Guide to the Collections of the National Anthropological Archives

NEZ PERCE

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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 Nez Perce. 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 Nez Perce 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) or the Smithsonian’s Online Virtual Archive (SOVA). 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 HSFA, collects and preserves historical and contemporary anthropological materials that document the world’s cultures and the history of anthropology. The materials housed within the NAA include the papers of Smithsonian Institution employees, materials donated by other scholars, and materials copied from other institutions. The NAA is
the successor to the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE was founded in 1879 as the Bureau of Ethnology (the name changed in 1894). It was created by the United States Congress as a subsidiary department of the Smithsonian Institution. The first director, John Wesley Powell (1834-1897), and his staff were concerned that the expansion of white culture into the west would lead to the destruction of Native American cultures and wanted to record them before they disappeared. Powell was primarily interested in recording the languages of Native American tribes and directed his staff accordingly. He created a “schedule” of languages, which today we would call a standardized form. This schedule was a list of words grouped by theme with blank spaces to enter translations. These schedules comprise a significant portion of the BAE’s early archival collections and were used in Powell’s *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*. In addition to linguistic records, Powell directed his staff to collect cultural objects and specimens, which was the primary interest of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. After Powell’s death in 1902, the activities of the BAE became less focused, and the staff members began to follow their own interests rather than a single overarching purpose. In 1964, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dillon S. Ripley (1913-2001), announced that the BAE would be combined with the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. In 1968, The NAA was established, incorporating the collections of the BAE as well as the papers of the National Museum of Natural History’s Division of Ethnology (Department of Anthropology). These collections include the Smithsonian’s earliest attempts to document North American Indigenous cultures and the cultures of the world. The archival collections of the BAE are known as the Numbered Manuscript Collections. Much of the NAA’s current holdings related to language documentation and ethnology were collected and created by Smithsonian anthropologists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**NEZ PERCE ARCHIVAL MATERIAL**

The Nez Perce archival materials held at the NAA date from mid-nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century. These materials include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, photographs, artwork, maps, and sound recordings. Much of this material was collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt, a linguist and ethnographer, employed by the BAE in the late nineteenth century. Hewitt specialized in Iroquoian languages, but researched various other Native languages during his time with the Bureau. Materials were also collected by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche, among others.

Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.
Alternative names or spellings for Nez Perce are Nimipu, Numipu, Chopunnish, or Nuumiipuutimt. Documentation listed in this guide may be in Nez Perce, English, and/or other languages in the Shahaptian language family.

It is important here to note the distinction between a creator and a collector. The creator of an archival collection is generally the person who collected the materials, regardless of who created the materials themselves. Many NAA collections are named for their collectors, who may have created 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.

**TEXTUAL MATERIALS**

**Manuscript 608: Nez Perce language notebook, 1896 September 17**
Collected by Albert Samuel Gatschet, and created by Lewis D. William. 90 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://www.sova.si.edu/finding-aid/).

Contains notes to texts; also local and tribal names, names of animals, and grammatical notes.

**Manuscript 674: Nez Perce vocabulary in Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary Schedule, 1873**
Collected by Robert H. Fletcher. 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://www.sova.si.edu/finding-aid/).

Includes a comparative vocabulary, 9 pages, and a small paper notebook. A note within the manuscript addressed to the Major of the Department of the Interior, states that Robert Fletcher received the manuscript from his son, and he believed it to be partially copied and partially original recordings. Included are word lists of mostly nouns, related to kinship, body parts, tools and other artifacts, geographical information, animals, adjectives, numbers, and locatives. There is also a short list of verbs. The manuscript is a nearly complete schedule produced by the Smithsonian. The manuscript is listed as stock: “Shapwailutan,” language: Nez Perce Stock/Family Shahaptian, place: Idaho.

**Manuscript 677: Nez Perce Vocabulary in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1882 March-October**
Collected by Willis Eugene Everett. 161 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://www.sova.si.edu/finding-aid/).
In schedule of John Wesley Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, partly filled. Marked “Vol. 3.” Contains 1055 Nez Perce terms.

**Manuscript 680: Nez Perce Vocabulary, undated**
Collected by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. 7 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Handwritten papers with lists of nouns, including body parts, numbers, tools and artifacts, colors, and animals. Stock: Shapwailutan; Language: Nez Perce, Stock/Family: Shahaptian.

**Manuscript 681: Nez Perce Vocabularies, 1853-1854**
Collected by Fr. Pandosy and copied by George Gibbs. 12 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Contents (a)- Vocabulary, 6 pages on printed schedule distributed by George Gibbs, Washington Territory. Original, contains 152 terms. (b)- Copy of vocabulary a, by George Gibbs, 6 pages.

