

APSÁALOOKE (CROW)



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Documentation on the Apsáalooke (Crow) Language and Culture: National Anthropological Archives Subject Guide

This guide highlights archival collections held at the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) related to the Apsáalooke (Crow) language and culture. 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 Apsáalooke (Crow) linguistic or cultural 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 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.

National Anthropological Archives:

The NAA, along with the HSFA, collects and preserves historical and contemporary **anthropological materials that document the world's cultures and the history of anthropology.** The NAA is the successor to the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE), which was founded in 1879 by John Wesley Powell. 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.** 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.

Apsáalooke (Crow) Background:

The Apsáalooke are a people of the northern plains, their ancestral territory is in the Yellowstone River valley, which extends from present-day Wyoming, through Montana, and into North Dakota where it joins the Missouri River. Today the Crow Indian Reservation is located in south-central Montana which covers roughly 2,300,000 acres of land and is the fifth-largest Indian reservation in the United States. The Crow are known for their horsemanship, exquisite beadwork, clan system, historic war societies, 7th Cavalry scouts, prolific chiefs, and beautiful homeland. ¹

Apsáalooke (Crow) Archival Material:

The Apsáalooke (Crow) linguistic and ethnographic materials held at the NAA date from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1940s. These materials include vocabularies, field notes, reports, ledger drawings and other artwork, sound recordings, and film and media. Much of this material was collected by John Peabody Harrington, an ethnologist and linguist employed by the **Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, 1915-1955.** James Owen Dorsey, who also contributed much of the material, was a missionary and BAE ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages from 1848 to 1895. Another major contributor of materials represented in this guide is Rudolph Friedrich Kurz, a Swiss painter who was inspired by the works of George Catlin. Kurz traveled to the United States in 1846 to visit the American Indians living on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. He documented this expedition through text and sketches in his journals. Some material represented in the following guide has been published and where possible this guide provides links to those publications.

Some historic alternative names for the Crow community are Apsáalooke, Apsaroka, Apsaloka, and Upsaroka. The documentation in the records listed in this guide may be in Crow (Herantsa), English, and/or in other languages such as Oglala Dakota, Shoshoni (Snake), Lakota (Sioux), Iowa, and other languages from the Siouan linguistic family.

Acknowledgements: Digitization and preparation of these materials for online access is funded through generous support by sources including the National Science Foundation under BCS

¹ Note on Apsáalooke history written by Nina Sanders, Crow.

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VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMATICAL NOTES

MS 389: Aboriginal Geographic Terms, chiefly River Names

Created by Lewis Henry Morgan. 13 pages. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS389>. Digital surrogates available through the finding aid.

Contains marginal notes in the handwriting of James Owen Dorsey (in pencil and red crayon) and James Mooney (in pencil); title and title page in handwriting of Albert Samuel Gatschet. Includes Apsáalooke (Crow) terminology.

MS 914: Snake, Crow and Sioux (Shoshoni, Crow and Lakota) dictionary

Created by Lieutenant George Pfouts Belden (Belden). 146 pages. 1 January 1868. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS914>.

Contains profile map of road from Fort Smith to Fort Phil Kearney with Crow names (2 pages) and a letter from Belden to Joseph Henry, Autograph letter signed 25 October 1868 (1 page) transmitting dictionary.

MS 1061: Crow-English vocabulary

Creator unknown. 10 pages. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1061>.

With the vocabulary, this manuscript file contains a letter of transmittal from A.G. Brackett, Colonel 3rd U.S. Cavalry, Fort Laramie, Wyoming to Spencer F. Baird, Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D.C. dated 8 December 1879. The letter states that this vocabulary was “prepared for me [Brackett] by an Interpreter.” Manuscript document is 1 page.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 1352: Comparative Crow and Hidatsa vocabulary

Created by F. V. [Ferdinand Vandevveer] Hayden. 6 pages. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1352>.

Contains approximately 165 words in each language recorded on a printed “Comparative Vocabulary” form.

MS 1355: Mountain Crow vocabulary in Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule

Created by Francis Geisdorf. 18 pages. 28 May 1869. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1355>.

Contains approximately 190 words recorded in a copy of Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule 170.

MS 1356: English-Crow vocabulary

Created by John Mason Brown. 3 pages. 4 February 1889. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1356>.

Brown notes that this manuscript was “made in 1861, chiefly at the Mouth of the Yellowstone.” Consists of approximately 75 words.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 1514: Names of colors in the languages of the Oglala Dakota, Crow and Snake (Shoshoni)

Created by J.C. Merrill. 2 pages. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1514>.

Contains vocabulary in printed form from the Museum fur Volkerkunde zu Leipzig, June 1878. Orthography very poor.² One page note on terms in these languages for 10 colors, with few marginal comments.

MS 1782: Crow-English vocabulary with miscellaneous notes

Created by Francis Laslow. 97 pages. 14 July 1899. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1782>.

This manuscript has two folders. The first contains a 14-page correspondence regarding the sale of the dictionary 12 May 1899 – 23 March 1903. The second is the vocabulary, which includes some words (designated in red) copied from another manuscript by a Mr. Blankinsheep, a professor at a California University in 1982, who apparently did fieldwork among the Crow.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 2061: Crow-German vocabulary

Creator unknown. 161 pages. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2061>.

J.N.B. Hewitt attributed this manuscript to Lieutenant George P. Beldon (Belden), but this seems unfounded. (Cf. Beldon's (Belden) Crow vocabulary, NAA MS 2066). The date 1871 appears on page 155, but data appears to be collected over a long period of time. Pages 157-164 (located in the back of the book) are upside down.

² Orthography is the conventional spelling system of a language.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 2066: English-Crow vocabulary

Created by Lieutenant George Pfouts Beldon (Belden). 56 pages. 10 January 1868. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2066>

Contains English-Crow vocabulary followed by lists of personal names, astronomical terms, physiological terms, geographical terms, numerals, colors, sketch map of parts of Montana and Dakota territories, lists of game animals killed, "Indian curiosities" created, Fort Phil Kearney flag signals used to warn against attack, letters written and reviewed by the author, battles and skirmishes 1866-1868, and members of the 2nd U.S. Cavalry 1861-1867.

MS 2522-A: "Tagebuch" or journal of Rudolph Friedrich Kurz

Created by Rudolph Friedrich Kurz and Myrtis Jarrell (translator). 455 pages. 1846-1852. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2522A>.

The primary language of this transcript is German. From this transcript an English translation was prepared by Myrtis Jarrell and was published with minor editorial changes by John Napoleon Brinton (J.N.B.) Hewitt as [Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 115, 1937](#). Contains pages 88-106, "Indianischer Sprachproben," including vocabularies of Iowa, Mandan, Herantsa (Crow), and Assiniboine.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 3102: Crow verbs

Created by Francis Laslow. 21 pages. ca. 1890s. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS3102>.

Letter of transmittal from Laslow, 14 July 1899, filed with NAA MS 1782. Contains notes on Apsáalooke (Crow) verbs from Laslow, 14 July 1899.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 4800: James Owen Dorsey Papers

Created by James Owen Dorsey. 30 linear feet total. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS4800>. Digital surrogates of some materials are available through the online finding aid.

Reverence James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages. The papers of James Owen Dorsey comprise mostly ethnographic and linguistic materials on various tribes of the Siouan language family as well as tribes from Siletz Reservation in Oregon. These materials include texts and letters with interlineal translations, grammar notes, dictionaries, drawings, and his manuscripts. In addition, the collection contains Dorsey's correspondence, newspaper clippings, his obituaries, and reprints.

Item 81: Comparative Dakota (and Assiniboine), Ponca (and Omaha), Osage, Quapaw, Kansa, Winnebago, Iowa, Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow vocabulary. 52 pages. Autograph and typescript documents. [Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid](#). This manuscript contains comparative vocabulary notes for a number of culture groups including Apsáalooke (Crow). Also includes a 2nd folder containing large slips. "Prepared...under the direction of Major J. W. Powell from the vocabularies of Riggs, Hamilton, Kipp, Hayden, Matthews, etc...326 English words." Two folders, one located in Box 4, the other in oversize.

