.¹ From the nineteenth century to the present, the Cherokee tribes have retained a continuous political existence and self-governance. Currently, the US government recognizes three autonomous tribes: the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina), the Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma), and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (UKB) (Oklahoma). The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians are descended from the thousand or so individuals who resisted removal and remained in North Carolina. The Cherokee Nation descend from the survivors of the forced removal. The ancestors of the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians moved prior to the Trail of Tears and are remembered as “Old Settlers.” There are numerous other communities that identify as Cherokee that have not been recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or by the three Cherokee tribes.

As a language, Cherokee (Tsalagi) constitutes the Southern branch of the Iroquoian family and possesses a number of dialects; the two most commonly spoken today are the Kituwah/Giduwah dialect (North Carolina), and the Otali/Overhill dialect (Oklahoma). It is estimated that spoken Cherokee split off from other Iroquoian languages 3,500-3,800 years ago. Written Cherokee took root in the 1820s, when Sequoyah (sometimes known as George Guess) devised a syllabary of 86 characters.²

CHEROKEE ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

The archival material related to Cherokee language and culture held at the NAA dates from the late eighteenth century to the early twenty-first century. It includes vocabularies, fieldnotes, stories, legends, songs, religious materials, diaries, interviews, documents on Cherokee government and social organization, photographs, maps, sound recordings, and moving image media. Many of the Cherokee records at the NAA are written in Cherokee syllabary; some have neither transcriptions into Roman letters nor translations into English. Some materials, especially

² Ibid, 337.
linguistic materials, were copied and recopied into different formats. Often the people copying the materials had had no direct contact with the Cherokee people.

Materials created and collected by James Mooney (1861-1921) form the core of the NAA’s Cherokee collections; they mostly reside in the Numbered Manuscript Collections, which include much of the material from the Bureau of American Ethnology. James Mooney was a self-taught ethnographer with the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1885 to 1921. His work with the Cherokees began in 1887 and continued for the rest of his life, focusing on sacred practices, stories and traditions. He was particularly interested in recording Cherokee sacred formulas. In this work, he relied upon the knowledge and connections of Eastern Band Cherokee elders, most importantly Ayunini (Swimmer). Other notable sources include Wilnoti (son of Gatigwanasti), Ayasta (wife of Gahuni), Will West Long (son of Ayasta and Gahuni), Takwatihi, Awanita, and the daughter of Inali (Black Fox). Many of these materials are restricted for reasons of cultural sensitivity and cannot be reproduced or published without the permission of the tribal governments. Mooney’s other major Cherokee research interests were vocabulary (often working with Chief N. J. Smith), names, the Cherokee ball game, plant lore, and medical practices.

The NAA also holds hundreds of photographs showing Cherokee people, practices and objects. Many of these images were collected under the aegis of the BAE, some are part of the professional papers of anthropologists, and others are artificial collections created at the archives. They represent diverse formats, including prints, glass negatives, glass lantern slides, film slides and film negatives. Many have been digitized and are available through the Smithsonian online catalog (CSC). See “Photographs” section below for more information.

Other collections with significant Cherokee material include the William C. Sturtevant papers (1952-2007), numbered manuscripts created by Albert Gatschet and J. B. Jones, the Frederick O. Gearing papers (undated), the James Henri Howard papers (1824-1992, bulk 1950-1982), the Harriet J. Kupferer papers (1959-1963), and a manuscript 4600, the Frans Olbrechts papers (circa 1926-1931). William C. Sturtevant (1926-2007), a preeminent North American ethnologist, museum curator, and university professor, was best known for his contributions to Seminole ethnology, as curator of North American Ethnology in the Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History, and for his work as the general editor of the Handbook of North American Indians. His interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole (1950-1951) and continued throughout his career at the BAE (1955-1965) and NMNH Department of Anthropology (1965-2007). Though the Cherokee people were not his primary interest, he did create and collect

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3 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.
materials about Cherokee culture and society. Albert Gatschet (1832-1907) was one of the original staff members of the Bureau of Ethnology (later the BAE) and remained there until his retirement (1869-1905). Prior to his employment with the BAE, he worked on the American Indian vocabularies collected by Oscar Loew and as an ethnologist with the United States Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountain Regions (Powell Survey). His work with the Cherokee language took place in the first half of his career with the BAE (late 1870s-early 1890s), when he collected material for the classification of Indian languages of North America, working on languages of the Southeast, including groups settled in the southern Plains. J. B. Jones (1824-1876) and his father, Evan Jones, were Baptist missionaries to the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory and were both adopted by the tribe. They were also both founders of the Keetoowah society. J. B. Jones was granted 200 dollars by the Cherokee Nation’s National Council in 1866 to create a grammar and language book on in Cherokee and English on the Ollendorff plan for the education of children of the Cherokee Nation. It is possible that the linguistic materials he collected were intended to assist in this project. Frederick O. Gearing (1922-2011) focused his research on social organization in small communities and was a professor of anthropology at the University of Buffalo, State University of New York. His research into the 18th and 19th century Cherokees is derived from other sources. James Henri Howard (1925-1982) had an abiding interest in the people of North America, whom he studied both as an ethnologist and archaeologist. His interests included general culture studies; special studies of such phenomena as ceremonies, art, dance, and music; environmental adaptation and land use; items of Indian dress; articles associated with ceremonies; and other artifacts. His research was not primarily among the Cherokee people, but there are some materials in his collection which relate to them. Harriet Kupferer (-2006) did the fieldwork for her dissertation, The “Principal People,” 1960: A Study of Cultural and Social Groups of the Eastern Cherokee, in North Carolina from 1959-1960 and wrote many articles on the Cherokee throughout her career at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro (1961-1984). Frans Olibrechts (1899-1958) was trained in linguistics and folklore in his native Belgium and became one of his country’s leading anthropologists, recognized for his museum work, teaching, and scholarly writing. In all of those areas, his work became particularly concerned with art, magic, and popular culture. He studied under Franz Boas, who introduced him to the Bureau of American Ethnology. His fieldwork among the Cherokee of North Carolina occurred in 1925 and was based on the Swimmer manuscript that had been collected by James Mooney.

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. The collections listed above are named for their collectors, who may have created all of the materials included, collected all of 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. As an example, many of the Numbered Manuscript Collections of interest to Cherokee researchers were collected by James Mooney. Wherever possible, his “informants” have been listed as creators, while he has been listed as a collector.

### VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMATICAL NOTES

**Manuscript 351: “Upper and Middle Cherokee (Tsälaki).” vocabulary and kinship charts, 1885-1887**

Created by James Mooney, N. Jarrett Smith (Cherokee), Ross Smith (Cherokee), James Blythe (Cherokee), and David Blythe (Cherokee). 159 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlc_canada.gc.ca/). Digital surrogates available.

Mooney’s informant in 1885 and 1886 in Washington for the Upper Cherokee was N. J. Smith (Tsäläti), “chief of the East Cherokees,” and in North Carolina in 1887 Mooney revised the Upper Cherokee with N. J. Smith’s brother, Ross Smith. The Middle Cherokee was recorded in 1887 on the reservation from James Blythe, “the official interpreter, and his brother David . . . .” The Middle Cherokee is “written or underlined with red ink.” (See title page). Recorded in John Wesley Powell’s *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*.

**Manuscript 387: “Words and Geographic Names from the Cherokee Language...”, 1886 February**

Created by Albert S. Gatschet and N. Jarrett Smith (Cherokee) in Quallatown, North Carolina. 7 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlc_canada.gc.ca/).

**Manuscript 388: Linguistic material obtained from Richard M. Wolfe, delegate of Cherokee Nation to U.S. Government, 1879-1880**

Created by Richard M. Wolfe (Cherokee) and Albert S. Gatschet in Washington, DC. 5 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlc_canada.gc.ca/).

**Manuscript 390: Eastern Cherokee vocabulary, 1885 May**

Created by Albert S. Gatschet in Quallatown, North Carolina. 58 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlc_canada.gc.ca/).
Recorded in the schedule of John Wesley Powell’s *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*.

**Manuscript 391: “The Affinity between the Cheroki language and the Huron, Tuskarora, and Iroquois Dialects”, 1885 June**
Created by Albert S. Gatschet. 23 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.


**Manuscript 392: Cherokee vocabulary in Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule, undated**
Created by George Gibbs (and in his hand). 3 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Previously titled “Cherokee vocabulary.”

**Manuscript 395: Vocabulary, 1886 February**
Created by J. B. Jones in Indian Territory. 9 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

**Manuscript 396a: Vocabulary of Mountain (eastern) dialect of Cherokee, 1866 April 3**

Recorded in *Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary*. Note on the last page in handwriting of George Gibbs, reads, “There are about 2000 of the Mountain Cherokees still in their old resorts, the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.”

**Manuscript 396b: Vocabulary of Mountain (eastern) dialect of Cherokee, 1866 April 3**

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4 The “schedules” used in John Wesley Powell’s *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages* would today be more accurately 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.
Contains two copies from Manuscript 396a, both in the same handwriting (unidentified); rearranged and numbered in the form of the shorter Comparative Vocabulary outline, with various omissions and changes in orthography or transcription.

Manuscript 397: Sample Pages of Cherokee Grammar, circa 1882
Created by D. W. C. Duncan (Cherokee). 69 pages, 1 notebook. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Also contains grammatical notes on separate sheets; letter of transmittal, August 10, 1882; and broadside for lecture by D. W. C. Duncan (Cherokee). These sample pages, which utilize the Cherokee syllabary, were extracted from the larger work, “Analysis of the Cherokee Language,” by D. W. C. Duncan and Helen R. Duncan, his wife. The “Analysis” was sent to the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1886 (Duncan to Baird, February 15, 1886, 6 pages; Duncan to Powell, February 23, 1886, 2 pages and March 9, 1886, 7 pages). It was examined by J. O. Dorsey (Dorsey to Powell, March 19, 1886, 2 pages) and returned (Powell to Duncan, March 20, 1886, 2 pages). The letters referred to above are in the correspondence files of the Bureau of American Ethnology records. A copy of Dorsey’s memo to Powell is filed herewith. Also with the Duncan file, apparently added later and possibly unrelated, are a photostat (1 sheet) of 2 pages of the Cherokee Book of Luke, and a transcription (1 page) of Chapter 1, verse 28, in John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt’s writing.

Manuscript 423: “Words and Sentences of Middle Cheroki, North Carolina,” Cherokee-English Vocabulary, 1881 December
Created by Albert S. Gatschet and annotated by James Mooney in Kataba Nation, York County, South Carolina. 293 slips. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

“Obtained from Sampson Owl, a Cheroki born 1850, residing at Kataba Nation, York County, South Carolina and married to a Kataba woman. In 1872 he had left his native place, 3 miles from Qualla Agency, North Carolina and since has resided among the Kataba…”

Manuscript 439: Cherokee Verbs of Washing, undated
Created by James Mooney. 6 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

**Manuscript 447:** “*The Cheroki an Iroquoian Language. A Critical Study and Comparison of Ethymologies, words, sentence words, phrase-forms, and conjugations common to the Cherokian and Iroquoian tongues to establish their common origin.*,” 1887 July and August

Includes annotations in red ink by James Mooney, concerning the Cherokee. Two series of pages numbered 1-10 account for the fact that the page numbers run from 1-76 and yet there are 86 pages of text total, plus the title page.

**Manuscript 452:** Grammatical notes on Cherokee verbs, nouns, and possessive pronouns, undated

Includes conjugations of verbs and declinations of nouns and pronouns with explanations of the grammar.

**Manuscript 462:** Cherokee vocabulary in Department of Interior Schedule, 1796
Created by William Preston and Mary R. Haas. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.si.edu/digital/collection/000000462).

Recorded in [Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary](https://sova.si.edu/digital/collection/000000462). Includes a note by M. R. Haas (1 slip, 6-12-71) indicating why this Manuscript is “of very little value.” Note by the copyist on 2nd sheet reads, “This vocabulary taken in 1796 by Capt. William Preston 4th U. S. Regiment was found in a memorandum book originally belonging to him but now in the possession of his grandson Professor William Preston Johnson of Washington and Lee University Lexington Virginia.”

**Manuscript 576a:** Comparative vocabulary of Creek and Cherokee, 1867 April 1
The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.si.edu/digital/collection/000000576a).

Recorded in the [Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary](https://sova.si.edu/digital/collection/000000576a).

**Manuscript 576b:** Comparative Vocabulary of Creek and Cherokee, 1867 April 1
The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 6 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.si.edu/digital/collection/000000576b).