**Manuscript 683: Nez Perce Legends, 1896**
Collected by Lewis D. William. Approximately 209 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Contents: (a)- 10 numbered legends with text and interlinear translation. 209 pages. (b)- Notebook containing legends, and an article on the “Origin of Shamanism- Animal Worship.”

**Manuscript 685: Nez Perce vocabulary and ethnographic notes in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1896 July 14**
Created by Lewis D. Williams. 136 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

In schedule of John Wesley Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, partly filled. Contains 841 terms. Includes notes on construction of sweat houses; celebration which accompanies the meeting of friendly tribes; construction of wigwams and each individual's place within the structure; (Nez Perce believe the “sweat house” confers mystic powers upon them; arrow shaft straightener not used- they use teeth for that purpose; fish hooks described, and spearing of fish; fish baskets not used- the fish being carried on a twig; standards of value not classifiable among the Nez Perce).

**Manuscript 687: Essays concerning “Migrations among the Indians,” “Mode of Indian Warfare,” and “Early Indian Marriage Customs: Nez Perces”, 1896**
Collected by Lewis D. Williams. 56 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).
Concerns the following: Migrations among the Indians; Mode of Indian warfare; Early Indian marriage customs.

**Manuscript 688: Nez Perce Vocabulary, 1896 September**

Includes vocabulary terms and information on Nez Perce kinship.

**Manuscript 1506: French-Lower Nez Perce (“Cayuse”) vocabulary, circa 1871**


**Manuscript 1596: Life among the Nez Perce Indians, undated**
Creator unknown. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://www.sovalibrary.org/fr/index.php).


**Manuscript 1626: Grammar of the Nez Perce, formerly of Oregon, 1840 September 28**

Copied from the manuscript of the Reverend Smith; manuscript now in the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts, Volume 138. Copied by Sylvanus Tingley, April-May, 1909.

**Manuscript 1632: Nez Perce translations, prayers, catechism, scriptures, etc., 1909 February 8**

Manuscript folder contains several various sized papers, some of which appear to be chapters from the New Testament written solely in Nez Perce. Excerpts from the books of the New Testament include Mathew, Luke, and John. Another set of papers includes a letter from a Mr. E. J. Ball of St Joseph’s Mission, Slickpoo, Idaho, addressed to the Smithsonian Institution stating that he is glad to send a Nez Perce Grammar and Dictionary as well as some older manuscripts.
The letter indicates that these documents were not sent as one compilation. Another set of papers appears to be hymnals, numbered 1-15, written solely in Nez Perce. Stock: Shapawiluian; Language: Nez Perce; Dialect: Shahaptian.

**Manuscript 1909: Letters received by James Mooney, 1890-1919**

Created by James Mooney. 1 portfolio. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

**Manuscript 2338: Grammatical notes on the language of the Nez Perces, undated**
Collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt, created by Mark Phinney. Approximately 56 pages. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.**

File includes original notebooks from 1926-1927, and photocopies of pages of the original notebook. Notebook contains loose pages with word and phrase lists, including verbs. Also included are word lists of numbers, geographical place-names, and what appears to be clan or family group names. Nouns for body parts, tools and artifacts, meteorological phenomena, animals, kin terms, some verbal phrases, tense paradigms, locatives, genitives, colors, adjectives, and a number of phrases and paradigms are written in the latter pages of the notebook.

**Manuscript 2339: Nez Perce or Numipu legends, 1927 February 13**
Collected by Mark Phinney, created by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. 26 pages. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.** Digital surrogates available.

Contains two legends. Contains an original bound notebook, and a photocopy of the original notebook contents. The first legend, titled Legend No. 1 “tet-watet” “The Coyote and the Big Rock,” is written in Nez Perce with inter-linier gloss in English. Some grammatical notes are made throughout. Legend No. 2, “tetwatet lapitipq” “Coyote and the Five Raccoons,” is also written in Nez Perce with English inter-linear gloss.