Item 332: Mandan vocabulary from Maximillian of Wied, James Kipp, F. V. Hayden and W. J. Hoffman. 22 pages. Typescript documents. [Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid](#). Includes some Hidatsa and Apsáalooke (Crow) entries as well as some other Siouan comparisons. There are two versions, each containing material not in the other. Located in Box 51A, item 332.

See the Ethnology section of this guide for relevant ethnographic material in the James Owen Dorsey Papers.

John Peabody Harrington Papers

Created by John Peabody Harrington. Circa 1907-1959. 683 linear feet total. Finding Aid is available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.1976-95>. Microfilm and digital surrogates of the microfilm are available through the finding aid.

And more information about the collection can be found in the published guides to the collection: Elaine L. Mills, ed. *The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907-1957*. 8 vols. Millwood, NY: Kraus International Publications, 1981-89.

John Peabody Harrington was an ethnologist and linguist employed by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) for forty years, 1915-1955. 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 one of the largest holdings at the NAA – this collection includes documentation of over 130 languages, close to one million pages of notes, over 200 sound recordings, approximately 3,500 photographs, and thousands of botanical and other natural specimens.

Series 5: Papers relating to the Native American History, Language and Culture of the Plains. 12.5 linear feet, 34 boxes total. [More information available through finding aid on SOVA](#). Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid. This series within the **J.P. Harrington Papers** represents the results of Harrington's study of the native languages and cultures of the Plains, a region where he worked briefly during 1918-1921 as well as intermittently in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. These documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include small amounts of ethnographic and historical information.

Subseries 5.2 Hidatsa/Mandan/Crow. [More information available through finding aid on SOVA](#). Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid. This subseries of the **Plains series** contains **Harrington's Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow research**. The materials primarily consist of comparative vocabularies, comparative grammar, ethnographic notes, texts, and grammar. Small selections of Oto, Quapaw, Shawnee, Arikara, and Sioux terms are interspersed among the vocabulary and grammar notes. Microfilm Reels 14 and 15 (Boxes 927-930) include notes on comparative vocabulary and comparative grammar.

See the *Ethnology* section of this guide for relevant ethnographic material in the John Peabody Harrington Papers.

ETHNOGRAPHY

MS 1585: Research notes compiled by A.S. Gatschet

Created by Albert Samuel Gatschet. Approximately 100 pages. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1585>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Contains words and lists of days, months, and years (and other time divisions) for many different culture groups including but not limited to Maya, Aztec, Dakota, Cheyenne, Shawnee, Arikara, Sauk, Ottawa, Apsáalooke (Crow), and Menominee. Includes 8 pages of color adjectives, 37 pages on Totemic clans of all tribes, 25 pages of personal names (Chiefs, etc.), and personal names of “Knisteneaux or Crees, Shawnee, Crow, Dakota, Arikaras, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Piegan, Menomoni, Peoria, Ottawa, Sauk.”

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MS 2000-18: Edward S. Curtis investigation of the Battle of Little Bighorn

Created by Edward S. Curtis, Francis E. Leupp (correspondent), and Charles Albert Woodruff. 2.5 inches (1 document box). 1905, 1907-1908. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2000-18>.

This collection contains materials relating to Edward S. Curtis’ 1907-1908 investigation into the Battle of the Greasy Grass, also commonly referred to as the Battle of Little Bighorn. The collection contains Curtis’ notes, transcriptions of eyewitness accounts of two Apsáalooke (Crow) scouts: Curley (as told to Chas. F. Roe, published in *Army & Navy Journal*, 10 March 1982) and White Man Runs Him, as well as an eyewitness account from Cheyenne Chief Two Moons. Additionally, the collection contains letters from General Charles A. Woodruff, who was

assigned by the U.S. Army to corroborate Curtis' findings in 1908. Also included is a 1905 letter from Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Curtis.

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MS 2269: Report on an archaeological investigation on the Crow Reservation, Montana, 1941

Created by the American Museum of Natural History and Nels Christian Nelson. 26 pages. 1941. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2269>.

Contains work carried out under a permit issued by the Department of the Interior 24 March 1941, amended 23 June 1941. Includes 8 photos, 3 sketch images, and a table detailing the distribution of artifacts at the site. The report states that the artifacts collected from the site are held in the Department of Anthropology Ethnological collection.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 2932: Notes on sign language and miscellaneous ethnographic notes on Plains Indians

Created by General Hugh Lenox Scott. 4 boxes total. 1934. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2932>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Much of this material is relevant to the Dakotas. Includes: miscellaneous notes on Dakota history, bands, and sign for "Dakota," Autograph Document. Approximately 100 pages. (Box 2); account of the Battle of Little Big Horn by He Dog, Red Feather, and Whirling, Autograph Document. 7 pages. (Box 3); "The Custer Battle with the Sioux, Autograph Document. 10 pages. (Box 3); notes on sign language in general, its history and distribution, Autograph and Typescript Document, 1 box (Box 4).

MS 4247-A: Series of five newspaper stories

Created by Thomas R. Henry. 16 pages. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS4247A>.

Topic is “on the rehabilitation of the Crow Indians under the leadership of Robert Yellowtail, who is attempting to build a new Indian empire in Southwestern Montana.” Articles are extremely fragile and should be handled with extra care or supplemented with digital resources. Publications: *The Sunday Star*, Washington, D.C., 9 August 1936 and *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., 10-13 August 1936. Information about the publication history of this newspaper can be found online via [Wikipedia](#); further information as well as digital copies of issues of the paper can be found online via [DC Public Library](#) and the [Library of Congress](#).

MS 4800: James Owen Dorsey Papers

Created by James Owen Dorsey. 30 linear feet total. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS4800>. Digital surrogates of materials are available through the online finding aid.

Reverence James Owen Dorsey (1848-1895) was a missionary and Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) ethnologist who conducted extensive research on Siouan tribes and languages. The papers of James Owen Dorsey comprise mostly ethnographic and linguistic materials on various tribes of the Siouan language family as well as tribes from Siletz Reservation in Oregon. These materials include texts and letters with interlineal translations, grammar notes, dictionaries, drawings, and his manuscripts. In addition, the collection contains Dorsey’s correspondence, newspaper clippings, his obituaries, and reprints.

Item 9: Notes on Siouan social organization. [More information available through the online finding aid](#). Lists of Winnebago, Mandan, Hidatsa, Apsáalooke (Crow), and Tutelo gentes; note on Omaha social relations. 3 pages.

See Vocabularies and Grammatical Notes section of this guide for relevant linguistic material from the James Owen Dorsey collection.

John Peabody Harrington Papers

Created by John Peabody Harrington. Circa 1907-1959. 683 linear feet total. Finding Aid is

available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.1976-95>. Microfilm and digital surrogates of the microfilm are available through the finding aid.

And more information about the collection can be found in the published guides to the collection: Elaine L. Mills, ed. *The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907-1957*. 8 vols. Millwood, NY: Kraus International Publications, 1981-89.

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Series 5: Papers relating to the Native American History, Language and Culture of the Plains. 12.5 linear feet, 34 boxes total. [More information available through finding aid on SOVA](#). Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid. This series within the J.P. Harrington Papers represents **the results of Harrington's study of the native languages and cultures of the Plains**, a region where he worked briefly during 1918-1921 as well as intermittently in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. These documents focus primarily on linguistic data, although they also include small amounts of ethnographic and historical information.

Subseries 5.2 Hidatsa/Mandan/Crow. [More information available through finding aid on SOVA](#). Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid. This subseries of the Plains series contains **Harrington's Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow research**. The materials primarily consist of comparative vocabularies, comparative grammar, ethnographic notes, texts, and grammar. Small selections of Oto, Quapaw, Shawnee, Arikara, and Sioux terms are interspersed among the vocabulary and grammar notes. Microfilm Reel 15 (Boxes 931) includes ethnographic notes and miscellaneous notes.