This manuscript was copied from Manuscript 576a, but does not include all of the vocabulary in the original; it is also rearranged in the order of the shorter [Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary](https://sova.si.edu/digital/collection/000000576b) form.
Manuscript 606: Muskoki or Creek. Words, grammatical elements and texts collected by Albert S. Gatsche, Vol. 1, 1878-1891
Created by Albert S. Gatschet. 1 volume, 274 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Title on back of binding reads, “Maskoki I.” Dates within the notebook range from December 23, 1878, to January 8, 1891. Includes material from other sources as well as material collected by Gatschet himself. Most of the material is Creek or Hitchiti, but other Southeastern Indian languages (including Cherokee) and a few Plains Indian languages are represented. (See Gatschet’s index on pages 271-274, and list of contents following main entry; copy filed with volume.) Includes list of gentes, colors, birds, insects, local names, numerals, personal names, and grammatical material as well as notes on the Red Stick War, mythology, etc. Also notes on Samuel Perryman (Thenahta Tustenugga) and a list of songs. See Manuscript 2503 for Volume II of the same title.

Manuscript 1449: A. S. Gatschet Vocabularies and Other Linguistic Notes, circa 1881-1886
Created by Albert S. Gatschet and many others. 253 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript contains vocabularies and other linguistic notes on a variety of American Indian languages. It is mainly comprised of transcripts by Gatschet from other sources, but also includes some material recorded by Gatschet and a few original manuscripts sent to him by others. Contains “Mtn. Cherokee’s names (topographical), Nimrod Tom Smith (informant), in Swain Co., North Carolina, Quallatown…April 18, 1882, 3 pages in Gatschet’s handwriting;” and “list of Cherokee place names and locations.”

Manuscript 1522: Notes on names, and linguistic notes on Siouan, Athapascan, Caddoan, Iroquoian, and Muskogean tribes, circa 1900
Created by Francis T. Haggadorn. 256 Pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Number 28-a Cuchan, Chippewa of St Marys, Chippewa of Traverse Bay, vocabulary 19 pages. Number 28-b Cree (Knisteneaux) Chippewa of Michigan, Chepewyan approximately 17 pages, 7 pages that are full. Creek and Seminole vocabulary 4 pages (brief notations) Creek and Seminole vocabulary 14 pages. Number 31. Chippewa (Ojibwa or Saulteux) vocabulary Approximately 17 pages. Menominee, Shawnee, and Delaware vocabularies Approximately 12 pages. Notes on the Eskimo, Iroquois, Delaware (Lenape), and Massachusetts; notes on the languages of Florida, Cherokee and Sioux languages.

Manuscript 1616: Vocabulary of Eastern or Mountain Cherokee in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1885 May and June

“Obtained at Washington, D. C. in May and June, 1885, of N. J. Smith (Ts̠a’l-ta-ti’-hi or Charles-killer), the principal chief of the eastern Cherokees, composed mainly of old â’-tā-lu Ts̠a’-lā-ki’ or [?] Upper Cherokees . . . .” Mooney’s signature is dated “July 9, 1885.” Recorded in the schedule of John Wesley Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages. Also includes many scattered ethnographic notes, 13 pages of Cherokee place names, and 6 pages of Cherokee personal names (pages 86-87, 104, 107-108, and 112).

Manuscript 1913: Conjugation of the Cherokee verb, “to cut”, undated
Created by James Mooney. 9 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Manuscript 2217: Cherokee alphabet, and miscellaneous notes, undated
Created by James Mooney and Clinton Duncan, 1890. 15 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Includes an analysis of the Cherokee language (pamphlet) and miscellaneous Cherokee notes.

Manuscript 2241a: Letters and fiscal papers in Cherokee syllabary, 1848-1881
Created by Inali (Black Fox) (Cherokee); collected and annotated by James Mooney. 325 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

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The “schedules” used in John Wesley Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages would today be more accurately 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.
Described by James C. Pilling in the Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 6, 1888, page 185 as follows: “Manuscript, consisting of original letters in the Cherokee alphabet, written by or to Inali (Black-fox) during a period of thirty years. They cover a wide range of subjects connected with the daily life and official interests of the Cherokees. Many of the letters were written to friends at home by Cherokees in the Confederate service during the late war, and contain accounts of operations in east Tennessee. There are also muster-rolls of the Cherokee troops, memoranda of issues of clothing, Sunday-school rolls.” Also includes “List of names,” September 28, 1852, 3 pages, added July 1970 because of its resemblance to the rest of the material. Many of these documents were translated, annotated and published in “No. 75. Chronicles of Wolftown: Social Documents of the North Carolina Cherokees, 1850-1862,” by Anna Gritts Kilpatrick and Jack Frederick Kilpatrick in Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 196, 1966. In Cherokee syllabary.

**Manuscript 2241b: Letters in Cherokee syllabary, 1887-1892**
Created by Ayasta (Cherokee), Suyeta (The Chosen One) (Cherokee), Ayunini (Swimmer) (Cherokee), and Consini (Cherokee); collected and annotated by James Mooney. Approximately 19 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

All or part are published in the Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 196. Further information is located in the catalog record.

Restrictions: The letters in Manuscript 2241b are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains images of subjects that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2241c: Cherokee linguistic notes, circa 1888**
Created by James Mooney. 30 small slips. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Originally found with Manuscript 2241a.

**Manuscript 2241d: Transcript of English titles or other identifications of the Inali letters in Bureau of American Ethnology Manuscript 2241a, undated**

This transcript was prepared by Gillespie from a microfilm copy of BAE Manuscript 2241a. The “page numbers” referred to in the list probably refer to the sequence of frames on the film. Some inaccuracies have been noted. Further information can be found in the catalog record.
Manuscript 2579: Lower Cherokee vocabulary with list of place names and Kiowa entries in remark columns, 1887
Created by James Mooney, Chikalili (Cherokee), and Tomtit (Cherokee) on the North Carolina Swain County Eastern Cherokee Reservation. 75 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Manuscript 2931: Proposed “simplification” of the Cherokee syllabary, circa 1895
Created by William Ewbanks. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Manuscript 3123: Early recorded Iroquoian Numerals, undated
Copied by J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Comparison of terms for the numbers 1-10 in Huron, Hochelaga, Wyandot, Nottoway, and Cherokee. The Huron is attributed to Da Laet; sources for the others are not given.

Manuscript 3516: “Notes on the Cherokee Language”, undated
The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 35 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Refers to Cherokee grammar and is primarily copied from The Cherokee Messenger, Volume 1, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, and 9, 1844-45, and from S. A. Worcester in H. R. Schoolcraft, History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, Philadelphia, 1852, Volume II, pages 443-456. The separate slip of notes on the syllabary was found in the Bureau of American Ethnology library copy of The Cherokee Messenger in 12/1969, and appears to be in the same handwriting.

Manuscript 3536: Cherokee vocabulary, undated
Created by Jeremiah Curtin and N. Jarrett Smith (Cherokee) in Quallatown, North Carolina. 42 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Recorded in schedule of John Wesley Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages. Some Hitchiti or Mikasuki terms (in the Creek alphabet) have been added in another handwriting in the second column on pages 77-80, and a Tuscarora word is added in an A. note by J. N. B. Hewitt on page 81.

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6 The “schedules” used in John Wesley Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages would today be more accurately 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.
Manuscript 3901: Comparative vocabulary of two dialects of Cherokee and a dialect or language marked “Zom” or “Tom”, undated
Created by James Mooney. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Manuscript 3929: Iroquois vocabulary, undated
Created by J. N. B. Hewitt. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

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.

Manuscript 4130: Birds Names from the Cherokee and the Pioneer White Vocabularies, 1943
Created by A. L. Pickens. 6 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Manuscript list, from informants on the Cherokee Reservation, Mooney, and others, with 1-page cover letter from author to Dr. Swanton, August 17, 1943. Also a reprint of a published article: Pickens, A. L. “A Comparison of Cherokee and Pioneer Bird-Nomenclature,” Southern Folklore Quarterly, Volume VII, No. 4, December 1943, pages 213-221.

Manuscript 4310: English-Cherokee vocabulary of 929 words, 1939
Created by Tomas Marnett and White Eagle. 19 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Fly-leaf is signed, “By Tomas Marnett. Chief White Eagle, A Navaho-Comanche.” Undated letter of transmittal received. September 30, 1939, is signed Tomas Marnett, 2218 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. The author is believed to be the same person who in earlier correspondence signed his names as J. T. Marnette (see Manuscript 3311). Correspondence regarding this can be found in the Bureau of American Ethnology records.

Manuscript 4355: Comparative vocabulary of Cherokee dialects, undated
Created by J. B. Jones and S. A. Worcester. Approximately 225 slips. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Mountain Cherokee dialect entries are copied from J. B. Jones, Manuscript 396a. The Western Cherokee is also attributed to Jones.” A third set of terms on some of the slips is from S. A. Worcester in H. R. Schoolcraft, History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, Philadelphia, 1852, Volume II, pages 443-456. There are also some entries marked “Gab.” or “Gabelenz”, and some marked “auth.?”, i.e., author unknown.
**Manuscript 4630: A Grammar of the Western Dialect of the Cherokee Language of the Iroquoian Family. Based upon field work in Oklahoma and North Carolina, 1949-1954**

Created by John Douglas Gillespie. 136 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The first portion of this manuscript brings together material on Sequoyah and the syllabary; there is some discussion of Caddoan-Iroquoian relationships. The grammar is approximately the last third of the manuscript. Please note that this manuscript was printed from microfilm lent by the author in 1962; the original manuscript is held in the American Philosophical Society (APS).

Restrictions: This manuscript is for reference use only and cannot be reproduced; researchers wishing to reproduce this manuscript must obtain permission from APS.

**Manuscript 4884: Names for the Cherokee in other Southeastern languages, undated**

Created by J. N. B. Hewitt. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Please note, page 1 is missing from this manuscript.

**John P. Harrington papers, 1907-1959 (some earlier)**

Created by John Peabody Harrington. 683 linear feet. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

John Peabody Harrington was an ethnologist and linguist employed by the Smithsonian Institution’s Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, from 1915 to 1955. Through his extensive travel and research, J. P. Harrington amassed an unprecedented record of linguistic and cultural knowledge. The J. P. Harrington Collection of linguistic and cultural materials is therefore one of the largest holdings at the NAA. The collection includes documentation on over 130 languages, close to one million pages of notes, over 200 sound recordings, approximately 3,500 photographs (only 4 photographs of Cherokees), and thousands of botanical and other natural specimens (largely unprocessed; contact the reference archivist for more information).

**Series 6: Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Northeast & Southeast, 1907-1957, undated**

Papers relating to the Native American History, Language, and Culture of the Northeast & Southeast. 11.33 linear feet (35 boxes) total. This series within the John Peabody Harrington papers 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 rehearings of early vocabularies as well as detailed studies of place names.

**Subseries 6.1: Algonquian, circa 1907-circa 1957:** This subseries of the Northeast/Southeast series contains John P. Harrington’s Algonquian research. In
the section “Comparative and Miscellaneous Notes” which is comprised of
general ethnographic and linguistics notes on Algonquian languages (former B. A.
E. ms. 6025pt.), Harrington included some Cherokee linguistic terms. These can
be found in **Microfilm Reel 1: Box 936**. Digital surrogates available.

**Subseries 6.10: Cherokee, 1938-circa 1945:** This subseries centers around Harrington’s research into Sequoyah’s life (circa 1770-1843), the location of his grave, and his Cherokee syllabary. Informants for this subseries include Harry Bachrach (Harrington’s collaborator in the search for Sequoyah’s grave), Levi B. Gritts, Edna Hogman, “Ben” (a Cherokee employee of the Office of Indian Affairs), and Allen B. Long. James Mooney’s *Myths of the Cherokee* (1900) serves as the main linguistic source. This material can be found in **Microfilm Reel 17: Box 967**. Digital surrogates available.

**William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007**
Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.**

This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution’s 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 his involvement in various professional activities.

Sturtevant’s interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections*. The following records may be of interest to researchers seeking Cherokee language material:

- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries 2.3: Southeast Languages**, Boxes 140, 142.
- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries 2.8: Linguistics**, Box 218.
- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries 2.9: Bibliography**, Box 226.
- **Series 12: Sound recordings**. Select sound recordings are available online (see hyperlinked citations). Box 514 [Sturtevant SR 2, Sturtevant SR 3, **Sturtevant SR 4**], Box 515 [**Sturtevant SR 061**, **Sturtevant SR 062**], Box 519 [Sturtevant SR 148, Sturtevant SR 154].

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* A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
• **Series 14: Computer Files.** Box 526. Restrictions: This series is currently unprocessed, and access is restricted.

**William Wadden Turner papers, 1838-1859**
Created by William Wadden Turner. 1.3 linear feet. Finding Aid available at the repository, or on request through email.