**Manuscript 2475: Vocabulary of the Cayuse (Lower Nez Perce), undated**
Created by Rev. Louis Napoleon St. Onge. 40 pages. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.**


**Manuscript 2487: Dictionary and grammar of the Nez Perce language, circa 1873-1893**
Created by Sue L. McBeth. 2 boxes. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.**

This manuscript was compiled over a period of 20 years while the author was a missionary at Lapwai, Idaho. The bulk of the work was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution at the author's death in 1893 by her sister, Kate C. McBeth. Consists of the following sections: 1. English-Nez Perce vocabulary. 8 pages. Received in Smithsonian Institution, August, 1875. 2. English-Nez Perce dictionary. 735 pages filled with English words but only about 1800 Nez Perce equivalents have been filled in on a total of 405 pages. 3. Vocabulary notes. Principally English-Nez Perce notations; some Nez Perce-English. Not alphabetically arranged. 2 volumes, approximately 475 pages. (1 volume=approximately 200 pages, 2nd volume=approximately 275 pages) This is
apparently the original material from which the final or “clean” copy (Number 2 above) was being prepared. It probably contains data which had not yet been entered in the final copy. 4. Nez Perce-English vocabulary of approximately 40 terms occupying only 15 of 60 pages. 5. “Nez Perce Grammar.” [Deals with verbs only.] 129 pages. 6. Verb conjugations and grammatical notes. Apparently the original from which the neat copy of the verbs (Number 5, above) was prepared. Includes material on nouns, and possibly other data not in the neat copy. Approximately 86 pages. 7. Nez Perce-English alphabetical list of particles, adverbs, conjunctions, etc., and grammatical notes. 22 pages.

**Manuscript 2932: Notes on sign language and miscellaneous ethnographic notes on Plains Indians, 1934**
Created by General Hugh Lenox Scott, John Brown Dunbar, He Dog, Red Feather, and Whirling; addressed to Clark Wissler. 4 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

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). Box 3 contains 8 pages of material on Nez Perce.

**Manuscript 3675: Letter to George Gibbs (?), 1869 July 3**
Created by William Henry George. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Promises to make and send corrected version of the “vocabulary of the Indian languages made by Rev S. Parker in 1835,” [Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains in the Years 1835-37, Ithaca, 1838, pages 327-338.] and “contents of Gray’s history of Oregon” [A History of Oregon, 1792-1849, Portland, 1870]. Neither of these has been found in the National Anthropological Archives, (noted November, 1971). Contains brief remarks on the languages, religious practices, and legends of various northwestern tribes, including the Cayuse, Kalapuya, Shoshone, Nez Perce, Wallawalla, Chehalis, etc.

**Manuscript 3904: Miscellaneous notes, undated**
Creator unknown. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Includes word lists, grammatical notes, and other materials. Identification is uncertain but could be related to Nez Perce.
**Manuscript 3931: Miscellaneous vocabularies, undated**
Compiled by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

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

**Manuscript 4306-a: English, Flathead, Blackfoot, and Nez Perce comparative vocabulary, 1860 August-October**
Created by Gustavus Sohon. 184 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Included in this manuscript are three sub files: Manuscript 4306-a, 4306-b, and 4306-c, as well as a photocopy of the notebook in file 4306-a. 4306-a contains a handwritten notebook (184 pages) with words written in English, Flathead, Blackfoot, and Nez Perce. The notebook is identified as “dictionary” and the word lists are arranged in alphabetical order. Most of the terms found within the notebook are Flathead, with a few accompanying Blackfoot, and very few Nez Perce. 4306-b contains 22 loose pages compiled as one document titled: “Flathead English Vocabulary” by Gustavus Sohon. Handwritten terms are arranged in (English) alphabetical order. No Nez Perce was found in this file. 4306-c contains an original transcription of a speech, and photocopies of the originals. The description of the notes read: “Records of the Walla Walla Council, 30th May 1855, translated in the language of the Spokane Indians by G. Sohon.” The document within this file is written in English with Spokane translation and is an address to attending Indian people of Washington and Idaho. The speech is delivered by General Palmer, U.S. Commissioner, at a Walla Walla council meet in 1855. The Commissioner delivers a speech wherein he conveys thanks and well wishing to the addressed party, and relays messages from the President of the United States—here referred to as the “Great Father.”

**Manuscript 4558: Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche Papers, 1873-1939**
Created by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche. 19 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

These papers reflect the professional lives of Alice Cunningham Fletcher (1838-1923), an ethnologist with the Peabody Museum of Harvard and collaborator with the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Francis La Flesche (1856-1923), an anthropologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. Due to the close professional and personal relationship of Fletcher and La Flesche, their papers have been arranged jointly. The papers cover the period from 1874 to 1939. Included
in the collection is correspondence, personal diaries, lectures, field notes and other ethnographic papers (primarily dealing with their research among the Plains Indians, particularly the Omaha and the Osage), drafts, musical transcriptions, publications by various authors, maps and photographs.