See the Vocabularies and Grammatical Notes section of this guide for relevant linguistic material in the John Peabody Harrington Papers.

Sister Marie Inez Hilger Papers

Created by Sister Marie Inez Hilger. 1931-1971. 18.5 linear feet total. Contact NAA staff (naa@si.edu) for a copy of the finding aid for this collection.

Most of this collection concerns Sister Inez's study of child life of the Ojibwe (Chippewa), Arapaho, Araucanian, and Ainu communities; along with miscellaneous papers about other tribes of the American Plains, American Southwest, American Southeast, and Latin America. Most of Sister Inez's correspondence has been retained by the [College of St. Benedict](#).

Series 6: Miscellaneous Field and Reading Notes. 1936-1943. 22 in. Includes notes made from the study of museum specimens and published material. There are also black-and-white photographs taken by Sister Inez or her companions, including both negatives and prints. Many of the notes relate to child rearing, but miscellaneous other data is recorded. Informants include Indigenous persons, teachers, physicians, and members of religious orders. Box 7: includes notes on the Apsáalooke (Crow).

Series 8: Notes on Crow Culture. ca. 1970. ½ in. Consists of proofs and final version of an article published in *Baessler-Archiv: Beitrage zum Volkerkunde*, xviii, 1970. There seems to be no significant difference between the two versions. Box 12.

Series 17: Writings. 1931-1964. 10 in. Arranged alphabetically by title. Includes drafts, final versions, and some printed material. There are a few original illustrations. Box 32: includes an essay titled "The Crow Indians" that was probably written by Juli Forester. 13 pages.

Philleo Nash Papers.

Created by Philleo Nash. 12 linear feet, 24 boxes total. 1931-1986. Contact NAA staff (naa@si.edu) for a copy of the finding aid for this collection.

The Philleo Nash Papers attest to Nash's interest in anthropology, not only research and teaching but also in its application to public service. His papers can be separated into four main areas: undergraduate and graduate education, research, teaching, and public service. The bulk of his research was conducted in the Pacific Northwest where he studied the Klamath-Modoc culture on the reservation, focusing on revivalism and socio-political organization (1935-1937). Other research included archaeology at two sites, a study of the Toronto Jewish community, and a continuing interest in minority issues.

Series 3: Teaching. 1937-1942, 1971-1977. 2 boxes, 1 linear ft. The Teaching Series includes lectures and lecture notes for introductory courses in anthropology and a lecture at the Royal Canadian Institute. In addition, there are examinations from 1937-1941. Included as well are notes about numerous North American Indigenous communities. Box 14: American Tribes – Crow. Includes lecture notes about the Apsáalooke (Crow) culture.

SOUND RECORDINGS

MS 7293: The Ewers-Wedel Symposium

Created by Herman Joseph Viola (speaker) and others (for a complete list of speakers see the finding aid). 14 tapes. 24 April 1980. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS7293>.

Speakers materials were published expect for Ubelaker's, Viola's, Fiske's opening remarks, Joe Medicine Crow's "The Crow Migration Story," and D. Gunnerson's "Apachean Migration and Adaptation" slide lecture.

MS 2008-14: Wax cylinder recordings of Native American songs and dances

Creator unknown. 13 sound recordings on wax cylinder, approximately 4x2 inches. ca. 1910. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2008-14>. Digital surrogates of sound clips are available through online finding aid.

This collection is comprised of thirteen original recordings of North American Indigenous songs and dances, including Apsáalooke (Crow), recorded on two-minute Edison Blanks wax cylinders. Eight of the cylinders are in pristine condition. Two are cracked and cannot be played. Contents are marked on individual cylinders in pencil or black ink.

1. The last owl dance
2. Two flute songs
3. Sioux flute 2 loves
4. Sioux love song
5. Kiowa love songs
6. Siracha dance
7. Flute love lullaby

8. Flute on the bridge
9. War dance
10. Buffalo dance
11. Song before fight
12. Indian flute. A love song, played by Turkey Leggs (Cheyenne).
13. Owl dance song

ARTWORK

MS 39-D-1: Book of drawings by anonymous Lakota artists

Creator unknown. Contains 1 disbound volume of 84 drawings (55 leaves) and 1 letter. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS39D1>. Digital surrogates are available through online finding aid.

Drawings of scenes of warfare, horse raids, courting, and ceremonies on pages of a ledger book (now disbound, covers not retained). Several pages bear what is assumed to be storekeeper's accounts of agricultural implements issued, in the names of several "Indians." Dates on these sheets range 1873 July 1876. On one sheet the words "Pine Ridge, D.T." is written in pencil, now faded, followed by other writing in the Dakota language (see sheet containing the identifying number 11001600B). One phrase on this sheet "miye heraka kin" seems to identify one artist as The Male Elk. Page 47 bears the words "waluta tokala ala eciyapiye" ("red root fox they call him"). The drawings appear to be by multiple artists, probably Teton Lakota. These drawings include depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people, although none of the drawings are specifically labeled as such.

An accompanying letter by James Mooney (1906) gives his opinion of the drawings which were sent to him for comment. He believed them to be Wester Sioux of "about 30 years ago."

Names given in storekeeper's ledger (Pine Ridge, D.T.) are: Black Hawk, The Bear Eagle, Bone Necklace Sone, Charger, Dog Eagle, Fats Son, The Frozen Foot, Good Thunder, Half, The Handle Hawk, The Iron Horse, La Barge, Tom, Laravi, Alex, Martin, Lewis, Meshel, One That Hurts Himself, The Painted Arm, The Pole, The Rattler, The Speech Maker, Spotted Horse, Standing Bear, Straight Head, Two Tails, Whirlwind, White Stone.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 1303: Ledger book of drawings, probably Lakota and Cheyenne

Created by Roman Nose, Lakota Chief; Samuel E. Strong, annotator; and Charles C. White, annotator. 1 volume of 83 drawings and 3 pages of notes. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1303>. Digital surrogates are available through online finding aid.

Contains ledger book of drawings (now disbound) with scenes of warfare, horse raiding, and a few scenes of courting. The book contains drawings by multiple artists - probably both Lakota and Cheyenne, based on the events and war medicine depicted, especially shield designs. Inscriptions in the volume give the history of acquisition and identify activities in each scene. The identifications are often in error regarding the nature of the scene and the identity of the enemies depicted. Inscription on the final drawing (NAA INV 11013402) indicates that all explanations were provided by Charles C. White, also known as Fast Horse, a former Sioux interpreter at Pine Ridge Agency.

According to the labels on the drawings, there are 44 depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people in these drawings.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 1929-A: Drawings of war deeds of Sitting Bull and Jumping Bull

Created by Four Horns, Jumping Bull (artist), Sitting Bull (artist), and James C. Kimball (collector). 55 drawings. 1870. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1929A>. Digital surrogates available through the finding aid.

Contains 55 drawings (on 54 leaves) of war deeds drawn on the blank backs of loose-leaf printed roster sheets of the Thirty-First US Infantry, forms dated 1868. Note that this is a copy of Sitting Bull's pictographic autobiography (NAA MS 1929-B) created by Four Horns. Scenes are identified in an accompanying handwritten index provided by James Kimball based on

information provided by unknown Indian sources. He identifies all pictures as illustrating exploits of Sitting Bull. An accompanying 1881 letter from John P. Williamson, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, amends that and identifies a series of 15 drawings as instead representing war deeds of Jumping Bull, based on an interview with Sitting Bull. All Sitting Bull pictures, except No. 55, contain his name glyph and many include his identifying shield. The Jumping Bull pictures have no name glyphs and are identified based on information provided by Sitting Bull to Williamson.