This collection contains the professional papers of linguist William Wadden Turner. Much of the material consists of drafts, notes, and notebooks on a wide range of subjects including Arabic, Welsh, Russian, Himyaritic inscriptions, the language of Blacks in Guyana, music, and geometry. Also included are vocabularies of Oceanic languages and American Indian languages (Kansa, Oto, Omaha, Pawnee, Yankton Dakota, Gros Ventre, Shoshoni, Crow, Cherokee, Winnebago, Cocopa, Yuma, and Mohave), the latter including lists of southwestern languages recorded by Arthur Schott in 1859. Some of these appear to be original materials; others are from published sources; and still others may be exercises or aides memoirs. The Cherokee materials are not original as Turner had no direct contact with the Cherokees.

**ETHNOGRAPHY**

**Manuscript 109: Cherokee formulae in Sequoia syllabary, undated**
Collected by James Mooney. 8 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 389: “Aboriginal Geographic Terms, chiefly River Names”, undated**
Created by Henry Lewis Morgan. 13 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Includes Cherokee place names. Marginal notes are in the handwriting of James Owen Dorsey (in pencil and red crayon) and James Mooney (in pencil). The title and title page are in the handwriting of Albert S. Gatschet. Intended by Morgan to be supplement No. 3 to [Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. 4, Houses and House Life of the American Aborigines, 1881](#), but never printed.
Manuscript 419: Notes on the Manuscripts of Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1816) and of George Galphin, 1900 March 10
Created by James Mooney, Benjamin Hawkins, George Galphin, and George Stiggins. 4 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Manuscript notes relate to Creek and Cherokee Indians, the originals of which are held in the Georgia State Historical Society. Notes related to a manuscript by George Stiggins, written 1831-1834, related to the Creek Indians. That manuscript is held in the Draper Collection at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, with a typed transcription at the University of Alabama Libraries Special Collections.

Manuscript 465: The Lord’s Prayer in Cherokee, 1866 June 23
Created by J. B. Jones. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This manuscript also includes a letter to George Gibbs from J. B. Jones. In Cherokee syllabary with Roman transcription.

Manuscript 1777: Catawba Texts, 1921-1928
Created by Frank G. Speck, Mrs. Sampson Owl (Cherokee), Margaret Wiley Brown (Catawba), Sally Brown Gordon (Catawba), and Sam Blue (Catawba). 186 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Informants: December 1921 and January-February 1923: Mrs. Sampson Owl, Cherokee Agency, North Carolina; February 1922: Mrs. Margaret Wiley Brown, Catawba Nation, South Carolina; and December 1927-January 1928: Sally Brown Gordon and Sam Blue, Catawba Nation, South Carolina.

Manuscript 1876: Cherokee Myths
Created by Awanita (Cherokee), David Blythe (Cherokee), Elias Boudinot (Cherokee), Itagunahi (John Ax) (Cherokee), Salali (Squirrel) (Cherokee), N. Jarrett Smith (Cherokee), Suyeta (The Chosen One) (Cherokee), Ayunini (Swimmer) (Cherokee), Takwatihi (Cherokee), and Tsuskwanunnawata (James D. W afford) (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. 110 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

The manuscript contains the following stories: Kanati; Origin of Disease and Medicine; The Great Yellow-Jacket—Origin of Fish and Frogs; The Deluge, How the Rabbit Stole the Otter’s Coat; How the Wildcat Caught the Gobbler; The Rabbit and the Possum After a Wife; Flint Visits the Rabbit; How the Deer Got His Horns; The Terrapin’s Escape from the Wolves; Origin of the Groundhog Dance—The Groundhog’s Head; The Migration of the Animals; The Ball Game of
the Birds and Animals; How the Kingfisher Got His Bill; The Pheasant Beating Corn—Origin of the Pheasant Dance; The Race Between the Crane and the Hummingbird; The Huhu Gets Married; Why the Buzzard’s Head is Bare; The Eagle’s Revenge; The Uktena and the Ulunsuti; Agan-Units’s Search for the Uktena; The Snake Man; The Bullfrog Lover; The Nest of the Tlanawa; Utlunta, the Spear Finger; Atagahi, the Enchanted Lake; The Great Leech of Tlanusiyi; The Removed Townhouses; The Spirit Defenders of Nikwasi; Tsulkalu, the Slant-Eyed Giant; The Man Who Married the Thunder’s Sister; Yahula; and The Haunted Whirlpool. Many of the stories are accompanied by a short description of how Mooney learned them and others include interlinear, handwritten annotations.

**Manuscript 1894: Material on Cherokee Botany, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 4 notebooks, 14 pages of notes, 8 cards, 1 letter with a list of plants, and one memorandum. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](http://sova.nypl.org/). Digital surrogates available.

The notebook is published in “John Witthoft Cherokee Pipes,” Southern Indian Studies, I, 2, 1949, page 61 as “Measures, Addresses, Plants.”

**Manuscript 1895: Biography, historical notes and miscellaneous information on various subjects, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 300 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](http://sova.nypl.org/). Digital surrogates available.

These notes were compiled by members of the Bureau of American Ethnology staff from different sources. There appear to be 2 units of Cherokee, and 1 unit of Cheyenne.

**Manuscript 1905: Cherokee stories, undated**
Created by Ayasta (Cherokee), Ayunini (Swimmer) (Cherokee), David Blythe (Cherokee), James Blythe (Cherokee), Itagunahi (John Ax) (Cherokee), Salali (Squirrel) (Cherokee), N. Jarrett Smith (Cherokee), Suyeta (The Chosen One) (Cherokee), Tagwadihi (Catawba-Killer) (Cherokee), Tsesani (Jessan) (Cherokee), and Tsuskwanunnawata (James D. Wafford) (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](http://sova.nypl.org/).

Original manuscripts of Cherokee stories published in the “Myths of the Cherokee,” 19th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1900 (Part 1), and original drawing for fig. 1, page 282.

**Manuscript 1907: Cherokee sacred formulae, undated**
Created by James Mooney. Approximately 50 sheets. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](http://sova.nypl.org/).
Also contains fragments of notes and memoranda regarding formulae and myths.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 1908a:** “The Alligewi Cherokee Mounds” with manuscript annotations, undated
Created by James Mooney. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.


**Manuscript 1908b:** “The Sacred Literature of the Cherokee” and “The Passing of the Indian”, circa 1891
Created by James Mooney. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

**Manuscript 1912:** Assorted historical texts, undated

Contains a copy of a letter dated August 9, 1780, addressed to Col. William Preston, relating to a threatened attack by the Indians (Cherokee), signed by Jas. Martin. Also included is a copy of an affidavit by William Springstone, formerly a trader in the Cherokee town of Sciligo (Tciligo) referring to a “treaty” between Raven Chief of the Cherokee and the British Agent in Georgia, and an agreement to attack the inhabitants of Virginia and Carolina, undated.

**Manuscript 2113:** Two notebooks containing addresses, notes, 1880s
Created by James Mooney. 2 notebooks: 1st notebook, 120 items; 2nd notebook, 272 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript is mainly comprised of archaeology notes on Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, along with some historical and ethnographic notes including brief Cherokee references.
Manuscript 2147: Miscellaneous notes on trails (the Chicamauga Path, etc), undated
Created by W. E. Myer and Blanche Bentley. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Contained in an envelope marked “4 unfinished trails.” Includes “Catwba” Trail and Cherokee Path to Virginia before 1775; copies of grants and deeds to Chicawaqua Path, 2 pages; correspondence from Blanche Bentley, McMinsville, Tennessee; and miscellaneous notes.

Manuscript 2191: Historical Sketches of the Cherokees: Together with some of their Customs, Traditions, and Superstitions, undated
Created by Wah-Ne-Nau-Hi (Cherokee) and Lucy L. Keys (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. 70 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The text includes biographical notes on Sequoya, principally pages 30-37; and on Major George Lowrey, pages 30-70. Parts of this manuscript are quoted by James Mooney in “Myths of the Cherokee,” 19th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1900 (Part 1) where it is referred to only by the author’s Cherokee name. Published as Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 196, Anthro. Pap. 77, Washington, DC, 1966.

Manuscript 2192: Bibliography of historical sources relating to the culture and history of the Cherokee and other southeastern tribes, circa 1900
Created by James Mooney. Approximately 75 sheets, slips, and cards. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

This manuscript consists of index cards, sheets of paper, and small slips of paper that name and describe different references and sources used by James Mooney in his research on the Cherokee and other southeastern tribes. Possibly contains some references not published in Mooney’s Cherokee papers. Handwriting may be difficult to read and is fading.

Manuscript 2235: Comments on Cherokee plants and their uses in the formulae, from Swimmer, Takwatihi and Hawanita, or Awanita, undated
Created by James Mooney, Ayunini (Swimmer) (Cherokee), Takwatihi (Cherokee), Hawanita (Cherokee), and Awanita (Cherokee). 63 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes some lists of plants, with Cherokee name and common English name and with notes on their uses. Notes are mostly in Mooney’s writing and shorthand. One list is in Cherokee syllabary with no translation.
Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2236: Inali Formulae, numbered from 1 to 30, undated**
Created by Inali (Black Fox) (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. Size undetermined. 
Finding Aid available through SOVA.

All recorded in Cherokee syllabary. This manuscript also contains 6 unnumbered formulae, 3 in Inali’s hand, presumably belonging with his lab (originally found with Manuscript 2590).

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2237: Texts in Cherokee syllabary, undated**
Created by Inali (Black Fox) (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. 8 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

For numbers 53-53a and 54-56a in this manuscript, see “Book No. 4” in Manuscript 2245, also from Inali. In Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: These texts are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2240: Seven medical formulae, undated**
Created by Awanita; collected by James Mooney. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Numbers 18-24 of this formulae are marked by John N. B. Hewitt, who prepared the original catalog entry for 24 formulae; however this manuscript contains only 7 formulae, as 17 have been missing since 1926. Further information can be found in the catalog record. In Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.
**Manuscript 2242: Cherokee Dance Songs 1887**
Created by Ayunini (Swimmer) (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. 60 sheets. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Created on the Cherokee Reservation, North Carolina.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2244: Thirty-three Medical Formulae, undated**
Collected by James Mooney. 1 volume. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Transliterated from the text in Cherokee syllabary with table of contents in English.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2245: Ancient Cherokee Formulas, 1888**
Created by Awanita (Cherokee), Ayunini (Swimmer) (Cherokee), Gahuni (Cherokee), Gatigwanasti (Cherokee), Inali (Black Fox) (Cherokee), Takwatihi (Cherokee), Tsiskwa (Cherokee), and Wilnoti (Cherokee); collected by James Mooney. 259 formulas, 201 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Translated title: The Kanâheta A ni-Tsalage Eti. Includes about 600 formulas recorded in the Cherokee syllabary and obtained from several sources, comprising the Swimmer, the Gahuni, the Gatigwanasti, the Inali, the Tsiskwa, the A’wanita and the Takwatihi manuscripts. Of these formulas, about 1/3 have been transliterated, translated, and explained, with an accompanying glossary of about 2,000 words; this portion would make about 200 pages foolscap and was prepared circa 1890. A number of these formulas were published in the 7th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, page 317. In Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2278: Cherokee Sacred formulae for hunting and fishing, undated**
Collected by James Mooney. 24 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Incomplete list of 22 with several specimen texts.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2281: The Kanaheta Manuscript – 24 Medical Formulae, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 1 volume. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript begins with “going to water” formula.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2282: Notes on Plants and Cherokee Songs, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 1 volume. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Contains eight Cherokee songs in Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2283: Transcription of two Cherokee songs, 1890**
Created by John Philip Sousa. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

**Manuscript 2285: Index of Wilnoti Formulae and lists of plant names, undated**
Created by Wilnoti; collected by James Mooney. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Also includes a list of plant names. One page, titled, “Plants Sent,” has scientific identification written in another hand and evidently sent for identification.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.
Manuscript 2287a: Cherokee Personal Names, circa 1888
The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 7 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

This is all that has been located (2/64) of a projected list, described on an earlier catalog card as follows: “Cherokee Personal Names: A list of the proper names employed among the Eastern Cherokees or extracted from copies of treaties or other documentary sources, with their correct Indian forms and with analyses and interpretations. There are about 600 such names. Prepared about 1888.” The old card is marked in J. N. B. Hewitt’s hand, “Incomplete; not turned in September 29, 1908.”

Manuscript 2287b: Songs and stories in Cherokee syllabary, with transliterations and translations made, circa 1911-1914
Created by James Mooney. 1 folder. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Contains (1) Ayasta’s Dawn Song. (Marked No. 4-30a, WW, 8-17-11.) 4 pages in syllabary only; (2) Syllabary text, 2 pages and transcription and interlinear translation in Mooney’s hand (marked WWL, 9-3-1914), 3 pages; (3) Syllabary text, 1 page and transcription and translation in Mooney’s hand (marked WWL, 10-3-14), 2 pages; (4) Syllabary text of song (WL, from Yanagulgi), transcription and partial translation in Mooney’s hand, all on 1 page. In Cherokee syllabary and English.