- **Series 1: Alice Cunningham Fletcher Papers, 1873-1925.** The papers of Alice Fletcher include materials that reflect her allotment work among Native Americans and her many anthropological investigations and organizational affiliations. Additionally, Fletcher’s early ethno-archeographic research, conducted under the tutelage of F. W. Putnam at Harvard University’s Peabody Museum, is well represented. **Boxes 4A and 5B contain outgoing correspondence on Nez Perce allotment.**

- **Series 3: Papers relating to the anthropological research of Alice Fletcher and Francis La Flesche, 1877-1939.** The following materials represent Fletcher and La Flesche’s ethnographic work and publications dating from 1882 to 1939. Ethnographic materials have been arranged alphabetically by subject. Although some of the materials in this section represent work by only Fletcher or La Flesche, they have been filed together to maintain consistency with the papers’ prior arrangement. This section also includes the personal photographs of Fletcher and La Flesche. Much of this material—particularly subseries 3.20—relates to Fletcher’s work among the Nez Perce. **Boxes 19-20 contain ethnographic research, notes, and vocabularies from the Nez Perce.**

**Manuscript 4824: Photocopy of Military Expedition, Campaign and Battle of Bear Paw Mountain, Sept. 30, 1877, undated**
Created by Peter Allen. 3 pages. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.**

Xerox copy of typescript document. Accompanying this Xerox copy is a typed letter stating that the original was written years ago for a western Historical Society. The individual who wrote the letter (who remains unnamed except for an illegible signature) states that they searched through accession records and books on Joseph and the Bear Paw Fight and finds no other mention of Peter Allen in any bibliographies. The letter has a penciled date of 9/9/68. The document within is a three-page narrative account by a soldier who was a part of the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain. The narrative indicates that troop K, led by General Miles, encountered the Nez Perce Indians, led by Chief Joseph, in the Fall of 1876. This would be one of the last battles before Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce surrendered. For more information, see the USNM Accession File 181,219, held in the **Smithsonian Institution Archives.**

**Bureau of American Ethnology records, 1878-1965**
Created by Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology. 245 linear feet. **Finding Aid available through SOVA.**
The records in this collection embody the administrative functions of the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1879 to 1965. The collection consists of correspondence, card files, registers, official notices, annual and monthly work reports, research statements, research proposals, grant applications, personnel action requests, notices of personnel action, meeting minutes, purchase orders and requisitions, property records, biographical sketches, resolutions, newspaper clippings, reviews of publications, drafts of publications, circulars, programs, pamphlets, announcements, illustrations, cartographic materials, photographic prints, photographic negatives, bibliographies, and reprinted publications. Includes “letter about Lawyer, the Nez Perce leader,” by John B. Monteith.

**Department of Anthropology records: Series 17: Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File**
Collected/created by the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. 41 linear feet total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://www.soza.si.edu/).

This series within the Records of the Department of Anthropology (DOA) contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now housed in the NAFC), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled over time by DOA staff. **Box 44, Folder 600**, contains [miscellaneous notes on Nez Perce](https://www.soza.si.edu/).

**William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007**
Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet (The total extent of the collection is 191.41 linear feet (consisting of 473 document boxes and 2 record boxes) plus 254 sound recordings, 94 computer disks, 42 card file boxes, 85 oversize folders, 9 rolled items, 18 binder boxes, and 3 oversize boxes. Of the total extent, 4.79 linear feet (14 boxes) are restricted.) [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://www.soza.si.edu/).

This collection contains the professional papers of William C. Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the National Museum of Natural History, his work as the editor-in-chief of the Handbook of North American Indians, his research among the Seminole and Iroquois people, and other professional activities.

- **Series 2: Research Files**. This series contains Sturtevant’s files from fieldwork, archival, and library research he conducted throughout his career. It includes field notes, notebooks, postcards, letters, background material, newspaper clippings, interview notes, photographs and photo prints. Box 264 is restricted. **Box 193** contains [research notes on Nez Perce](https://www.soza.si.edu/).
• **Series 3: Writings, 1952-2006.** This series contains Sturtevant’s published articles and monographs as well as his unpublished notes and drafts. Box 322 is restricted. **Box 302 contains “Nez Perce—AMNH 18.”**

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

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**PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARTWORK**

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](http://collections.csc.si.edu)) because a large number of photographs have been given item-level catalog records. We suggest using specific terms (e.g. “Nez Perce” + “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.