Also included: Autograph letter signed from John P. Williamson, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 12 Dec 1881, 2 pages. 7 page "Index" describing each drawing. A typed carbon copy, 5 pages, with miscellaneous typed notes by Stirling, 3 pages. The original binding for the images is also filed with the manuscript.

Depictions of Crow (Apsáalooke) people can be found in 15 of the drawings. Reference the typed index filed with the manuscript for specific drawing numbers.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 1929-B: Sitting Bull pictographic autobiography

Created by Sitting Bull. 22 drawings. 1882. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS1929B>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Pictures of Sitting Bull's war deeds, drawn by himself, with accompanying explanations. Each sheet is autographed in cursive hand by Sitting Bull. The scenes are not in chronological order. The pictures were originally drawn on the front leaves of a bound volume of ruled paper and were removed by the archives for lamination. The remaining volume has 8 leaves with mounted newspaper clippings about Sitting Bull and many additional blank leaves of paper. Inside the front cover is inscribed: "For Gen'l J.C. Smith, No 250 West Van Buren St, Chicago, Ill.," and "Fort Randall, DT, April 14, 1882." A nine page handwritten explanation of each drawing, as dictated by Sitting Bull, was also removed from the volume and can be found in the last folder in the box. Also includes autograph letter signed from W. Tear, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 10

and 16 August 1882, 2 pages, and typed carbon copy transcription. Three 4"x5" color transparencies of drawings 1, 10, and 11 filed with 1929-B.

Includes 9 drawn depictions of Crow (Apsáalooke) people.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 2372: Garrick Mallery Collection on Sign Language and Pictography

Created by Garrick Mallery. 12 boxes. 1849-1902 (bulk 1870-1895). Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2372>.

This collection contains Garrick Mallery's research and writings as a BAE ethnologist, and is largely comprised of correspondence and preparatory materials for publications on American Indian sign language and pictography. In addition, this collection includes notecards, drawings, illustrations, photographs, articles, and art objects. Art objects (mostly oversize) deal chiefly with Dakota winter counts and other artifacts. This material was partially utilized in the [1st \(1879-1880\)](#), [4th \(1882-1883\)](#), and [10th \(1888-1889\)](#) Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and in [Miscellaneous Publication \(1\), 1880](#) of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Box 11: Drawings by Little Big Man. [More information available through finding aid on SOVA](#). Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid. This set of 4 drawings, created by Little Big Man on the U.S. South Dakota Rosebud Indian Reservation, consist of four drawings on four leaves of ruled paper. The drawings depict scenes of warfare with Crow enemies. Also included with these drawings is a two-page transmittal letter from Willard D. Johnson dated 13 April 1885.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Crow materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

MS 2531: James Mooney notebooks principally regarding Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapaho shield and tipi designs

Collected by James Mooney. Created by Charles Murphy (Cheyenne) and Carl Sweezy, artists. 15 volumes. Finding aid is available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2531>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

15 bound volumes containing autograph documents, photographs, and graphite, ink, colored pencil, crayon, and watercolor drawings. Included in these volumes are notes and drawings by Native artists relating to heraldry, as Mooney termed “tipi and shield designs”. Also included are some myths and linguistic data from these and other Plains tribes. The manuscript is a compilation of materials created over a period of years, assembled under the current number by a Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) archivist. Bound volumes (since disbound for lamination) were placed under this manuscript number; loose notes and drawings on the same topics were primarily assembled under NAA MS 2538.

Volume 8: Book of Arapaho and Cheyenne shield designs copied from other sources. 1 volume of 27 drawings. 1904. [More information available through finding aid on SOVA](#). Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid. Includes two labeled depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people, drawings number 11 and 12. Inside back cover of this volume is inscribed with: “Unidentified shield pictures, either Cheyenne or Arapaho, from Indian picture book owned by Mr. John H. Seger, Colony, Oklahoma, 1904.” Other sources cited on individual drawings are the “Wahton Arapaho” book of Philip Putt, the “Lone Wolf” book of Rudolph Petter, and the “Grinnell canvas.” The first 16 drawings that are signed with a large “S” are the work of Arapaho artist Carl Sweezy (based upon comparison to his work on volume 13). Other drawings are the work of Cheyenne artist Charles Murphy (based upon comparison to his work on volume 10).

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MS 2538: James Mooney notes and drawings on Cheyenne and Kiowa heraldry

Collected by James Mooney. Created by Hubble Big Horse (Cheyenne), Silver Horn (Kiowa), Charles Murphy (Cheyenne), Bianki, and Lame Dog, artists. Approximately 50 drawings. 1902-1906. Finding aid is available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS2538>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Pencil and crayon drawings intermixed with manuscript notes by Mooney. Oversize drawings identified as Cheyenne, Cheyenne or Arapaho, Kiowa, Dakota, and Comanche. Typed list of these, with annotations made by Father Peter J. Powell during a visit to the National Anthropological Archives, is included with the master list of drawings in the NAA. Many of the oversize drawings were preliminary sketches for the Cheyenne tipi curtain that was on exhibit in 2016 at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago Illinois. ³ Previously catalogued as “Kiowa and others.” However, it was changed to Cheyenne after more complete identifications supplied by Karen D. Peterson and Father Peter J. Powell showed that the majority of the drawings were Cheyenne.

Included in this collection are a handful of drawings which depict Apsáalooke (Crow) warriors and/or shield designs.

MS 4653: Book of drawings by anonymous Cheyenne artists

Creators are unknown. 77 drawings. c. 1880s. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS4653>. Digital surrogates are available through finding aid.

These drawings depict scenes of warfare, courting, camps, and geometric figures on pages of a ledger book (now disbound). Many drawings include identifying captions in an unknown hand. Some of the drawings have been identified as having been created by a different, most likely non-Native, artist. The following items were received with the ledger book and are now included in the manuscript:

- A drawing on sheet from a small ruled tablet (now torn in two) and a broadside sheet (also now torn in two) with site plan and perspective drawing of the trading post of N.W. Evans and Co., Fort Reno, Indian Territory, March 1882
- Letters regarding the purchase of the manuscript from Mr. Dorsey Griffith

Includes 10 drawn depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

³ Nancy Fagin. “The James Mooney Collection of Cheyenne Tipi Models at Field Museum of Natural History,” *Plains Anthropologist* 33, no. 120 (1988): 261-78, https://www.jstor.org/stable/25668758?seq=17#page_scan_tab_contents (accessed July 8, 2016).

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MS 7312: Photographic reproductions of drawings by Medicine Crow

Created by Medicine Crow (artist). 28 prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS7312>.

These drawings were made after Medicine Crow's return home from his 1880 trip to Washington, DC. Among the drawings are depictions of a zebra, camel, elephant, and other animals that he saw at a circus while in DC. There are also depictions birds, fish, a steamship, warships, and trains. Additionally, there is a drawing of the Capitol Building in DC. These drawings are photographic copies; the originals are housed in the [Charles Barstow Collection at Montana State University- Billings](#).

Restrictions: The drawings included in MS 7312 are copies and cannot be reproduced without permission from Montana State University- Billings, which holds the original drawings.

MS 7463: Book of Cheyenne drawings by Little Skunk and unknown Cheyenne artists, with correspondence concerning drawings

Created by Little Skunk (Cheyenne artist), A. Wernher (correspondent), Frank Hamilton Cushing (correspondent), and Philander [Chase] Knox (correspondent). 1 volume of 89 drawings. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS7463>. Digital surrogates are available through the finding aid.

Contains bound notebook of ruled paper with 89 drawings, primarily depicting scenes of warfare. The drawings are the work of several different artists and depict battles among several different tribes, as well as with white civilians and U.S. Army troops.