Manuscript 2425b: Transcriptions and notes related to Cherokee archaeology, undated

Transcriptions of notes by Mooney (Manuscript 2425a) and interpretations of other data of Mooney’s with references to topographic maps annotated by Mooney (Manuscript 3318, see below in “Maps”).

Manuscript 2467b: The Buggerman Dance, circa 1936-1938
Created by George A. MacPherson. 6 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

A brief account of “The Buggerman Dance” by the Cherokee, attended by MacPherson in March 1936. Correspondence concerning this is located in the Bureau of American Ethnology records.
Restrictions: This account is restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2497: Miscellaneous Mooney material, undated**
Collected by James Mooney. Many small slips, probably unclassifiable. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).


**Manuscript 2536: Glossary to completed formulae, undated**
Created by James Mooney. Approximately 1750 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Prepared for use with [Manuscript 2590](#).

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2561: Cherokee formulae texts, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 5 volumes, 553 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2590: Cherokee Medical Formulae, undated**
Created by James Mooney. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Includes three sets of formulae: 2590a, 2590b, and 2590c. 2590a contains original formulae in Cherokee syllabary from the Gatigwanasti (Belt) manuscript: 186 formulae in ledger book, [3], 1-119 pages; and 94 formulae on loose sheets, 65 pages numbered 100-164. [See also Pilling, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 6, page 163]. Laminated 1964 & bound at 2 volumes. Negative microfilm on file. 2590b contains transliterations and translations by Mooney of 43 formulae from the Gatigwanasti (Belt) manuscript, 1-96 pages handwritten. 2590c contains transliterations
and translations by Mooney of 96 formulae mainly from the Ayuini (Swimmer) manuscript, with extensive notes and interpretations, 1-264 pages. See also Glossary of approximately 1,750 cards (Manuscript 2536) prepared for use with 2590b and/or 2590c.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 2591: Notes on Cherokee botany, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 3 volumes, circa 520 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

**Manuscript 3068: Cherokee Medical songs, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 8 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Also includes a numbered list of words in Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: These songs are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 3123: Early recorded Iroquoian Numerals, undated**
Copied by J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Comparison of terms for the numbers 1-10 in Huron, Hochelaga, Wyandot, Nottoway, and Cherokee. The Huron is attributed to Da Laet; sources for the others are not given.

**Manuscript 3443: Miscellaneous Cherokee notes and vocabulary slips, 1911 July 27**
Created by James Mooney. 2 photographs, 12 cards, and 26 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Written on various scraps, slips, and re-used cards. Seven pages of notes on 9 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. paper have references to other manuscripts of Mooney’s which have not been identified (1970); 1 page of these notes is dated 7-27-11. Photographs show two narrow, beaded belts; one has the name, “Eunice,” worked into it and the other has the date “January 24, 1834.”

**Manuscript 3458: The Cherokee Sacred Formulas, 1916 February 8**
Created by James Mooney. 4 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Contains a statement of Mr. Mooney’s researches, submitted February 8, 1916.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 3462: Cherokee drawings of plants, 1899**
Created Awanita (Cherokee), other Cherokee informants, and James Mooney. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Contains two sheets with pencil drawings of 35 plants, each accompanied by a legend in the Cherokee syllabary. Also includes a small notebook containing miscellaneous notes on Cherokee, etc., and a list of Choctaw clans. Pages 1-4 are headed, “Hawanita’s Plant Pictures” with 35 plant names, probably corresponding to the drawings. The remainder of the notebook covers: miscellaneous notes, including stories by Cherokee informants (6 pages); vocabulary and notes relating to disease (17 pages); circular burial diagram and notes (1 page); “Cherokee Nation Index,” which gives page references to some other publication or manuscript; papers of Chas. Buttrick, Jr. (3 pages); “Adair”, notes (2 pages); transcripts of letters, in Mooney’s shorthand (3 pages); miscellaneous notes (1 page); “Chey (?) Race Story” (2 pages); “Locations Cherokee” (2 pages); names and addresses of informants; notes on Choctaw and adjacent tribes, including list of Choctaw Clans (7 pages); and Cherokee informants (1 page). In Cherokee syllabary and English.

**Manuscript 3468: Cherokee disease names and plant names, 1849**

Part 1 comprised of disease names, 51 cards. Part 2: comprised of plant names, 91 cards. Compiled from James W. Mahoney, the “Cherokee Physician or Indian Guide to Health,” as given by Richard Foreman, “a Cherokee Doctor.”

**Manuscript 3546: Comparative list of Cherokee settlements, and other place names, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 4 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

**Manuscript 3548: Data relating to Cherokee costume and to the costume of Sequoya, particularly the matter of wearing the blanket, 1915**
Created by James Mooney and Emmet Starr. 23 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Includes a letter from Emmet Starr, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, July 17, 1915 (1 page) and a copy of Mooney’s reply (2 pages). Also contains five newscnipings and notes and extracts from historical sources (5 pages typed and 10 slips and pages handwritten).

**Manuscript 3557: Texts in the Cherokee language, from Revelation, undated**

Includes no translation; in Cherokee only.

**Manuscript 3619: Listings of research projects and field notes of James Mooney, presumably prepared by himself, undated**
Created by James Mooney. 23 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.


**Manuscript 3632: Extracts from Haywood’s Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823**
Created by John Haywood. 7 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.


**Manuscript 3710: Fragment of a manuscript about the Cherokee, undated**
Created by John Howard Payne and Hope Holway. 5 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes part of a creation myth, notes on fire-making, houses, the invention of the Cherokee alphabet by Sequoya, and his demonstration of it to Col. Lowrey, no date, 4 pages. Also includes a 1-page letter from Mrs. Hope Holway, Tulsa, Oklahoma, July 30, 1959, suggesting the source of this fragment. Further information can be found in the catalog record.

**Manuscript 3723: Extracts from manuscript on the Cherokee, undated**
Created by John Howard Payne. 12 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
The original Payne manuscripts, 14 volumes, are in the Ayer Collection at the Newberry Library in Chicago. For an outline of the parts relating to the Cherokees, see W. H. Gilbert, “The Eastern Cherokees.” Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 133. Further information on this manuscript is located in the catalog record.

Restrictions: This record is restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 3761: Note on the Old Catawba or Cherokee Trail, undated**

Collected by J. N. B. Hewitt. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Extract from “The Monongahela of Old-Hon. James Veech.”

**Manuscript 3848: Cherokee dance songs; some with partial transliteration or translation by Mooney, undated**


Also contains a facsimile of one page of the Gahuni manuscript as reproduced in the Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology 7; plus an additional paragraph, possibly from another page of the Gahuni manuscript. In Cherokee syllabary.

**Manuscript 3893: “Indian Traditions, Superstitions, and Pictographs”, undated**

Created by James Mooney and Lt. Ameil Weeks Whipple, U.S. Army. 3 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Refers to Jesse Chisolm, “a Cherokee Indian trader, who had been among the wild tribes of the Prairies.” Extract from A. W. Whipple with additional notes by Mooney.

Restrictions: This account is restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 3925: “The Lord’s Prayer” in Cherokee syllabary, undated**

Created by Levi B. Gritts (Cherokee). Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Identified by Mr. Gritts, December 9, 1939, when on a visit to the Bureau of American Ethnology. In Cherokee syllabary.
**Manuscript 3977: Plant leaves, undated**

Contains 6 pressed plant specimens. Items 1-5 marked “leaves found in Mooney notes I page 83; I page 70; II page 72; II page 39; IV page 74 or 73” and 6th item labeled with title in Cherokee syllabary. It is not apparent to which manuscript these citations refer, although Cherokee cards show several were borrowed by Olbrechts (see [Manuscript 4600](https://sova.nlm.nih.gov/)).

**Manuscript 4201: Southeast ethnographic and vocabulary notes, 1907 May**

Includes: census of Indian families in several Louisiana towns, pages 2 and 200; Houma vocabulary, pages 3, 198, and 4; Alibamu belt design, page 8; Hitchiti and Creek stories, pages 29-33, 172-169; and a diagram of “Stomp ground in Greenleaf Mtns. for Natchez and Cherokee,” page 58. Diary of May 2-22 [1907] in Louisiana; then proceeds to Indian Territory. In stenographic notebook. Is numbered 1-100 on one side of pages and 101-200 running back the other way on reverse; but notes have been taken in normal order. Materials in Ofo (Ofogoula), Houma (Choctaw), Alabama (Alibamu), Atakapa (Attacapa), Hitchiti (Mikasuki), Creek (Muskege, Muskoki), Biloxi, Natchez, Tunica, and English. Further information can be found in the catalog record.

**Manuscript 4203: List entitled “Southern Collections in the Field Museum of Natural History”, undated**
Created by John Reed Swanton. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlm.nih.gov/).

Includes Seminole, Chitimacha, Catawba, and Cherokee.

**Manuscript 4212: Transcript of an account of a duel on August 14, 1878 between Captain Brown, “a half-breed who commanded the Creeks,” and Old Warrior, “chief of the Cherokees,” in which the latter was killed, 1937 October 25**
Account given by Henry McCally. 1 page. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlm.nih.gov/).

**Manuscript 4227: The Panther and the Crane, undated**
Created by John Reed Swanton in Braggs, Oklahoma. 3 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlm.nih.gov/). Digital surrogates available.
Manuscript 4232: “Fort Ancient-Cherokee Pottery”, 1933 January 30
Created by Emerson F. Greenman and H. B. Shetrone, and collected by John Reed Swanton in Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Manuscript 4233: Notes on Choctaw, Pottawatomi, Seminole, Chippewa (articles by Peter P. Pitchlynn), undated
Collected by John Reed Swanton. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes “Cherokee history notes,” and “reference to Cherokee map drawn on deerskin (at the British Museum).”

Manuscript 4282: Miscellaneous American Indian manuscripts, undated
Created by John Howard Payne, Father Augustin Davila Padilla, and Mark Catesby; collected by John Reed Swanton. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Contains John Howard Payne’s account of the Green Corn Dance of the Cherokees, and other material. Further information can be found in the catalog record.

Manuscript 4479: “Cherokee Note Book 1. Songs &c in Alphabet”, undated
Collected by James Mooney. 1 volume, 57 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes transliterations and notes. The songs appear to be medical formulae. Pages 68-72 contain a list of archaeological and ethnological specimens collected in Tennessee and on “Reservation” for National Museum; catalog nos. given are 62751-63186. Ref. is made to 3rd. AR, BAE, 1881-2 (1884). The material in syllabary is in Swimmer’s hand. (Ident. by J. F. Kilpatrick, 3/63). In Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

Manuscript 4558: Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche Papers, 1873-1939
Created by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche. 19 linear feet (50 boxes). Finding Aid available through SOVA.
The Fletcher-La Flesche papers represent a substantial collection of correspondence, personal diaries, lectures, field notes, and other ethnographic papers, drafts, musical transcriptions, publications by various authors, maps, and photographs. Although the research partnership between Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche focused on Plains cultures, they collected some comparative material from other Native peoples, including the Cherokees. The following file may be of interest to researchers of Cherokee culture: Series 3.26: Other tribes, 1822-1922. Box 30: Cherokee to Creek, undated.

**Manuscript 4600: Frans M. Olbrechts Papers relating to studies of the Cherokee of North Carolina, circa 1926-1931**
Created by Frans Olbrechts. 28 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Frans Olbrechts carried out field work among the Cherokee of North Carolina on behalf of the Bureau of American Ethnography from 1926 to 1931. He based his inquiries on the so-called Swimmer manuscript of Cherokee formulae that had been copied by James Mooney. The papers in this collection are largely limited to the materials Olbrechts collected during the course of this work, though a few miscellaneous other materials are included. In addition to the material indicated below, there are a few diaries, expense notes, copies of manuscripts of James Mooney and a few other miscellaneous items. There is also a very small amount of correspondence. The papers have been arranged into the following series:

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 4660: Medical Formulae from Mrs. Bushyhead, 1888**
Translated and collected by James Mooney and created by Mrs. Bushyhead (informant). 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

In Cherokee syllabary.

Restrictions: Cherokee formulae are restricted due to cultural sensitivity. The contents of these folders cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

**Manuscript 4806: American Indian Chicago Conference Records, 1960-1966**
Created by Sol Tax, Herbert Blatchford, Lightfoot Talking Eagle, the Cherokee Printing Project, the Field Foundation, the National Congress of American Indians, and the United States
Department of the Interior. 8 linear feet (16 document boxes and 5 card file boxes). Finding Aid available at the repository, or on request through email.

The American Indian Chicago Conference (originally called the American Indian Charter Convention) was organized by University of Chicago anthropologist Sol Tax to bring representatives of American Indian groups together to prepare statements about the conditions and needs of their people. The outcome of the American Indian Chicago Conference was the Declaration of Indian Purpose, presented to President John F. Kennedy by representatives of American Indian tribes in September 1962. The records of the American Indian Chicago Conference (AICC) contain Sol Tax’s diary record, conference announcements, conference minutes, correspondence, financial papers, registration materials, clippings, photographs, a sound recording and printed materials. The following records relate to Cherokee culture in particular:

- Series 4: Correspondence. Box 5: Cherokee Printing Project

Tax also kept correspondence with Earl Boyd Pierce, attorney for the Cherokee Nation.