**Manuscript 4605: James E. Taylor Scrapbook of the American West, circa 1863-1900**

Created by James E. Taylor. 1 scrapbook, 118 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](http://collections.si.edu). Digital surrogates available.

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 with three tintypes), news clippings, wood engravings, and lithographs, some of which are reproductions of Taylor’s own illustrations and paintings. Photographs depict American Indians, US Army soldiers and scouts, historical sites, forts, and scenery. There are 6 images within this collection catalogued as “Nez Perce.”

**Manuscript 385.668: Gustav Sohon drawings of the Pacific Northwest, 1853-1862**

Created by Gustavus Sohon. 25 drawings. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Graphite and color illustrations of the Nez Perce arrival and attendance at the Walla Walla Treaty Council Meeting in June 1855. There are 5 drawings catalogued as “Nez Perce.”
**Photo Lot 24: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s**

This is an artificial collection \(^1\) comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlc Canadainet). Digital surrogates available for some photographs.

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

- **SPC Plateau Nez Perce** There are 2 boxes labelled ‘Plateau Nez Perce,’ in which 119 images catalogued as ‘Nez Perce’ can be found. These boxes may also contain other Nez Perce materials that may be of interest. These images are individually catalogued online (and many are digitized).

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

**Photo Lot 25: Albertype Company photograph collection relating to Native Americans, circa 1890-1910**

Created by Albertype Company. 318 nitrate and copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](https://sova.nlc Canadainet). Digital surrogates available for a few images.

The Albertype Company, headquartered in Brooklyn, New York, published view books and postcards for national distribution. Founded by Adolph and Herman Witteman, the company began publishing souvenir photographic albums as early as 1867. The Wittemans established Witteiman Brothers in 1885, and then the Albertype Company in 1890. From 1890 to 1950, the firm published collotypes made from the photographs of its agents (including Adolph Witteeman), other companies, and independent photographers. The firm was purchased in 1952 by Art Vue Post Card Company. There are 2 images within this collection catalogued as ‘Nez Perce.’ These are individually catalogued online. Other images may be related within this collection, contact the NAA for more information.

*Restrictions: Original nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Modern copy prints and copy negatives for nearly all images are available. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.*

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\(^1\) An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.
Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photograph collection of Native Americans 1860s-1930s (bulk 1890s-1920s)
Created by the Library of Congress Copyright Office. Approximately 6,085 mounted prints (albumen, collodion, silver gelatin, and platinum). Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

This collection consists of photographs relating to American Indians, which were submitted to the copyright office of the Library of Congress in and around the early 20th century. Many of the photographs are studio portraits as well as photographs made as part of expeditions and railroad surveys. It includes images of people, dwellings and other structures, agriculture, arts and crafts, burials, ceremonies and dances, games, food preparation, transportation, and scenic views. This collection includes many photographs identified as “Nez Perce,” including images of Chief Joseph. 1 of these images is individually catalogued and digitized online. Please contact the NAA for more information on the other related images within this collection.

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

Photo Lot 60: Bureau of American Ethnology Photograph Albums of American Indians, 1858-1905
Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian. 16 albums consisting of 926 prints total. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Photograph albums prepared by the Bureau of American Ethnology or the photographic lab, possibly for reference purposes by staff. The use of such albums has been mentioned by BAE photographer De Lancey W. Gill. The albums contain photographs made from the Bureau of American Ethnology’s collection of negatives, documenting numerous tribes and culture groups. The bulk of the photographs are studio portraits made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on Omaha in 1898 or during delegation visits to Washington, DC. There are 11 images within this collection catalogued as “Nez Perce.” Digital surrogates for some of these images are available online.

Photo Lot 73-26G: Copies of photographs of Native Americans, circa 1860-1920
Collected by Aleš Hrdlička, James Wharton George, and Frederic Hamer Maude (photographers). 19 glass copy negatives. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

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

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

Photo Lot 79-1: James A. Jensen photographs of Vladimir Kozak art and artifacts and Chief Joseph lithograph, circa 1965-1974
Created by James A. Jensen (collector and photographer), and Vladimir Kozak (artist). 1 lithograph, 1 watercolor, 95 color slides. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The bulk of the collection is comprised of images of paintings by Vladimir Kozak and his artifacts relating to Brazilian tribes, photographed by James A. Jensen at Kozak’s home in Curitaba, Brazil, in September 1965. It also includes a watercolor image of body decoration at a ceremony held by the upper Xingu River tribes of Central Brazil. Additionally, there is one lithograph poster of a J. A. Jensen painting of Chief Joseph, dated 1974.