Slip case embossed with title "Outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians 1878. Sign Language Written by the Chief 'Little Skunk.'" Three letters regarding the history and identification of the book are inserted. One insert, a note dated 10 Sept 1892 and signed by A. Wernher, states that "this book was presented to me in 1879 by Hermann Hauser of the Q. Mr. Dept. at Fort Reno, Ind. Terr. Hauser was affiliated by marriage to the Cheyenne tribe of Indians and assured me that the book

represented in sign language (i.e. drawings) the outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians at Fort Reno Indian Territory and their raid through Kansas to the north in 1878, written by the Cheyenne Indian ‘Little Skunk.’” Another insert is a letter dated 2 Feb 1897 written by Frank Hamilton Cushing returning the book to a Colonel Cushing and asking to see it again later. The third insert is a letter dated 11 March 1902 written by P. C. Knox to Colonel William C. Sanger with thanks for letting him see the book.

Includes depictions of Apsáalooke (Crow) people, although there is no index to indicate which specific drawings those are.

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Photo Lot 77-15: Photographs of Winold Reiss portraits of Plains peoples

Created by Winold Reiss (artist). 75 prints. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.77-15>.

Photographs of Winold Reiss drawings of Plains Indians, many of Blackfeet and Kainah people. Two images (#5 and 6 in Folder 2) are labeled as depicting Apsáalooke (Crow) people. Many others are labeled with the name of the person portrayed rather than their tribal affiliation.

Additional artwork by Winold Reiss can be found at the NAA in MS 7534, Photo Lot 24, Photo Lot 87-2P, and the Acee Blue Eagle Papers.

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Photo Lot 2522-C: Photographs of Rudolph Friedrich Kurz drawings

Created by Rudolph Friedrich Kurz and David Ives Bushnell (collector and possible photographer). 124 prints. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.2522-c>.

Photographs of drawings made by Rudolph Friedrich Kurz in his diary while traveling to the western fur trading posts on the Mississippi and upper Missouri Rivers (1846-1852). Most of the drawings depict Indigenous people, horses, artifacts, forts, and landscapes. The photographs were made or collected by David I. Bushnell in Berne, Switzerland and are mounted for publication – probably in [BAE Bulletin 115](#).

Includes 3 drawings of Apsáalooke (Crow) people and one drawing of beaded bags that have been identified as Apsáalooke.

Restrictions: Photographs of drawings retained for reference purposes only. The original drawings can be found at the Historical Museum of Bern, Switzerland. Permission to publish reproductions of these photographs must be obtained from the Historical Museum of Bern, Switzerland.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology Negatives

Collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 8,000 negatives. c. 1858-1925. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.176>. Digital surrogates available through online finding aid.

This collection includes original and some copy negatives that were created or collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of American Indian delegations who came to Washington, DC. BAE staff, collaborators, and contributors also made many field photographs concerning Indigenous North American ethnology and archaeology. Many of these images were added to this collection. In addition, photographic negatives were acquired from various sources, including, for example, images made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, photographs of artwork in repositories outside DC, and copies of photographic prints.

There are approximately [200 images](#) within this collection catalogued as Apsáalooke (Crow). Many of these have been digitized and can be found online through the finding aid on SOVA.

Restrictions: In person access of original glass negatives is restricted due to preservation concerns, however, reproductions can be viewed online or in person. Additionally, the NAA has copy prints in the research room of most of these images as well as digital copies of most. Contact NAA staff for more information about access.

MS 4416: Photographs of Crow Indians made by Joseph Dixon on the Wannamaker Expedition to the Plains

Created by Joseph Kossuth Dixon (photographer). 30 prints. 1909-1913. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS4416>

The following list of original print descriptions and catalog numbers identify “Crow” images within the collection:

- 156. Sharp Horn, age 90. Crow.
- 160. Sharp Horn, age 90. Crow. (Negative no. 56,817).
- 163. Gray Bull and family. Crow.
- 167. Bird-all-over-the-ground. Crow.
- 171. Crow woman. (Negative no. 56,816).
- 172. Gray Hair. Crow.
- 173. Old Coyote, age 50. Crow.
- 174. Alligator. Crow.
- 176. Coyote Running. Crow.
- 178. Alligator-stands-up. Crow.
- 179. Bad Baby. Crow.
- 181. Arrow Woman. Child. Crow.
- 182. Chief Medicine Crow. Crow tribe.
- 184. Chief Medicine Crow. Crow tribe. (Negative no. 56,818)
- 186. Shows-a-fish. Crow.
- 187. Shows-a-fish. Crow.
- 188. The Bread. Crow.
- 189. The Bread. Crow.
- 190. The Bread. Crow.

- 191. The Bread. Crow.
- 192. Bad Man. Crow.
- 200. Corner-of-the-mouth, age 57. Crow.
- 238. White-man-runs-him, 65. Custer scout. Crow.
- 242. White-man-runs-him, age 65. Custer scout. Crow.
- 244. White-man-runs-him, age 65. Custer scout. Crow.
- 282. Wolf-lies-down. Crow.
- 287. Wolf-lies-down. **A chief and wise man of the Crow tribe. “The Ole Arrowhead Maker.”**
- 288. Takes-five. Crow woman.
- 308. Hairy-moccasin. Crow.
- 447 Chief Two Leggings. Crow. Painting by J. H. Sharp, c. 1900.

Photo Lot 4420: William Henry Jackson photograph albums based on his Descriptive Catalogue of Photographs of North American Indians

Created by William Henry Jackson (collector and photographer), Alexander Gardner (photographer), and other photographers. 9 albums, approximately 4,000 prints. c. 1877. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.4420>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Albums probably assembled by William Henry Jackson, mostly containing portraits of American Indian delegations in Washington, DC and photographs made on US Geological Surveys (including the Hayden and Powell surveys). **Photographs from the field include John K. Hillers’** photographs of the Southwest, photographs of Fort Laramie (possibly Alexander Gardner), **Orloff R. Westmann’s** photographs of Taos Pueblo, and **Jackson’s** photographs of Apsáalooke (Crow), Shoshone, Pawnee, and Nez Perce communities and related sites. Most of the photographs were made c. 1860s-1870s.

Photographs of Apsáalooke (Crow) can be found in Album 6.

Related collections: Original negatives for many of the photographs in this collection are also at the NAA as part of Photo Lot 176. The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) also has a collection of William Henry Jackson photographs and negatives. Additional Jackson photographs at the NAA include Photo Lot 4605, MS 4801, Photo Lot 14, Photo Lot 29, Photo Lot 37, Photo Lot 60, Photo Lot 90, Photo Lot 143, Photo Lot 87-2P, Photo Lot 87-20, and Photo

Lot 90-1. Correspondence from Jackson can be found at the NAA in MS 4517, MS 4881, and MS 4821, as well as various collections of personal papers.

This collection contains images of subjects that may be culturally sensitive, such as images of human remains.

Photo Lot 24: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects

Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). Approximately 18,000 items. 1840s-1960s. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.24>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

This collection consists mostly of original and copy prints. Included are also some negatives, artwork, photographs of artwork, and printed materials. Included is a large miscellany of ethnological, historical, and some archaeological subjects collected by the BAE from a wide variety of sources. To these have been added some photographs and other illustrative material acquired and sometimes accessioned by the Department of Anthropology at the United States National Museum (now National Museum of Natural History).

SPC Plains: There are 41 boxes labeled “Plains” in this collection, 4 of which are labeled “Crow.” These boxes contain approximately 350 photographs catalogued as Crow (Apsáalooke) and other related materials that may also be of interest. [Many of these photos are individually digital surrogates of some are available through the online finding aid.](#)

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

Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs of Native Americans

Created by the Library of Congress, Copyright Office. 1860s-1930s (bulk 1890s-1920s). approximately 6,000 mounted prints. Catalog record available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.59>. And an indexed list of the photographs in this collection is available at the NAA.

This collection consists of photographs relating to Native Americans which were submitted to the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress in and around the early 20th century. Many of the photographs are studio portraits as well as photographs made as part of expeditions and railroad

surveys. Included are images of people, dwellings and other structures, agriculture, arts and crafts, burials, ceremonies and dances, games, food preparation, transportation, and scenic views.