**Manuscript 4904: Notes on six Cherokee gentes; and notes on the “Overhill” Indians, undated**

Created by Albert S. Gatschet, James Mooney (annotator), and J. N. B. Hewitt (annotator). 7 cards. Finding Aid available through SOVA.


**Manuscript 7055: Notebook concerning Sequoya, undated**

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 49 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Received from Dr. Stern, Department of Botany, June 28, 1966.

**Manuscript 7113: Descriptive Catalog of Ethnologic Specimens collected from the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, undated**

Created by James Mooney. 35 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Contains a brief history of Cherokees followed by detailed descriptions of specimens and their uses. The items detailed in this manuscript include items accessioned in 1888 and collected in North Carolina (021450); examples of pottery identified as made by Catawba women married
into the Cherokee community accessioned in 1889 and collected in North Carolina (021819); and items accessioned in 1891 and collected in North Carolina (024012). Other NMNH accessions collected by Mooney include 1 group of pipes collected in 1886 in North Carolina (021449); 1 item accession in 1890 and collected in North Carolina (023764); baskets and spoons accessioned in 1900 and collected in North Carolina (037412); 4 cooking pots accessioned in 1903 and collected in North Carolina (040385); basketry and beadwork accessioned in 1913 and collected in North Carolina (056312); 1 basket accessioned in 1914 and collected in North Carolina (057699); and 1 pair of ball game rackets accessioned in 1944 and collected in North Carolina many years prior then transferred from the BAE (168929).

**Manuscript 7577: Miscellaneous brief notes and extract on a variety of topics, undated**
Created by James Mooney. Approximately 150 cards. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Concerns Cherokee, Creek, Cheyenne, Caddo, and Osage. May be material assembled for the 1908 edition of the Handbook of North American Indians articles and biographical notes. Approximately 150 cards.

**Manuscript 173,683: Observations of the Creek and the Cherokee Indians, 1789 December 15**

Manuscript copy of the William Bartram Manuscript by J. Woodbridge Davis.

**Department of Anthropology records, 1840-circa 2015**
Created by members of the Section of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, the Division of Anthropology of the United States National Museum, the Office of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History, and the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. 330.25 Linear feet (519 boxes). Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The official archives of the Department of Anthropology of the NMNH. Researchers of Cherokee language and culture may find the following records of interest:

**Ethel Cutler Freeman papers**  
Created by Ethel Cutler Freeman. 61.03 linear feet (114 boxes). Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Ethel Cutler Freeman was a Seminole specialist and research associate with the American Museum of Natural History. Her papers also reflect field work among the Arapaho, Shoshoni, Navaho, Pueblo, Hopi, Kickapoo, and people of the Virgin Islands, the Bahama Islands, and Haiti, and the music and chants of Africa, including those of the Maasai, Zulu, and Pygmies. A small amount of material relates to the Hoover Commission on Indian Affairs, of which Freeman was a member.

Though Freeman was focused primarily on the Florida Seminole, her interests were broader ranging and she collected materials related to other groups, including the Cherokees. The following records may be of interest to researchers seeking Cherokee ethnographic material:


**Frederick O. Gearing papers, undated**  
Created by Frederick O. Gearing. 3.25 linear feet.

This collection documents the professional work of Frederick O. Gearing and is largely comprised of Gearing’s research on eighteenth and nineteenth century Cherokees. Included is information about towns and individual Cherokees that derive from library sources.

Created by James Henri Howard. 10.25 linear feet (22 boxes). 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. The collection is primarily in English.
Research and published materials are in Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Dakota, Delaware, Kickapoo, Ojibwe, Omaha, Pawnee, Ponca, Seminole, and Shawnee. Sound Recordings are in Choctaw and Dakota. Select digital surrogates for the collection are available online; however, none of them pertain to Howard’s Cherokee research. Series 2: Research and Writings contains some Cherokee material, including:

- **Subseries 2.1: Subject Files.** Box 2: Cherokee, undated
- **Subseries 2.4: Printed Publications by Others.** Box 11: Letters of William F. Davis (Cherokee) to O. D. Duncan, Associate Professor of Sociology, re The Cherokees, 1933.

**Harriet J. Kupferer papers, 1959-1963**
Created by Harriet J. Kupferer. 2 boxes.

This collection contains the professional papers of Harriet J. Kupferer and documents her fieldwork (fieldnotes and photographs) with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (1959-1960); Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico (1962); and Rupert House Cree (1963).

**William S. Pollitzer papers, 1957-1997**
Created by William S. Pollitzer. 6 cubic feet. Finding Aid available at the repository, or on request through email.

This collection contains the professional papers of William S. Pollitzer. Ranging in date from 1957 to 1997, they document his research into blood types and pedigrees as well as facial morphology among the Catawba, Cherokee, Lumbee, and Seminole tribes as well as the Gullah of South Carolina. Also included are correspondence files relating to Pollitzer’s tenure as President of the Human Biology Council and a dermatoglyphic study in Hawaii. Box 4 contains information on the Cherokee.

**William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007**
Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 Linear feet. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution’s 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 his involvement in various professional activities.

Sturtevant’s interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections. The following records may be of interest to researchers seeking Cherokee ethnographic material:

- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries 2.2: Southeast.** Boxes 132-136.
- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries 2.5: Depictions of Native Americans.** Boxes 176, 187, 192, 198.
- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries: 2.6 Native Americans in European Collections.** Box 202.
- **Series 2: Research Files. Subseries 2.9: Bibliography.** Box 226.
- **Series 3: Writings. Subseries 3.1: Drafts.** Box 273, 276, 302.
- **Series 4: Professional Activities. Subseries 4.1: Consulting.** Boxes 323, 324, 333.
- **Series 4: Professional Activities. Subseries 4.2: Lectures & Conferences.** Boxes 355, 360, 366, 368.
- **Series 9: Subject Files. Subseries 9.10: North America General.** Box 479.
- **Series 14: Computer Files.** Box 526. Restrictions: This series is currently unprocessed, and includes no inventory or finding aid; please contact the NAA for further access information.

NEWSPAPERS, CORRESPONDENCE, AND DIARIES

**Manuscript 463: Letter to James C. Pilling, 1888 January 3**
Created by D. W. C. Duncan (Cherokee) in Charles City, Iowa. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The letter concerns Duncan’s manuscript, “The Analysis of the Cherokee Language,” which was written with the help of his wife, 1876-1882. Pilling’s entry in the Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 6, 1888, page 59 is based on this letter.

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8 A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
Manuscript 1353: Letter to James C. Pilling, 1885 October 19
Created by Lewis F. Hadley in Arkansas City, Kansas. 6 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Commenting on the vocabularies of the Cherokee; refers also to the Pani (Pawnee), Tonkawa, Quapaw, and Choctaw.

Manuscript 1611: Letter to George Gibbs, 1868 September 7
Created by J. P. Evans in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. 6 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Contains historical and linguistic notes (4 pages); a brief account, in the handwriting of Gibbs, of the Cherokee removal; and a vocabulary, primarily geographical (2 pages).

Manuscript 1647 (34): Letter to the Secretary of the Interior, 1905
Created by Will West Long (Cherokee). Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Finding aid for full collection also available through SOVA.
Asking for the delay in allotment of North Carolina Cherokee lands.

Manuscript 1909: Letters received by James Mooney, 1890-1919
Created by multiple correspondents. 1 portfolio. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.
This manuscript collection contains correspondence sent to James Mooney by a number of different correspondents. Included are letters “concerning the life and murder of Cherokee-half-blood, Jack Walker; date of murder given as sometime between 1830 and 1835,” and “concerning an enclosed list of Cherokee villages and an account of the Routes and Distances from Fort Prince to Fort Louden.”

Manuscript 2280: Letter to Inali (Black Fox)
Created by by Datsulenu (Cherokee), and collected by James Mooney. 1 leaf. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Restrictions: This letter is restricted due to cultural sensitivity. It cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.
Manuscript 3153: Jeremiah Evarts papers, 1818-1825
Probably created by Jeremiah Evarts. 1 box. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes records of slave conditions and experiences of various individuals with the Indians, among other things. Also included are Miscellaneous reports of Missions in the following countries: India (Bombay and Ceylon), Palestine, South America, the Sandwich Islands, and among the American Indians; and miscellaneous correspondence, accounts, and reports, approximately 1,044 pages. Other papers approximately 50 pages. Also contained within this manuscript is a copy of the New York Observer, August 14, 1830, containing articles on the Choctaw and the Cherokee Indians, and Evarts' journal: Trip [from Savannah?] through Athens, Jefferson, the Chattahoochee River, Spring Place, a place 16 miles from Taloney [Talona?], Cobsawathe [Georgia], and Brainerd [Tennessee].

Manuscript 3326: “Life among the Cherokees”, 1883-1886
Created by E. P. Valentine. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Copy of Richmond Dispatch, August 29, 1883, containing the article “Life among the Cherokees” (including some descriptions of the manners and customs of the North Carolina Cherokees). Also newsclippings on the Cherokees in Georgia, 1886.

Manuscript 3629: Collections [made on] Cherokee Trip, North Carolina, 1911 June-September
Created by James Mooney. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

List of 15 specimens. These items may be the masks attributed to Mooney’s collaborator Will West Long accessioned in 1912 (054237).

Manuscript 3706: Letter to Professor Holmes relative to the origin of the American Indians, particularly the Cherokee, 1909 October 7
Created by William Eubanks (Cherokee). 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Manuscript 3716: Letter to Professor Henry, 1871 November 30
Created by Lardner Gibbon and addressed to Joseph Henry. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes sketches of arrowheads found on the Saluda River, South Carolina, and historical notes related to the various tribes of South Carolina, including the Cherokee.
Manuscript 4089: Copies of correspondence concerning wampum belts, undated
The creator of this manuscript is unknown. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Copies of two letters addressed to Stanley A. Clark in Muskogee, Oklahoma, dated August 16 and November 13. The letters relate to “wampum belts of a great age.” Clark submitted 5 small photographs of these wampum belts, which are filed with the letters.

Manuscript 4146: Copies of material regarding American Indians from various publications, undated
Collected by John Reed Swanton. 371 pages and 23 slips. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes “myths and customs of the Cherokee, Catawba, and Choctaw, from “Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British Provinces,” by Charles Lanman, 2 volumes;” and “Three pages of manuscript material from the library of Col. William Preston, in the Virginia State Library, regarding the Cherokee, circa 1780.” Further information can be found in the catalog record.

Created by Charles McLean Andrews and John Reed Swanton (collector). Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The third item in the collection is “Journal of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on expedition to the Cherokees.”

Manuscript 4206: Letter to John R. Swanton, 1943 February 4
Created by H. C. Wilburn in Waynesville, North Carolina. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Regarding Cherokee trails and “old fields” in the Great Smoky Mountains.

Manuscript 4211: Letter to John R. Swanton, 1941 February 3
Created by Frederick J. Haskins and Grant Foreman (informant). 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Transmitting information received from Dr. Grant Foreman about the family of Cherokee Chief John Ross.
**Manuscript 4390: The Indian Gap Trail, undated**
Collected by H. C. Wilburn. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).


**Manuscript 4511: Cherokee Nation newspapers and text of a law in Cherokee syllabary, 1849**
Created by John Ross (Cherokee). Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).


**Manuscript 4595: Correspondence and other records relating to certain materials of the Keetoowah Society of the Cherokee, undated**
Created by William C. Sturtevant. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The file consists of: 1. Correspondence, March-November 1960, 8 pages; 2. List of the Keetoowah materials, including description of Keetoowah flag and partial transcription of Cherokee symbols upon it; 3. Microfilm copy of Keetoowah materials, exclusive of the flag, 1 small roll (under 75 frames); 4. Black and white photograph of Keetoowah flag, 1 print, 8” x 10” (S. I. Neg. No. 46,549); 5. Color transparencies of Keetoowah flag, 35mm slides, 2 file copies, and duplicates.

**Manuscript 4640: Newspaper Clippings, 1902 May**
Collected by Albert S. Gatschet. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

These clippings mainly relate to the “Over Hills of Ottalay,” along with one clipping about Cherokee folklore, sent to Gatschet by McDonald Furman, Privateer, South Carolina.

**Manuscript 4649: “Cherokee Indians in Georgia”, undated**
Created by Belle K. Abbott. Size undetermined. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Clippings from the Atlanta Constitution-Weekly, November 1889 (Ch. II) and November 12, 1889 (Ch. III). Text includes cuts of early log houses and other frame dwellings.
**Manuscript 4658 (10): Comparative Southeast ethnographic material (Series 10)**

Created by Lyda Averill Taylor. 27 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available. Finding aid for full collection also available through SOVA.