Photo Lot 80: Charles Milton Bell photographs of American Indians, circa 1874-1890

Portraits of American Indians made by Charles Milton Bell in his Washington, DC studio. Depicted individuals include Red Cloud, Oglala; Spotted Tail, Brule; Quanah Parker, Comanche; Nawat, Arapaho; Scabby Bull, Arapaho; Wolf Robe, Cheyenne; D. W. Bushyhead, Cherokee; John Jumper, Seminole; Plenty Coups, Crow (Apsaalooke); Rushing Bear, Arikara; Gall, Hunkpapa; John Grass, Sicasapa; Lean Wolf, Hidatsa; Chief Joseph, Nez Perce; and Lone Wolf, Kiowa; as well as people associated with Pawnee Bill’s Wild West Show. The collection also includes copies of some images by other photographers, including G. G. Rockwood and F. T. Cummins. Box 1 of 2 contains some photos identified as Nez Perce: PL 4661 #1-49, Arb. No. 17. 52, 868; Arb. No. 27. 52, 869 includes two photos titled “Nez Perce.” Though a name is not given, it appears to be Chief Joseph. #150-199: Arb. No. 168 “Nez Perce.” Three unidentified individuals 200-249: Arb. No. 226 “Nez Perce” Four unidentified individuals—one appears to be Chief Joseph. Arb. No. 248 & 249 “Nez Perce” unidentified individual. Many images within this collection remain unidentified.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.
**Photo Lot 81-12: John N. Choate photographs of Carlisle Indian School, circa 1879-1902**
Created by John N. Choate. 1,200 glass negatives and 16 copper printing plates. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

Photographs by John N. Choate documenting the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The images include studio portraits of students, parents, and other visitors, as well as interior and exterior images of the school, buildings, and classrooms. Some photographs were probably made by other photographers and possibly collected by Choate. These include images of Dickinson College, the [Mount Holly?] Brick Works, downtown Carlisle, Carlisle residences and farms, national guard troops, a military expedition, and some portraits. Some of the photographs were made by other photographers and perhaps collected by Choate. A few copper plates prepared for publications are also included in the collection. There are 3 images within this collection specifically catalogued as “Nez Perce.” Digital surrogates are available online.

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

**Photo Lot R82-1: Museum of the Cherokee Indian photograph collection, undated**
Created by the Museum of the Cherokee Indian (collector), and multiple photographers. 100 copy prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Mostly images of Cherokee Indians, including informal portraits, group portraits, and views of Cherokee Indians 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. The Carlisle photographs include images of Nez Perce Indians and other tribes. There is also a photograph of a group of Shoshonis, including Arimo. Photographers include Sherrill's Studio, Waynesville, North Carolina; Vivienne Roberts; Clifton Adams; Guth and Hensel; and F. B. Fiske.

*Restrictions: The images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the NAA for more information.*
Photo Lot 87-2P: United States National Museum Department of Anthropology photograph collection relating to Native Americans

Created by USNM, Department of Anthropology, and multiple photographers. 3 painted photographs, 8 prints, 56 photographic prints (albumen and silver gelatin), 10 copy prints, 1 stereograph, 2 engravings, 2 color lithographs. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available for a few images.

The bulk of the collection consists of portraits of identified American Indians and some government officials and interpreters. It includes cabinet cards, other mounted prints, newspaper articles, illustrations, and a photographic postcard. Depicted individuals include American Horse, Oglala; Black Hawk, Sauk; Bob Tail, Cheyenne; Crowfoot, Hunkpapa; Gaul, Hunkpapa; Geronimo, Chiricahua; John Grass, Teton; Chief Joseph, Nez Perce; Little Wound, Oglala; Medicine Bull, Hunkpapa; Osceola, Seminole; Ouray, Ute; Litte Raven, Arapaho; Plenty Coups, Crow; Pocahontas, Powhatan; Rain in the Face, Hunkpapa; Red Cloud, Oglala; Red Iron, Dakota; Short Man, Piegan; Sitting Bull, Hunkpapa; Standing On Prairie, Siouan; Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant), Mohawk; Two Guns White Calf, Piegan; Two Moon, Cheyenne; and Washakie, Shoshoni.