The collection includes 318 **photographs identified as “Crow.” Photographers of these images** include Edward S. Curtis, Joseph Kossuth Dixon, Richard Throssel, R.L. Reading, T.A. Morris, Rodman Wanamaker, John Wanamaker, Jessamine Spear Johnson, William Wildschut, and Frank Albert Rinehart. Some of these images are individually catalogued online through Collections Search Center. For more information about Apsáalooke (Crow) images in Photo Lot 59, contact NAA staff.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Apsáalooke (Crow) materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

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

Photo Lot 64: Rodman Wanamaker photograph collection relating to Native Americans
Created by Rodman Wanamaker and Joseph Kossuth Dixon (photographer). 1908-1909. 154 prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.64>. Digital surrogates of some images are available, contact NAA staff for more information.

Photographs commissioned by Rodman Wanamaker to document the “vanishing” way of life for Native Americans during 1908-1913. The photographs were made by Dixon and largely depict northern Plains Indians, including Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Apsáalooke (Crow), and Dakota communities. These large bromide prints form a set of presentation photographs and apparently such collections were placed by Rodman Wanamaker in several museums.

Related collections: **Dixon’s negatives are housed at the Indiana University Mathers Museum of World Cultures.** The NAA also has a copy photograph of Wanamaker’s Memorial to First Americans ground-breaking (Photo Lot R82-55). The National Museum of the American Indian has artifacts and some additional photographs from Wanamaker’s expeditions. Expedition footage is housed at the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA 83.6.1).

Photo Lot 66D: Photographs of Native American burials

Created by Father Peter Paulus Prando (photographer) and other photographers. c. 1890. 9 mounted silver gelatin prints and 2 mounted albumen prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.66D>.

Photographs depicting graves (most above-ground) of Red Lake Chippewa, Ponca, and Apsáalooke (Crow) people; including Iron Bull, Crazy Wolf, and Ten Bears. Some photographs were made by Father Peter Paulus Prando, one taken by T.W. Ingersoll, and one possible taken by Reverend J.A. Gilfillan.

Related collections: Additional photographs by Prando are also at the NAA in Photo Lot 24 and Photo Lot 73. Additional photographs by Ingersoll are in Photo Lot 59, Photo Lot 90-1, and Photo Lot 176. Photographs by Gilfillan are in Photo Lot 24 and Photo Lot 176.

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

Photo Lot 73: Carlos Montezuma lantern slide collection relating to Native Americans

Created by Carlos Montezuma, Carlo Gentile (photographer), and other photographers. c. 1871-1913. 171 lantern slides. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.73>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

This collection includes hand-colored glass lantern slides collected by Dr. Carlos Montezuma and used for his lectures on Native American rights. Many of the photographs are portraits, some made at Fort McDowell and Fort Apache. Other images show schools, reservations, dwellings, **Charles Dickens (a Yavapai store owner), Montezuma's Castle, Casa Grande, and scenic views.** A special series includes photographs made during a 1913 hunting and sightseeing trip that he organized, probably including photographs made by **Montezuma's guests: John T. McCutcheon** and Charles B. Gibson. Some of the images were made by Charles (Carlos) Gentile, the photographer and benefactor of Montezuma in his early years. There are also several photos taken by Father Peter Paulus Prando and John N. Choate as well as one portrait each by Napoleon Sarony and Matthew Brady. Otherwise, the photographers are unidentified.

Related collections: Some correspondence from Montezuma is in the Bureau of American **Ethnology Records.** **Carlos Montezuma's Papers** are held at Newberry Library, Arizona State University Libraries, and University of Arizona Libraries.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Apsáalooke (Crow) materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

Photo Lot 73-8: John N. Choate photographs of Carlisle School students

Created by John N. Choate and Charles Truscott (photographer). c. 1879-1902. 30 mounted prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.73-8>.

Photographs depicting students in the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania, many with handwritten notation identifying pictured individuals. Included are individual and group portraits showing Apsáalooke (Crow), Gros Ventre, Iowa, Omaha, Pawnee, Ponca, and San Felipe students. There are also some images of Carlisle School buildings and one photo of a parade.

MS 4778 (previously filed in Photo Lot 24) has been relocated and merged with Photo Lot 73-8. These photographs were also donated by Mrs. James Bradford Ritter and form part of this collection. The NAA also has the original John N. Choate negatives (Photo Lot 81-12). And additional Choate photographs from the Carlisle School can be found at the NAA in MS 4241, MS 4357, MS 4544, MS 4574, MS 4988, and Photo Lot 90-1.

Photo Lot 78-41: W. Keith Kelley photographs of Hugh Lenox Scott and Plenty Coups

Created by W. Keith Kelley (photographer). c. 1927. 2 prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.78-41>

Photographs depicting General Hugh Lenox Scott and Plenty Coups (Apsáalooke Chief) during a ceremony at Fort Custer, possibly to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the fort.

Related collections: Photographs made or collected by Scott can also be found in Photo Lot 24. Additional photographs of Plenty Coups can be found in MS 4423, Photo Lot 81-7, Photo Lot 86-46, Photo Lot 87-2, Photo Lot 90-1, and Photo Lot 89-8.

Photo Lot 79-4: De Lancey W. Gill portraits of Native Americans of the Northeast and Plains
Created by De Lancey W. Gill. 1901-1914. 12 mounted prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.79-4>.

Studio portraits of Native Americans including:

- Thas-hunke-hine-kota (Roan Horse)
- Wa-sho-she (Brave)
- Cka-gthe (White Plume, Wa-sho-she's wife)
- Shunga-neha-ga-he (Horse Chief Eagle)
- Me-kon-tunga (Big Goose)
- Apeyohantanka (Big Man)
- Yshidiapas or Aleck-shea-ahoos (Plenty Coups)
- Mary Baldwin
- Imetacco (Little Dog)
- Kishkinniequote (Jim Deer)
- Ta-semke-to-keco (Strange Horse)
- Hodjiagede (Fish Carrier)

The prints were originally part of a framed display. Includes photos of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Original glass negatives for these prints are part of Photo Lot 176. Additional photographs by Gill can be found in Photo Lot 14, Photo Lot 33, Photo Lot 65, Photo Lot 70, Photo Lot 85, Photo Lot 87-2P, and Photo Lot 90-1. The Wisconsin Historical Society also holds additional platinum prints by Gill.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Apsáalooke (Crow) materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

Photo Lot 80: Charles Milton Bell photographs of Native Americans

Created by C.M. [Charles Milton] Bell. 1874-1890. Approximately 340 copy prints, 333 glass negatives, 69 copy negatives. Finding aid available through SOVA at

<https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.80>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Portraits of Native Americans made by Charles Milton Bell in his Washington, DC studio.

Depicted individuals include:

- Red Cloud, Oglala
- Spotted Tail, Brule
- Quannah Parker, Comanche
- Nawat, Arapaho
- Scabby Bull, Arapaho
- Wolf Robe, Cheyenne
- D.W. Bushyhead, Cherokee
- John Jumper, Seminole
- Plenty Coups, Apsáalooke (Crow)
- Rushing Bear, Arikara
- Gall, Hunkpapa
- John Grass, Sihasapa
- Lean Wolf, Hidatsa
- Chief Joseph, Nez Perce
- Lone Wolf, Kiowa

People associated with **Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show** are also depicted in this collection.

Included are also copies of some images by other photographers including G.G. Rockwood and F.T. Cummins.

Copy prints previously filed with MS 4661 have been relocated and merged with Photo Lot 80. These are also copy prints of Bell negatives that were acquired from Boyce and form part of this collection.

Related collections: Additional C.M. Bell photographs can be found in Photo Lot 24, Photo Lot 4420, Photo Lot 60, Photo Lot 81-44, Photo Lot 87-2P, and Photo Lot 90-1.

Photo Lot 80-18: Photographs of Crow and Sioux people

Created by William Dinwiddle (photographer) and other photographers. Undated. 14

photographic prints and 1 halftone print. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.80-18>.