Includes: manuscript on comparative Southeast ethnography, with information from the Alabama, Catawba, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Chitimacha, Choctaw, Creek, Koasati, Natchez, Seminole, Tunica, and Yuchi. (Koasati material from field work; data on the rest of the tribes from published sources). 73 pages; typed, with pages 3-40 missing (this seems to be the Koasati data, probably among notes loaned to Dan Jacobson by LAT). Also includes a 4 page trait list; a list of clans present in tribes listed above; 2 pages with 2 carbon copies; a list of dances present in tribes listed above; and a 2 page comparative Seminole-Chickasaw ethnography.

**Manuscript 4747: Copy of a letter from Benjamin Gold concerning a visit to the Cherokee Nation, 1829 December 8**

Created by Benjamin Gold in Cherokee Nation New Echota. 4 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Describes a wagon trip made by Gold and his wife to visit their daughter Harriet, who in March 1826 married Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee student at the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut, and moved with him to New Echota.

**Manuscript 7040: “The Indian Nations. An Interesting Account of the History, Government, Legislation and Administration of Public Affairs by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Other Indian Nations, with their Present Condition.”, 1887 July 21**

The creator of this article is unknown. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The article concerns the history of Cherokee-White relations prior to 1863.

**Manuscript 7041: Newspaper articles “Heart of the Alleghenies” published in Chattanooga Daily and Sunday Times, 1889 June 24-30**

The creator of these articles is unknown. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

From the Chattanooga Sunday and Daily Times. The articles report impressions of the Eastern Cherokee.
Manuscript 7115: Letter to William Henry Holmes, reporting on Swanton’s field work, May 26-June 2, 1907, 1907 June 2
Created by John Reed Swanton and addressed to William Henry Holmes. 3 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Describes attempts to locate informants and to find a small tribe called Conejos. Includes reports on interviews with informants Jackson Lewis (Hitchiti) and Creek Sam (Natchez). Author identified by handwriting.

Manuscript 7304: Reproduction of broadside letter addressed “To the Chiefs and People of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, and Choctaws”, 1862 July 31
Created by General Albert Pike. 1 page. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Pike explains in the letter why he has resigned his Confederate command in Indian Territory. Reproduction of printed document; the original letter is held in Yale University Library.

Restrictions: Researchers wishing to reproduce this letter must obtain permission from Yale University Library.

Manuscript 7553: The Cherokee Advocate Volume 20, no. 41, 1896 July 25
The creator of these articles is unknown. 4 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Consists of an issue of the Cherokee newspaper printed in Tahlequah, Indian Territory. One leaf is in English, the other in Cherokee using the Cherokee syllabary.

Department of Anthropology Records. Series 17: Manuscript and Pamphlet File. Box 8, Folder 103 Letters to Samuel Pierpont Langley, 1891 January 7
Created by John Wesley Powell. 82 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Finding aid for full collection also available through SOVA.

Letter of transmittal for material concerning the reckoning of time about the American Indians. The attachment includes notes and word lists concerning time for the Atfalati, Cherokee, Chippewa, Creek, Hidatsa, Klamath, Menominee, Modoc, Ottawa, Powhatan, Siouan, Tuscarora, and Wintu. There are also a few notes on Chippewa and Ottawa astronomy.

Department of Anthropology Records. Series 17: Manuscript and Pamphlet File. Box 9, Folder 122 Letter to Walter Hough, 1934 August 11
Created by Lucey Gracey Drane. 4 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Finding aid for full collection also available through SOVA.
Folder labeled as “Cherokee” discusses miscellaneous matters and transmits an article on Doublehead.

**Bureau of American Ethnology records, 1878-1965**
Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). 245 linear feet (375 boxes and 10 map drawers). Finding Aid available at the repository, or on request through email.

The records in this collection embody the administrative functions of the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1879 to 1965. The following records may be of interest to researchers interested in Cherokee correspondence and clippings:

- **Series 1: Correspondence, 1897-1965.** This series constitutes the administrative correspondence of the BAE. It is the largest series in the collection and is divided into twenty subseries. The first subseries, Indices and Registers of Letters Sent and Received, is arranged chronologically and then alphabetically by correspondent. These records provide the date of receipt, name of sender and a brief description of subject discussed. There is a substantial gap in these records from 1902 to 1949. This series preserves significant correspondence with James Mooney, the BAE’s most prominent ethnographer of Cherokee culture. Other BAE correspondents working with Cherokee material include Stewart Culin, DeWitt C. Duncan (Too-qua-stee), William E. Myer, Frans Olbrechts, and Frank Speck. It can be found in the following boxes:
  - Subseries 1.4: Letters Received, 1879-1887. Box 80
  - Subseries 1.5: Letters Received, 1888-1906. Box 109
  - Subseries 1.8: Letters Received, 1909-1949. Box 200
  - Subseries 1.10: Letters Sent, Photocopies and transcripts, 1879-1902. Box 258

- **Series 10, Clippings.** This series is comprised of newspaper clippings amassed by BAE administrative staff for reference purposes. The clippings generally relate to legislation concerning American Indians, American Indian customs and languages, BAE organized research projects and similar points of interest. While the majority remain loose in a very fragile state, others are mounted to cardboard or pasted into scrapbooks. The latter are in a more stable state. Deserving special mention are three scrapbooks comprised of clippings that relate to “mound builders” and the work of the BAE’s Division of Mound Explorations. Clippings are arranged by format (loose, mounted or scrapbook) and then chronologically.
ARTWORK

Manuscript 3462: Cherokee drawings of plants, 1899
Created by Awanita (Cherokee), other Cherokee informants, and James Mooney. 2 sheets and 1 notebook. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Contains two sheets with pencil drawings of 35 plants, each accompanied by a legend in the Cherokee syllabary. Also includes a small notebook containing miscellaneous notes on Cherokees, etc., and a list of Choctaw clans. Pages 1-4 are headed, “Hawanita’s Plant Pictures” with 35 plant names, probably corresponding to the drawings. The remainder of the notebook covers miscellaneous notes, including stories by Cherokee informants (6 pages); vocabulary and notes relating to disease (17 pages); circular burial diagram and notes (1 page); “Cherokee Nation Index,” which gives page references to some other publication or manuscript; papers of Chas. Buttrick, Jr. (3 pages); “Adair”, notes (2 pages); transcripts of letters, in Mooney’s shorthand (3 pages); miscellaneous notes (1 page); “Chey (?) Race Story” (2 pages); “Locations Cherokee” (2 pages); names and addresses of informants; notes on Choctaw and adjacent tribes, including list of Choctaw Clans (7 pages); and Cherokee informants (1 page). In Cherokee syllabary and English.

Manuscript 7278: Marjorie Merriweather Post papers, undated
Created by Marjorie Merriweather Post. Approximately 174 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes a photograph of a painting by Kathryn W. Leighton of Iron-eyes Cody entitled “Cherokee Dancer.”

Manuscript Pictographs: Anonymous Artists
The creator of these pictographs is unknown. Size undetermined.

This artificial collection mostly houses drawings of pictographs and photographs of drawings of pictographs; however, it also houses a few lithographs.

- **Lithograph of Sequoyah, Called George Guess, in Costume And Holding Tablet Inscribed with Cherokee Alphabet Invented by Him, undated.** Artist unknown. 1 leaf 004 in x 005 in mounted on 010 in x 015 in

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9 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.
Acee Blue Eagle papers, 1907-1975
Created by Acee Blue Eagle. Approximately 673 paintings, 30 Linear feet (55 document boxes and 8 oversize boxes). Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Acee Blue Eagle (1907-1959) was a Pawnee-Creek artist and celebrity. Not an expert on Cherokee culture, he was still inspired to portray Sequoyah, the creator of the Cherokee syllabary.

- Sequoya, Cherokee Leader, Gave his Tribe an Alphabet, undated. Acee Blue Eagle (Creek). 1 leaf.

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution’s 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 his involvement in various professional activities.

Sturtevant’s interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections\(^\text{10}\). His papers have a few pieces of original artwork, but perhaps more significantly he worked with and consulted on museum exhibitions featuring depictions of Native Americans, and art by Native Americans. The following records may be of interest to researchers interested in Cherokee creation of and portrayals in art:


\(^{10}\) A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND KINSHIP

Manuscript 351: “Upper and Middle Cherokee (Tsálaki).” vocabulary and kinship charts, 1885-1887
Created by James Mooney, N. Jarrett Smith (Cherokee), Ross Smith (Cherokee), James Blythe (Cherokee), and David Blythe (Cherokee). 159 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Mooney’s informant in 1885 and 1886 in Washington for the Upper Cherokee was N. J. Smith (Tsálatihi), “chief of the East Cherokees,” and in North Carolina in 1887 Mooney revised the Upper Cherokee with N. J. Smith’s brother, Ross Smith. The Middle Cherokee was recorded in 1887 on the reservation from James Blythe, “the official interpreter, and his brother David . . . .” The Middle Cherokee is “written or underlined with red ink.” (See title page). Recorded in John Wesley Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages.

Manuscript 1528: Cherokee consanguinity chart, undated
The creator of this chart is unknown. 1 item. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

“Kinship Chart No. III to accompany Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages by John Wesley Powell. Figures on chart filled in in color. No color key. No handwritten notes. (May belong with charts in Manuscript 351, which is seemingly the only Cherokee vocabulary with kinship charts.)

Manuscript 1882: Extracts by James Mooney from U.S. Government printed documents concerning the Cherokee, undated

Manuscript 1926: Census Roll of the North Carolina (East) Cherokees Corrected and officially certified May 19, 1860, with accompanying explanatory reports and letters by Burton N. Harrison; S. S. Scott, Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs; William H. Thomas; and James W. Terrell; submitted in accordance with a resolution of the Confederate government of February 4, 1863. [Confederate] Office of Indian Affairs, Richmond, Virginia, 1864 May 1.

Created by James W. Terrell. 51 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Submitted in accordance with a resolution of the Confederate government on February 4, 1863. Includes preliminary correspondence, 9 pages. Census of Cherokee Indians who remained in the state of North Carolina at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of New Echota, May 23, 1836, comprising 1,517 names. Photostat copy, 60 sheets, approximately 11” x 14”, plus 1-page copy of letter of C. G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution to the Hon Zebulon Weaver, United States House of Representatives. Accompanying explanatory reports and letters by Burton N. Harrison; S. S. Scott, Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs; William H. Thomas; and James W. Terrell are also included.

Manuscript 2194: Cherokee Treaty of 1734, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 6 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Typed copy transcribed from copy lent by Miss Mabel L. Webber: Editor, South Carolina Historical and General Magazine, 1917. Created in Charleston, South Carolina. Also includes a letter of acknowledgement to Miss Webber. James Mooney judged this treaty to be unpublished.

Manuscript 2279: Official report of a Council held in Wolftown, 1859 May 20

Created by Inali (Black Fox) (Cherokee), and annotated by James Mooney. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Report outlining that “intermarriage with colored persons was forbidden.” Recorded in Cherokee syllabary. Published in the Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 196.

Manuscript 2936: Board of Cherokee Commissioners Drafts and Copies of Documents, 1844 May 23-1845 July 23

Created by the Board of Cherokee Commissioners, which was established under the Treaty of 1835. 1 portfolio. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes regulations of the Board, letters sent, synopses of claims, opinions, statement of claim presented and claims allowed, and a final report. Also two letters received.
Manuscript 3226: Keetoowah Constitution, undated
Created by Eula E. Fullerton in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. 16 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.


Manuscript 3543: Excerpts of Cherokee material, on clans, Bible traditions, etc. learned by the Cherokees, undated
The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 10 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Restrictions: This record is restricted due to cultural sensitivity. It cannot be reproduced or published without permission of the tribe. This collection contains content that may be culturally sensitive.

Manuscript 3645: Manuscript on Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Osage, Delaware and Shawnee Government, undated
Created by J. B. Jones. 3 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Included in this report are the Cherokee system of government, the status of Cherokee loyalty, and the American Baptist Mission work, including also brief references regarding the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, Osage, Delaware, and Shawnee.

Manuscript 3679: Certificate for Power of Attorney (N. J. Smith), 1887 February 8
Created by James Mooney and N. Jarrett Smith. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

“Signed by 26 Indians.”

Manuscript 3713: A Census of the Cherokees in 1721, undated
Copied by Berthold Fernow from “The Ohio Valley in Colonial Days” (Albany, 1890). 3 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
Appendix E in Fernow is stated to be a transcript from Letter Book 18, page 75, Soc. Prop. Gosp. in Foreign Parts. Fernow does not give the location of the original document. An alternative title of this record is “A true and exact account of the Number of Names of all the Towns belonging to the Cherrikee Nation and the Number of Men Women and Children inhabiting the same taken Anno 1721.” There is also a duplicate copy (negative microfilm).