Photo Lot 89-9: Edward H. Latham photograph of Chief Joseph, 1903

Created by Edward H. Latham. 1 modern copy tintype. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Tintype made from a photomechanical (probably halftone) copy of Dr. Edward H. Latham’s photograph of Chief Joseph in 1903. The relatively modern tintype has been treated to make it appear vintage; the embossed paper case is vintage. Dr. Edward H. Latham was a physician and amateur photographer on the Colville Reservation. After graduating from medical school in 1884, he was appointed Agency Physician on the Colville Reservation in 1890 and took up residence in Nespelem, Washington. Latham took hundreds of photographs of reservation residents. This picture was made shortly before Chief Joseph’s death and the photograph was published, without credit, in his obituary.

Photo Lot 89-50: Photographs of Piegan and Nez Perce Indians with members of Serven and Potter Law Firm, 1930-1934

Created by Elwood A. Baker (photographer). 1 print (silver gelatin), 1 contact print. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Photograph depicting luncheon group including Nez Perce delegates and A. R. Serven and his associates, made by Elwood A. Baker on March 5, 1930. There is also a studio photograph of Oscar Boy, a Piegan Indian, and Carter in March 1934.
Photo Lot 90-1: George V. Allen photograph collection of American Indians and the American frontier, circa 1860-1935

Collected by George V. Allen. Approximately 1,000 stereographs; approximately 50 printed stereographs; approximately 239 mounted and unmounted prints; an album of 96 prints; 12 postcards; 67 lantern slides; 26 glass negatives; 10 negatives; and 6 autochromes. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available for some images.

George V. Allen was an attorney in Lawrence, Kansas and an early member of the National Stereoscope Association. Between the 1950s and 1980s, Allen collected this extensive collection of photographs of the American West, mostly in stereographs, but also including cartes-de-visite and other styles of mounted prints, photogravures, lantern slides, autochromes, and glass negatives. There are 16 images (numbers 147, 246, 634, 642, 1003, 1057, 1179, 1180, 1212, 1213, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1246, 1249,) catalogued as ‘Nez Perce.,’ many of which are individually catalogued and digitized online.

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains. Original glass negatives and nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 90-8: Ed Brady collection of photographs of Native Americans, circa 1880-1950

Created by Ed Brady; published by Keystone View Company and Pacific Photo Company; multiple photographers. 1 pamphlet, 1 stereograph, 2 color postcards, 2 color prints, 3 copy negatives, 5 copy prints, 42 prints (silver gelatin). Finding Aid available through SOVA.

Ed Brady's collection of photographs and postcards of American Indian camps, people, crafts, schools, and dances, as well as agency personnel at various reservations. A majority of the original prints are photographs by Lee Moorhouse, including images of American Indian dwellings, camps, Kate Drexel School, children in cradleboards, and formal and informal portraits. Additionally, there are photographs made by E. Potts at Tesuque Pueblo on November 12, 1924 during the feast day; images are mostly of Tewa Indians dancing the “Buffalo-Deer Dance.” The collection also includes a stereograph depicting Taos Indians in front of Taos Pueblo, as well as photographic postcards of Omaha men in Walthill, Nebraska, American Indians at a camp in Idaho, Indians at a camp near International Falls, Minnesota, a Navajo camp in Arizona, an elevated view of a camp with numerous tipis, possibly for a rodeo, two Alaskan Eskimo girls, and a reenactment of the Battle of Little Bighorn aftermath. There is also a pamphlet entitled “Old Travois Trails,” from 1941, which was possibly originally collected by Dr. W. A. Russell, a doctor for the Fort Peck Agency. Many photos in this collection are unidentified. Most are postcards. One photo in the Lee Moorhouse file includes a photograph which identifies the subject as Black Eagle, of the Nez Perce tribe from 1900.
**Photo Lot 91-26: Native American Public Programs photograph collection relating to Native American artists and art, 1989-1993**

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

Photographs documenting 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. Photographs were mostly made by Smithsonian photographers, including Carl C. Hansen, Richard Strauss, Chip Clark, Laurie Minor-Penland, Eric Long, Alan Hart, Rick Vargas, Dane Penland, and Christina Taccone. Included are a large number of photographs of Don Tenoso (Hunkpapa), an artist-in-residence at the National Museum of Natural History, and performances by James Luna (Luiseno/Digueno), Guillermo Gomez-Peña (Chicano), and Coco Fusco. Crafts and arts depicted include beadwork, basket weaving, dollmaking, peyote fanmaking, weaving, hand games, quilting, clothing making, leatherwork, woodcarving, saddlemaking, sculpture, painting, story-telling, and performance art. Includes depiction of artist Maynard White Owl Lavadour (Cayuse/Nez Perce).