Studio portraits of Apsáalooke and Sioux people including:

- Mierishash (Two Belly)
- Chief Gall (Pizi)
- Chief Iromagaja (Rain in the Face)
- Mato-Wa-Nahtaka (Kicking Bear)

Also included are some Oglala people as well as a photograph of a sculpture of an unnamed Native American man, woman, child in a cradleboard, and a dog.

Related collections: Original negatives for many of these photographs are in Photo Lot 176. Additional photos by Dinwiddle can be found in Photo Lot 141A, Photo Lot 89, and Photo Lot 60. Additional photographs by Barry can be found in Photo Lot 87-2P, Photo Lot 90-1, and MS 4559. Additional photographs by Bell can be found in Photo Lot 80, Photo Lot 25, Photo Lot 90-1, and Photo Lot 87-2P.

Photo Lot 80-19: Photographs of Apache and Crow women

Created by L.A. [Laton Alton] Huffman (photographer). 2 prints. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.80-19>.

Portraits of two Apache women and an Apsáalooke woman wearing a blanket. Photograph of an Apache woman made by Huffman.

Related collections: Additional photographs by Huffman can be found in Photo Lot 90-1.

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

Created by Stephen Gambaro. c. 1976-1984. 41 silver gelatin prints and 4 halftone prints. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.80-37>.

Portraits of Native American 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). Individuals pictured include Earl Biss, Apsáalooke.

Related collections: The exhibition catalog for “Indian Artists” in 1977 was donated with parts of his collection in 1980. Additional photographs by Stephen Gambaro can be found in Photo Lot R80-33.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Apsáalooke (Crow) materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

Photo Lot 81-7: Division of Physical Anthropology photographs of Albert Attocknie and other Native Americans

Created by NMNH Division of Physical Anthropology collector De Lancey Gill (photographer) and Alice Cunningham Fletcher (collector). 12 copy prints. c. 1920-1929.

Mostly portraits of Albert Attocknie (Lone Tipi) and William H. Egberts made by De Lancey Gill and collected by Alice Cunningham Fletcher. The collection also includes a photograph depicting Smithsonian employee Paul C. Natta measuring people, a portrait of Charlie Saplish (Doctor or Chief Whirlwind), and another photograph of French Marshal Ferdinand Foch with Plenty Coups in 1921.

Related collections: Additional photos collected by the Division of Physical Anthropology can be found in Photo Lot 8. Additional photos of Attocknie and Egberts (also made by Gill), including the original negatives can be found in Photo Lot 24 and Photo Lot 176. Additional photos of Charlie Saplish can be found in Photo Lot 24. Additional photos of Plenty Coups can be found in MS 4423, Photo Lot 78-41, Photo Lot 86-46, Photo Lot 87-2, Photo Lot 90-1, and Photo Lot 89-8.

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Photo Lot 81-44: Charles Milton Bell portrait of Crow delegation in Washington, DC, 1880
Created by Charles Milton Bell. 1 framed print. 1880. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.81-44>.

Studio portrait of an Apsáalooke (Crow) delegation and US government officials in Washington, DC in 1880. Depicted individuals include:

- Old Crow
- Medicine Crow
- Long Elk
- Plenty Coos [Coups]
- Pretty Eagle
- Two Belly
- A.M. Quivey (Non-Native interpreter)
- Augustus R. Keller (Non-Native agent)
- Thomas Stewart (Non-Native interpreter)

Related collections: Additional Bell photographs can be found in Photo Lot 80, Photo Lot 81-56, Photo Lot 24, Photo Lot 87-2P, Photo Lot 25, Photo Lot 80-18, Photo Lot 80-23, Photo Lot 90-1, and Photo Lot 176.

Photo Lot R81-71: Copies of David F. Barry photographs of Plains Indians

Created by D.F. [David Francis] Barry. 24 copy prints. c. 1870-1890. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.R81-71>.

The collection is largely composed to photographs depicting Plains Indians, many of whom took part in the Battle of the Greasy Grass (Little Bighorn). Depicted individuals include:

- Young Man Afraid of His Horse
- Low Dog
- Good Horse
- Clear Eyes
- Rain in the Face
- Crow Flies High
- Trail Hunter

- Sitting Bull
- Crow King
- Red Cloud
- White Faces
- Running Antelope
- Red Girl
- Curly
- John Grass
- Gall
- Spotted Tail

Also depicted are a group of Ghost Dancers, David F. Barry, General Custer, the horse Comanche, and Buffalo Bill.

Includes photos of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Additional photos by Barry, as well as originals of images in this collection, can be found in Photo Lot 24, Photo Lot 80-18, Photo Lot 87-2P, Photo Lot 90-1, MS 4559, and Photo Lot 176.

Restrictions: This copy collection has been obtained for reference purposes only. Contact NAA staff for information regarding terms of use and access.

The language in this entry varies from the language within its catalog record. This could be spelling and grammar corrections, additional information regarding Apsáalooke (Crow) materials, abridgement, and/or removal of culturally sensitive or outdated terminology.

Photo Lot R82-55: Copy photograph of Memorial to First Americans groundbreaking
 Creator unknown. 1913. 1 copy print and 1 copy negative. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.R82-55>.

Photograph made from a framed print depicting Native Americans at the groundbreaking ceremonies for Rodman Wanamaker's proposed National Memorial to the First Americans on Staten Island, NY on 22 February 1913. The original photograph may have been made by the Bain News Service. Included in the image are:

- Wooden Leg, Cheyenne chief
- Two Moons, Cheyenne chief
- Rodman Wanamaker
- Plenty Coups, Apsáalooke chief
- Medicine Crow, Apsáalooke chief
- White Man Runs Him, Apsáalooke
- Jack Red Cloud, Oglala Sioux chief

Related collections: Photographs collected by Wanamaker can be found in Photo Lot 64. Additional photographs of this event can be found in the Library of Congress in the George Grantham Bain Collection.

Restrictions: This copy collection has been obtained for reference purposes only. Contact NAA staff for information regarding terms of use and access.

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

Created by Robert M. Farring, Jr. 169 Polaroid prints. 61 silver gelatin prints. 1967-1971. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.85-21>.

Photographs depicting tribal delegates, probably made by Robert M. Farring during visits to the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Washington, DC. Many of these photographs were originally mounted in notebooks with identification of pictured individuals and their tribal affiliations. Includes photos of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Additional photographs of Native American delegations can be found in Photo Lot 4286, MS 4638, Photo Lot 87-2P, Photo Lot 90-1, and Photo Lot 176.

Photo Lot R87-1: Copies of Christian Barthelmess photographs of American Indians and United States Army

Created by Christian Barthelmess and W.J. Carpenter (photographer). 119 copy negatives. c. 1876-1898, 1903-1906. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.R87-1>.

Photographs from an album compiled by Christian Barthelmess for a fellow soldier, O.S. Gordon. The bulk of the images relate to Native Americans and the U.S. Army and include studio portraits, images of dwellings and camps, cowboys, Zuni and Navajo people during daily activities, Cheyenne and Zuni dances, a Cheyenne travois, fishing and hunting parties, and Native American scouts for the U.S. Army. There are also scenic views of Colorado, Zuni Pueblo, Santa Fe, Battle of the Greasy Grass (Little Bighorn) battlefield, Camp Proctor, and Forts Merritt and Keogh. The collection also includes some images from Germany, including photos of a German singing club and the Bavarian town of Klingenberg. One photograph was made by W.J. Carpenter, a Colorado photographer.

Includes photographs of Apsáalooke (Crow) people.

Related collections: Additional photographs from Barthelmess can be found in MS 4423, Photo Lot 24, and Photo Lot 176. The Dr. Kenneth J. LaBudde Department of Special Collections at the University of Missouri – Kansas City and the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University also have photographs by Barthelmess. The Montana Historical Society Archives has the Barthelmess Family Papers (1926-1971), which includes a series relating to Christian Barthelmess.