**Manuscript 3965: James Mooney notes on Cherokee clans and social organization**

Created by James Mooney. 7 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

In Cherokee (Latin alphabet) and English.

**Manuscript 4064: Copies of the title pages of two volumes of “Cherokee Laws”, undated**

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 2 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Contains photographs of title pages of: 1. Laws enacted by the General Council of the Cherokees residing in the direction of the east - - - beginning in the year 1808 (Pub. 1850) and 2. Laws enacted by the General Council in the years 1852 and 1853 (Pub. 1854).

**Manuscript 4198: Bibliography of Congressional Documents relating to Cherokee Indians, 1821-1875, undated**

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. Approximately 150 slips. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

**Manuscript 4300: Title pages of legislative publications of selected American Indians, undated**

Collected by Lester M. Hargrett. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Contents: General laws passed by the Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870; Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation, Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, 1861; Laws of the Osage Nation passed at Pawhuska, Osage Nation in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885; Constitution and compiled laws of the Creek Nation, printed at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1881; Acts and Resolutions of the Choctaw Council of the Sessions of 1876 and 1877, printed at Atoka, Choctaw Nation, in 1878; and Acts and Resolutions of the Cherokee Council of the Sessions of 1854 and 1855, printed at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation in 1856. Photographic copies.
Manuscript 7275: Removal of the Cherokees: Birthday story of Private John G. Burnett, 1890 December 11
Created by John G. Burnett and E. H. Burnett. 14 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The story is an account of the relations of Burnett, a white man, with the Cherokees and his observations of the Cherokee removal to the West, 1838-1839. Included is a statement about Burnett by E. H. Burnett, November 10, 1910. Both documents are in the same hand. Further information is contained in the catalog record.

Ethel Cutler Freeman papers
Created by Ethel Cutler Freeman. 61.03 linear feet (114 boxes). Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Ethel Cutler Freeman was an amateur Seminole specialist and research associate with the American Museum of Natural History. Her papers also reflect field work among the Arapaho, Shoshoni, Navaho, Pueblo, Hopi, Kickapoo, and people of the Virgin Islands, the Bahama Islands, and Haiti, and the music and chants of Africa, including those of the Maasai, Zulu, and Pygmies. A small amount of material relates to the Hoover Commission on Indian Affairs, of which Freeman was a member.

Though Freeman was focused primarily on the Florida Seminole, her interests were broader ranging and she collected materials related to other groups, including the Cherokee. The following records may be of interest to researchers seeking Cherokee political and sociological material:


Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution’s 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 his involvement in various professional activities.
Sturtevant’s interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections. He wrote articles on late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Cherokee politics, as well as keeping notes and records of his encounters with contemporary Cherokee communities. The following records may be of interest to researchers interested in Cherokee political and sociological material:

- **Series 2: Research Files, Subseries 2.2: Southeast**. Boxes 134-136.
- **Series 3: Writings, Subseries 3.1: Drafts**. Box 273, 276.
- **Series 3: Writings, Subseries 3.2: Reprints and Monographs**. Boxes 316, 318, 319, 320.
- **Series 5: Smithsonian, Subseries 5.5: Administrative**. Box 432.

**ARCHAEOLOGY**

There may be additional collections within the NAA that contain fieldnotes relating to archaeological digs conducted in Cherokee territories. Collections may be added later as Cherokee content that has not been catalogued as such is discovered.

**Manuscript 2400: Division of Mound Exploration Records, 1881-1889**

Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology. 11 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Arranged alphabetically by state. The BAE undertook the excavation of North American prehistoric mounds in the 1880s, creating the Division of Mound Exploration. Although the Cherokees were not the main focus of the project, researchers of Cherokee archeology may find information of interest in Box 1 (Alabama-Arkansas), Box 5 (New York-North Dakota), Box 7 (Oregon-Tennessee), and Box 8 (Virginia-Wisconsin).

**Manuscript 2425a: Cherokee Archaeology, undated**

Created by James Mooney. 120 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

Catalog of archaeological sites in Atlanta, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and other data relating to Cherokee country.

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11 A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
Manuscript 2570: William E. Meyer Notebooks, catalogued 1915-1917
Created by William Edward Meyer. 4 volumes. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Contains 4 volumes, which include: Vol. 1. Subject file, A – L: Agriculture, Bannerstoes, Buffalo, Cherokee, Collectors, etc., extracts from historical sources, notes on specimens in author’s and other collections, etc, 200-300 pages, 8” x 6”; Vol. 2. Subject file, M – Z: Mounds heading includes several site descriptions, 200-300 pages, 8” x 6”; Vol. 3. Field notes on sites in Tennessee and Kentucky, catalogued 1916, includes typed sections, at least some of which were not written by Meyer, since they refer to “Mr. Meyer,” 200-300 pages 8” x 6”; “Taylor’s notes; Tennessee trip, November 1915 - January 1916,” On flyleaf: “William W. Taylor, Andover, Mass.” catalogued 100 pages 2 1/2” x 5”.

Manuscript 7201: Catalog of archaeological items from the Cherokee areas of North Carolina and Tennessee and other states received from Burnham S. Colburn, undated
Created by Neil M. Judd. 20 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes catalog number, type of specimens, and a few remarks. Transferred from the processing lab, August 23, 1974.

Manuscript 7426: Catalog of specimens sent to John Wesley Powell, 1883 May 25
Created by Edward Palmer. 5 pages. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes information about the provenance of archaeological specimens and passing remarks about the Cherokee. Accessioned items in the NMNH collection received from Edward Palmer include three items received in 1868, probably from Indian Territory, (001317); items received in 1884, collected in 1881 among the Southern Band of Cherokees, Yellow Hill Council House, (014255); and 1 item received in 1885, collected at Reel Foot Lake, Western Tennessee, (015724).

Department of Anthropology. Series 16: Division of Archaeology. Subseries: Reference Files, 1828-1962
Created by members of the Section of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, the Division of Anthropology of the United States National Museum, the Office of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History, and the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. 12.08 linear feet. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Finding aid for full collection also available through SOVA.

The Division of Archaeology maintained Reference Files (scholarly articles, newspaper clippings, dossiers, etc.) for their office to support the work of their staff. The materials in this subseries range from 1828 to 1962 and are arranged alphabetically by state. Researchers of Cherokee-
related archeology may wish to consult Box 22 (Alabama, Georgia), Box 23 (North Carolina), and Box 24 (South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee).

MAPS

**Manuscript 428: Map showing old Indian boundary in Georgia, 1897**
The creator of this map is unknown. 1 map, 10” x 19”. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Colored on tracing paper. Red boundary line with county lines, towns, and rivers.

**Manuscript 3318: U.S.G.S Topographic Maps, circa 1886**
Created by James Mooney (annotator) and Winslow M. Walker (transcriber). 25 maps. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates for two pages of the map legend and all 25 maps available.

Contains twenty-five U.S.G.S topographic maps annotated by Mooney to show old village sites of the Cherokees in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; with transcriptions of Mooney’s annotations by Winslow M. Walker attached to each map.

**Manuscript 7466: A map of that part of Georgia occupied by the Cherokee Indians, 1831**
Created by John Bethune. 1 item (one sheet, approximately 25 3/8” x 20 1/2” at neat line). Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Includes the northwestern corner of Georgia, west and north of the Chattahoochee River.

**Bureau of American Ethnology Map Collection, 269: Tennessee-North Carolina, Mt. Guyot Sheet, 1886**
Created by the U.S. Geological Survey and annotated by James Mooney. 1 sheet, 36 cm x 22 cm, printed document.

NAA INV 00000269. Note: see also the Tennessee-North Carolina Mt. Guyot map in Manuscript 3318.

**Bureau of American Ethnology Map Collection, 305: Map of Part of North Carolina Showing Eastern Cherokee Reserve known as Qualla Boundary, undated**
The creator of this map is unknown. 2 sheets, 50 cm x 36 cm.

Hand-colored traced document. NAA INV 00000305.
**Bureau of American Ethnology Map Collection, 306: A Draught of the West Side of the Twenty Four Mountains, Commonly Called Over the Hills, 1762 March**
Created by Henry Timberlake. 1 sheet, 23 cm x 38 cm.

Photocopied document. NAA INV 00000306.

**The Charles Royce Cherokee Territory Maps**
Created by Charles Royce.

The NAA holds several versions of the following two maps, all with differing degrees of annotation by James Mooney. Some of these maps are in very fragile condition and/or are in fragments.

- Charles Royce Map of the Former Territorial Limits of the Cherokee “Nation of” Indians Exhibiting the Boundaries of the various cessions of Land Made by Them to the Colonies and to the United States, 1884. Published as Plate VIII in the *5th Annual Report Bureau of American Ethnology*. 1 sheet, 80 cm x 71 cm.
  - Manuscript 2043. Annotated by James Mooney. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
  - Manuscript 3690a. Annotated by James Mooney. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
  - Manuscript 3690b. Notes on the Royce article to which the maps were attached. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
  - BAE Map 308. No annotations.

- Charles Royce Map Showing the Territory Originally Assigned to the Cherokee “Nation of” Indians West of the Mississippi. Also the Boundaries of the Territory Now Occupied or Owned by Them 1884. Published as Plate IX in the *5th Annual Report Bureau of American Ethnology*. 1 sheet, 76 cm x 52 cm.
  - Manuscript 2904. Annotated by James Mooney. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
  - Manuscript 3690a. Annotated by James Mooney. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
  - Manuscript 3690b. Notes on the Royce article to which the maps were attached. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
  - BAE Map 309. No annotations.
  - BAE Map 310. Annotated by James Mooney.
  - BAE Map 311. No annotations.
**William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007**
Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution’s 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 his involvement in various professional activities.

Sturtevant’s interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections. Filed within Series 11 is a map of the Cherokee nation from Lat. 34 to Lat. 36 that Sturtevant collected: Series 11: Artwork, 1699-2000 (bulk 1800-2000). Folder Oversize 17.

**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. “Cherokee” + “basket”) and narrowing the results by using “National Anthropological Archives” as the catalog record source and “Photographs” as type.

Please note that any Photo Lot number preceded by the letter “R” represents a reproduction of a collection held at another repository.

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12 A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
**Photo Lot 24: Source Print Collection: Photographs of Native Americans and other Subjects, 1840s-1960s**
This is an artificial collection\(^{13}\) comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Some digital surrogates available.

Please contact the reference archivist for help searching this collection. The images in this file have item-level records in Smithsonian's online catalog, and some have digital surrogates posted.

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

**Photo Lot 40: Division of Archaeology miscellaneous photographs, 1870s-1930s**
The creator of these photographs is unknown. Size undetermined.

Arranged alphabetically by state. Researchers of Cherokee culture may be interested in Box 5, which contains images of the Burnham S. Colburn collection of Cherokee artifacts.

**Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs of Native Americans, 1860s-1930s (bulk 1890s-1920s)**
Created by the Library of Congress. Approximately 6,085 mounted prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This collection holds a handful of Cherokee portraits and portraits of non-Indians in Cherokee dress.

**Photo Lot R74-12: John O’Leary photographs of Native American gatherings and artifacts, circa 1930-1970**
Created by John O’Leary. 105 copy prints and 94 copy negatives. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Copies of photographs depicting Native American gatherings, including those at Pine Ridge and the Chicago American Indian Center Exposition.

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\(^{13}\) 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.
**Photo Lot 76: John Reed Swanton photographs of Southeastern Native Americans, circa 1900s-1910s**

Created by John Reed Swanton. 174 lantern slides, 415 prints (silver gelatin, duplicates not counted), and 601 negatives (nitrate). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Some digital surrogates available.

Box 1 (prints) contains Cherokee images.

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

Created by Joseph C. Farber. Approximately 6,000 contact prints (proof sheets), approximately 6,000 acetate negatives, 8 color transparencies, and approximately 1,000 enlarged silver gelatin prints (some mounted for exhibition). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Photographs made as part of Joseph C. Farber’s project to document modern American Indian everyday life, including Cherokee people. Farber documented Cherokee both in North Carolina and in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Photographic formats include contact prints, enlarged prints, acetate negatives and transparencies.

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

Created by Charles Milton Bell. Approximately 340 copy prints, 3 albumen prints, 333 glass negatives (wet plate collodion and dry gelatin), and 69 copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Some digital surrogates available.

Depicted individuals include D. W. Bushyhead (spelled Bashyhead in the catalog record) and Colonel E. C. Boudinot Jr.