Restrictions: This copy collection has been obtained for reference purposes only. Contact NAA staff for information regarding the terms of use and access.

Photo Lot 87-2P: United States National Museum Department of Anthropology photograph collection relating to Native Americans

Created by the United States National Museum, Department of Anthropology, D.F. [David Francis] Barry (photographer), and other photographers. 56 photographic prints, 8 halftone and color halftone prints, 3 painted photographs, 2 color lithographs, 2 engravings, 1 stereograph, and 10 copy prints. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.87-2P>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

The bulk of this collection consists of portraits of identified Native American people as well as some US government officials and interpreters. It also includes cabinet cards, other mounted prints, newspaper articles, illustrations, and a photographic postcard.

Depicted individuals include Plenty Coups (Apsáalooke).

Photo Lot 90-1: George V. Allen collection of photographs of Native Americans and the American frontier

Collected by George V. Allen. c. 1860-1935. Approximately 1,000 stereographs, 50 printed stereographs, 239 mounted and unmounted prints, 96 prints in an album, 21 postcards, 67 lantern slides, 26 glass negatives, 10 nitrate negatives, and 6 autochromes (photographs). Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.90-1>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

George V. Allen was an attorney in Lawrence, Kansas and an early member of the National Stereoscope Association. From the 1950s-1980s, Allen compiled this extensive collection of photographs of the American West. It consists mostly of stereographs, but also includes cartes-de-visite and other styles of mounted prints, photogravures, lantern slides, autochromes, and glass negatives.

Boxes 1 through 6 contain 24 images catalogued as “Crow.” Many of these have been individually catalogued as well as digitized and are listed in the online finding aid. Please note that these images are spread throughout the six boxes listed here.

***Please be aware that this collection contains images of subjects that may be culturally sensitive, such as images depicting human remains.*

Photo Lot R92-39: Copies of John H. Fouch photographs of Plains and Plateau Indians

Created by John H. Fouch. 4 copy prints. c. 1877. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.R92-39>.

Copies of photographs depicting Little Powder (an Arapaho chief), High Backbone (Cheyenne), Hump (Sioux), Chief Joseph, Squaw Jim (Apsáalooke two-spirit person), and an unidentified Apsáalooke woman.

Related collections: Additional Fouch photographs can be found in Photo Lot 24, Photo Lot 87-2P, and Photo Lot 90-1. The National Museum of the American Indian also has photographs from Fouch in the Nelson Appleton Miles Photograph Collection.

Restrictions: These photographs are copies made from originals owned by James Brust. His permission is required before these copy prints can be reproduced.

Photo Lot 93-15C: Richard A. Pohrt photographs of Crow and Gros Ventre men

Created by Richard A. Pohrt (collector). 2 copy prints. Undated. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.93-15C>.

Photographs collected by Richard A. Pohrt, including an image of an Apsáalooke man in warrior regalia on horseback, identified by Pohrt (on the basis of comparison with Rinehart Neg. no. 782 in Photo Lot 59) as Spotted Jack Rabbit. Also depicted is an Assiniboine or Gros Ventre camp with two men and tipis.

Related collections: Additional donations from Pohrt can be found in MS 4508, MS 4703, MS 4574, MS 99-44, MS 1999-24, and copies in Photo Lot 176.

Restrictions: This copy collection has been obtained for reference purposes only. Contact the NAA for information regarding terms of use and access.

Photo Lot R4468: Copies of Stanley J. Morrow photographs

Created by Stanley J. Morrow. 434 copy prints. c. 1865-1887. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.PhotoLot.R4468>.

Photographs made by Stanley J. Morrow depicting Plains Indians, agencies, U.S. Army installations and expeditions. About half of the subjects depicted relate to Native American communities including Arikara, Hidatsa, Mandan, Ponca, Apsáalooke (Crow), Cheyenne, Bannock, Hunkpapa, Oglala and other Teton Sioux including the “Loafer Band,” Yanktonai, Santee, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.

Related collections: Additional Stanley J. Morrow photos can be found in Photo Lot 140, MS 4751, Photo Lot 90-1, Photo Lot R79, MS 4720, and Photo Lot 176. The National Museum of the American Indian Archives has the Stanley J. Morrow photographs and negative collection as well as additional photos from Morrow in the General Nelson A. Miles collection.

Restrictions: This copy collection has been obtained for reference purposes only. Permission to publish images must be obtained from the Over Museum which has the copy negatives.

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MS 4605: James E. Taylor scrapbook of the American West

Created by James E. Taylor. 1 scrapbook with 118 pages: 4 tintypes, 3 chromolithographs, 3 lithographs, 3 chalk-manner lithographs, 1 photogravure print, 685 albumen prints, 80 relief prints (including woodcuts and wood engraving), and 30 intaglio prints (including etchings and engravings). c. 1863-1900. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/NAA.MS4605>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Scrapbook entitled “Our Wild Indians in Peace and War: Surveys, Expeditions, Mining, and Scenery of the Great West,” compiled by James E. Taylor, possibly as a source for his own illustrations. The album includes photographs (mostly albumen and a few tintypes), newsclippings, wood engravings, and lithographs – **some of which are reproductions of Taylor’s** own illustrations and paintings. Photographs depict Native American people, U.S. Army soldiers and scouts, historical sites, forts, and scenery.

Includes 16 labeled images of Apsáalooke (Crow) people on pages 24, 32, 38, 48, and 88. Other depictions of Apsáalooke people may be present throughout the album, but unlabeled.

MOVING IMAGE MEDIA

The following materials are part of the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA). The HSFA is devoted to preserving, documenting, and providing access to anthropological moving image materials.

HSFA 1983.06: Films of the Dixon-Wanamaker Expedition to Crow Agency

Created by Joseph Kossuth Dixon, Chief Plenty Coups (Apsáalooke) and “Curly.” 2 film reels, 57 minutes of black and white silent film. 1908. Finding aid available through SOVA at

<https://sova.si.edu/record/HSFA.1983.06>. Digital surrogates are available through the online finding aid.

Collection consists of film footage shot by Joseph Dixon on the 1908 Rodman Wanamaker expedition. Collection also contains associated texts, annotations (recorded narratives), and field notes. This collection includes both the 31 minute unedited film and 27 minute edited version of the silent black and white film.

Included are scenes of a mission school where young women were educated, a give-away in which young men are honored with gifts, a Crow Fair encampment, a horse procession in which the horses and riders are both adorned with headdresses, footage of Chief Plenty Coups. Also depicted is a reenactment of the Battle of the Greasy Grass (also referred to as the Battle of Little Bighorn) on the actual battlefield in which some of the participants were also present at the actual battle.

HSFA 2006.03: Rodman Wanamaker Expedition films

Created by Joseph Kossuth Dixon. 2 film reels (1,112 feet, 16mm) of black and white silent film. c. 1913-1916. Finding aid available through SOVA at <https://sova.si.edu/record/HSFA.2006.03>.

Collection consists of films shot by Joseph K. Dixon who was financed by department store magnate Rodman Wanamaker to lead expeditions to the west photographing and filming American Indians. Collection also contains research notes and master thesis on the Dixon-Wanamaker expeditions.

HSFA 2006.3.1: “The Romance of a Vanishing Race” – 1 reel of black and white silent film (1,030 ft, 16mm). Edited film shot by Joseph K. Dixon and financed by Wanamaker. Footage documents Pueblo, Navajo, Havasupai, Hopi, Crow (Apsáalooke), and other Plains communities. Footage includes erecting a teepee; women carrying firewood; grinding corn in metati bins and baking bread in outdoor stone ovens; Navajo hogans; a woman tanning game hides; a man weaving a basket; women carrying bags of water; and a woman combing her hair. Film ends with a quasi-fictional story of a Plains Indian, “Ba-ta-che-se”, sharing a peace pipe with two medicine men when he has a vision of an enemy attack. He takes a ceremonial sweat bath prepared by women and then engages in the battle of his vision.