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

Created by Stephen Gambaro. 45 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Portraits of American Indian artists, craftspeople, activists, and leaders from Stephen Gambaro’s photography exhibits: “The Indian, the Animal, and the Land,” 1976; “Indian Artists,” 1977; and “Shadows Caught: Images of Native Americans,” 1984. Stephen Gambaro is a professional photographer and former Chief of Rehabilitation Services for the Washington, DC, government. He and his wife, a Cherokee sculptor, operate an Indian art gallery in DC. Gambaro’s photographs largely depict Indian friends, artists, and craftsmen (including Bert Seabourn, Cherokee) whom his gallery represents, as well as his travels to Indian communities around the United States.
Photo Lot R82-1: Museum of the Cherokee Indian photographs, undated
Collected by the Museum of the Cherokee Indian. Approximately 100 copy prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This collection contains reproductions of the photography collection of the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee, NC. Mostly images of Cherokees, including informal portraits, group portraits, and views of Cherokees engaged in agriculture, food preparation, craft, and games. There are also several images of the town of Cherokee, including the museum building, a school, homes, and the main street, as well as Cherokee artifacts. Numerous photographs depict the Thomas' Confederate Legion of Cherokee Indians, and the statue and sculptor of Sequoyah in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, DC. In addition, there are photographs of Fort Thompson and Fort Yates, including one of the Indian boarding school at Fort Yates and another of an encampment at the Fort Yates Fourth of July celebration in 1902. There are several photographs made at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, including one taken at the ceremony in 1918 in which the school was turned over to the United States Army.

Created by Robert M. Farring, Jr. 61 silver gelatin prints and 169 color polaroid prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Photographs depicting tribal delegates, probably made by 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.

Photo Lot 87-2M: Bureau of American Ethnology photograph collection of Native Americans, undated
Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology. 2 etching or engraving prints, 13 albumen prints, approximately 230 copy prints, 1 chromolithograph, 179 cyanotypes, and approximately 200 silver gelatin prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Photographs mostly commissioned and collected by personnel in the Bureau of American Ethnology. Most of the photographs are studio portraits of American Indians made by the Bureau of American Ethnology and Smithsonian Institution, possibly for biological anthropologist Aleš Hrdlička. There are also photographs made by Truman Michelson among the Catawba Indians, copies of illustrations and drawings, and various images of archaeological sites and artifacts.
**Photo Lot R87-2Q: John Reed Swanton photograph collection of illustrations for “The Indians of the Southeastern United States”, undated**
Created by John Reed Swanton. Approximately 80 copy prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](https://sova.si.edu/)

Photographs used to illustrate John Reed Swanton’s *The Indians of the Southeastern United States* depicting American Indians of the Southeast and their dwellings, food preparation, and ceremonies.

**Photo Lot 91-26: Native American Public Programs photograph collection of Native American artists and art, 1989-1993**
Collected by the National Museum of Natural History Native American Public Programs. Approximately 5,750 silver gelatin prints (including contact prints), 12 color transparencies, 10 color negatives, approximately 3,500 color slides, 67 color prints, and 4 acetate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](https://sova.si.edu/)

This collection of photographs documents Native American Public Programs events, including images of American Indian artists and examples of their work during demonstrations and lectures at the National Museum of Natural History. Within the collection are portraits of Cherokee scholar Mollie Blankenship and Cherokee basket-maker Marth Ross.

**Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology negatives collection, 1850s-1930s**
Collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. 5,588 negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](https://sova.si.edu/) Some digital surrogates available.

The collection includes original and some copy negatives that have been numbered and cataloged. Virtually all are glass but there are some film negatives. Almost all relate to Native Americans and include a large number of studio photographs.

**Manuscript 4605: James E. Taylor Scrapbook of the American West, 1863-1900**
Created by James E. Taylor. 4 tintypes, 3 chromolithographs, 3 chalk-manner lithographs, 1 photogravure print, 118 Scrapbook pages, approximately 685 albumen prints, approximately 80 relief prints (including woodcuts and wood engraving), and approximately 30 intaglio prints (including etchings and engravings). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](https://sova.si.edu/) Digital surrogates available.
Manuscript 4628: Kodachrome slides, 1960 September
Created by Raymond D. Fogelson (photographer). 36 slides. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Slides of North Carolina and Oklahoma Cherokee.

Manuscript 4638: Native American Photographs, undated
Collected by the U. S. Department of Interior Library. 10 photos. Some digital surrogates available.

Catalog Number 4638: Cherokee Subject: Cherokee children in “playhouse”, Sequoyah Indian School, Talequah, Oklahoma. Photographer unknown Date Modern. 4 negatives catalogued as BAE Negative Numbers 55,442-55,445. 4 film negatives, possibly Cherokee, from developer’s boxes dated 1951. 10 negatives numbered with “J” prefix from developer’s jacket of Wilmington, North Carolina. Possibly Cherokee?

Manuscript 4793: Photographic prints, undated
The creator of these photographs is unknown. 23 sepia prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Partially identified as Cherokee, Oto, Kiowa, Comanche, and others. There are no original identifications and no source information associated with this collection, except, “bought from McDonald, April, 1900.”

Manuscript 4877: Photographs relating to various North American Indian tribes, undated
Created by Aleš Hrdlička. Size undetermined. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Cherokee “Col Geo[rge] W. Pascal, Washington, D. C.,” handwritten on back of print in ink; “Cherokee family,” handwritten on back of print in pencil. “Agnes Paschal McNeir” written on top of negative; “Cherokee family” handwritten on back of print in pencil. “Ridge Paschal” written on top of negative; “H. R. Marks, Austin, Texas,” printed underneath on mount; “Pascal,” handwritten in ink on back of print; “Cherokee family,” handwritten on back of print in pencil Photographer: H. R. Marks. “Miss Marcia Pascal,” handwritten in ink on back of print; “part Cherokee,” handwritten in pencil on back of print. “Photo of Woolsey Hale [Hall ?]. His father was a mulatto. His mother was a Cherokee. His grandfather’s side was white, and his grandmother on his father’s side was an African slave,” handwritten in ink on back of prints. 2 prints, front and profile.
**Manuscript 4968: Outdoor photographic portraits, 1970 July**

Created by Dick Ferrar (photographer). 33 35mm color slides. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Photos relate to portraits of Cherokee, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Osage, Pima, Ponca, and Shawnee participants in the Smithsonian Institution American Folk Life Festival, Washington, DC, July 1970. Identification supplied by James Boon, Center for the Study of Man, Smithsonian Institution, who accompanied the photographer. The slides are filed by tribe.

**William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007**

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution's 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 his involvement in various professional activities.

Sturtevant's interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections. The following records may be of interest to researchers seeking Cherokee photographic material: Series 10: Photographs. Subseries 10.7: Depictions of Native Americans. Box Binder 15, 17.

**SOUND RECORDINGS**

**Blair Rudes papers, 1974-2008**

Created by Blair Rudes. 13 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Blair Arnold Rudes was a linguist who specialized in Native American languages. Materials in this collection primarily deal with linguistic and historical research on Native American languages, particularly those in eastern North America. In the course of his research, he collected two cassette-tapes of Cherokee songs recorded in 2003:

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14 A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
• **Rudes SR 007.** Cherokee Ceremonial Songs #1: Side A – 6 Corn Dance Songs, 6 Running Songs, 8 Bear Ceremonial Songs, 4 Women’s Songs, 4 Marriage Songs; Side B – 22 Black Star Songs
• **Rudes SR 008.** Ceremonial Cherokee Songs #2: Side A – Black Star Songs, Trail of Tears Songs, Turtle Dance Songs; Side B – Social Dance Songs, Maturity Songs, Stomp Dance Songs

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

**William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007**
Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nmah.nationalmuseumofnaturalhistory.si.edu). This collection contains the professional papers of William Curtis Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution’s 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 his involvement in various professional activities.

Sturtevant’s interest in Southeastern indigenous peoples began with his early fieldwork among the Seminole and continued throughout his career at the BAE and NMNH Department of Anthropology. He created and collected material about Cherokee culture and society, both for the archives and the museum collections. The following records may be of interest to researchers seeking Cherokee sound recordings:

• **Series 13: Sound recordings.** Select sound recordings are available online (see hyperlinked citations below). Box 514 [Sturtevant SR 1, Sturtevant SR 2, Sturtevant SR 3, Sturtevant SR 4], Box 515 [Sturtevant SR 061, Sturtevant SR 062], Box 519 [Sturtevant SR 148, Sturtevant SR 154].

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.

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15 A group of corncob dolls collected by William Sturtevant in Welling, Oklahoma, were accessioned in 1965 under the number 263492.
**HSFA 1986.11.5: The Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, undated**

Created by Benjamin T. Kurtz. 350 feet (10 minutes) silent b&w film/video. Digital surrogates available.

Edited film documenting settlement and house types of the Cherokees in the Big Smoky Mountains. Inventory of cultural activities includes basket making, a basket-and-dice game, demonstration of the blowgun, use of mortar-and-pestle to prepare grain, mask carving, and the dancing of various masks including the buffalo, warrior (rattlesnake), and booger masks.

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

**HSFA 1987.6.4: Indian Ownership of the Arkansas River, circa 1971**

The creator of this film is unknown. One reference copy of one video cassette (20 minutes) sound color video.

Television broadcast produced by KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Oklahoma, presents the history of Indian treaties which led up to the Supreme Court decision of April 20, 1970, stating that 96 miles of the Arkansas River belonged to the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chicasaw Indian tribes. This video forms part of the records of the National Congress of the American Indians in the National Anthropological Archives.

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

**HSFA 1989.10.17: Video Dialogues in Anthropology: Murray Wax and H. Russell Bernard, 1988**

Created by H. Russell Bernard. Two copies (reference and archival) of one video cassette (2 hours) sound color 1/2 inch VHS. *Finding Aid available through SOVA*.

Video oral history of anthropologist and sociologist Murray Wax conducted by anthropologist H. Russell Bernard. Dr. Wax discusses the people and events that were influential in his career including Franz Boas and Robert Redfield, his work among the Sioux and Cherokee Indians, and teaching.
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.

Created by Henry Nevison (producer and director), Marty Moss-Coane (narrator), John Douglas White (editor), Dana Palermo (audio), Rick Scott (audio), Rich Wilson (script writer) Andrew Schlessinger (producer), John Gerbec (producer), and Dana Palermo (producer). 31 min sound color video.

Indians of North America Series: The Cherokee. Edited film documents the history of the Cherokee American Indians since the arrival of European settlers in North America. Emphasis is placed on the Cherokee language, literacy and education, effects of settlers on Cherokee culture and lifeways, life on the reservation, and conflicts with the United States government over land rights. The film follows the fissioning of the factions of Cherokee tribes into the western Cherokees of Oklahoma and the eastern Cherokees of North Carolina and Georgia prior to their ultimate unification and the creation of the Cherokee Nation in 1839. Featured is Sequoya, the inventor of the Cherokee written language which was disseminated throughout the tribe, ensuring the literacy of most Cherokees within one generation. This began a tradition of education and literacy which would later establish the Cherokees as the first tribe to write a tribal newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix, and to establish two high schools in 1851, one of which was for women. The film addresses the impact of government land policies such as the 1887 Dawes Act, allotting land to individuals rather than to the tribe, and the 1830 Indian Removal Act, forcing Indians to relocate and resettle on land west of the Mississippi, including the forced migration known as the Trail of Tears. Footage sequences include: Cherokee council houses; open plazas for social, political and religious events; homes made from a framework of wooden beams sealed with mud plaster; black and white government films recruiting Indian laborers to the city; and interviews with Cherokee elders and youths.

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

HSFA.2015.16: Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield collection
Created by Jeanne Porterfield and Lisa Chickering. 67.86 linear feet, 38 film reels, 7 sound tape reels, 5 dvds, 1 u-matic videocassette, 5 digital betacam videocassettes, 18 vinyl sound discs, and 4 cassette tapes. Finding Aid available through SOVA.
- **Item 2015.16.13 MS: Focus on America: The Near West Region.** Chickering and Porterfield made the film “The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma” as part of their Focus on America series. Narrated by Tom Clark, 1972. Filmstrip subjects in this container include: Butte, Montana: City in Transition; The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma; Colorado: Agricultural Technology; The Mormons of Utah; The Spanish-Americans of New Mexico; and Texas: Land of Cattle and Oil. 4 sound discs (vinyl) and 6 rolls (film strips).


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.
INDEX TO CHEROKEE INFORMANTS AND SUBJECTS

Anglo names are alphabetized by the last name (i.e. “Smith, N. Jarrett”). Native names are entered without any inversion (i.e. “Alitiski Gunsini”). Where both a Cherokee and English version of a name are available, the Cherokee version is given preference and there is a reference to it under the English version (i.e. the entries for “Tehee, Stephen” and “Tihi Killer” are “see Ginatiyun Tihi (Tihi Killer), called Stephen Tehee”). Finally, if multiple spellings of a name are used, one of them has been given preference and the others refer back to it (i.e. the entry for “Hawanita” is “see Awanita or Hawanita”). This index is not exhaustive. There may be other names within collections that have not been recorded and many of the photograph collections include photographs of unidentified Cherokee.

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