**Photo Lot 92-3: Eugene O. Leonard photograph collection of Pocatello and Fort Hall, Idaho, circa 1880-1920**

Collected by Eugene O. Leonard and created by multiple photographers and publishers. 4 glass positives, 6 prints and postcards, 1 tintype, 100 negatives (glass), 220 copy prints, 9 prints and postcards, 99 photomechanical prints, 1,000 nitrate negatives, 734 photographic prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital surrogates available.

Unbound album pages (labeled A through Q) with photographs documenting the people and culture of the Pocatello-Fort Hall area, including American Indians (particularly Shoshone-Bannock tribes), agency employees, and missionaries. Included are images of encampments, Sun Dance ceremonies, the Fort Hall Agency, Indian schools and churches, the Run for Fort Hall Lands on June 17, 1902, the War Bonnett Roundup at Idaho Falls, Shoshone Falls and other natural features and landscapes, a large number of street and aerial views of Pocatello, A. L. Cook’s drug store in Pocatello, and members of the Cook family. In addition, there are photographs of Nez Perce, Hopi, San Juan, and Navaho Indians, and one image of the Lapps Indians at Port Townsend, Washington. A large number of the photographs were made by Benedictie Wrensted. The albums were compiled by Robert Leonard, Eugene O. Leonard’s son, who also made copy prints of many of the photographs and negatives. They include flyers, newspapers, envelopes, and other scraps collected by Leonard.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives and nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.
Photo Lot R92-39: Copies of John H. Fouch photographs of Plains and Plateau Indians, circa 1877
Created by John H. Fouch. 4 copy prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

“Copies of photographs depicting Little Powder, an Arapaho chief; High Backbone, a Cheyenne Indian, or Hump, a Sioux Indian married to a Cheyenne woman; Chief Joseph, October 1877; and Squaw Jim, a two-spirit Crow Indian, seated next to a Crow woman.”

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

Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology Negatives, circa 1858-1925
Created by the Smithsonian Institution’s Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 8,000 gelatin and collodion glass negatives. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Some digital surrogates available.

The collection includes original and some copy negatives that were created or collected the Bureau of American Ethnology. The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of American Indian delegations who came to Washington. BAE staff, collaborators, and contributors also made many field photographs concerning American ethnology and archeology. Many of these images were added to this collection. In addition, photographic negatives were acquired from various sources, including, for example, images made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, photographs of artwork in repositories outside Washington, and copies of photographic prints. There are 211 images within this collection cataloged as ‘Nez Perce.’ Many of these images have been digitized and can be found online.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. However, reproductions can be viewed online or in person. Additionally, the NAA has copy prints in the research room of most of these images as well as digital copies of most. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 4420: William Henry Jackson photograph albums based on his Descriptive Catalogue of Photographs of North American Indians, circa 1877
Created by William Henry Jackson (collector and photographer), Alexander Gardner (photographer), and other photographers. 9 albums, approximately 4,000 prints. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available.

(including the Hayden and Powell surveys). Photographs from the field include John K. Hillers’ photographs of the Southwest, photographs of Fort Laramie (possibly by Alexander Gardner), Orloff R. Westmann’s photographs of Taos Pueblo, and Jackson’s photographs of Crow, Shoshoni, Pawnee, and Nez Perce Indians and related sites. Most of the photographs were made circa 1860s-1870s. There are 3 images within this collection catalogued as “Nez Perce.” All are individually catalogued and digitized online.

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

**Department of Anthropology records: Series 17: Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File**
Collected/created by the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. 41 linear feet total. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

This series within the Records of the Department of Anthropology (DOA) contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now housed in the NAFC), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled over time by DOA staff: Box 64, Folder 727 contains “Photography of basketry and other specimens, Nez Perce.”

**Department of Anthropology records, Series 22: Photographs of Specimens and Other Subjects (Processing Laboratory Photographs), circa 1880s-1950s**
Created by the National Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology, Thomas William Smillie, Loring W. Beeson, and A. J. Olmstead. Approximately 8100 items. Finding Aid available through SOVA.

The images were probably taken by Smithsonian photographers Thomas William Smillie, Loring W. Beeson, and A. J. Olmstead, or their assistants. Most of the prints are of specimens in the collections of the Department of Anthropology. Included are both ethnological and archeological specimens and a very few physical anthropology ones. There are also historical and religious specimens and ones that relate to the section of ceramics. Some of the materials are plates from publications. Most of the material included is uncaptioned. Other items show exhibits and models prepared for the museum or for expositions. Still others are portraits of Indians and other visitors to the museum or photographs of living subjects taken in the field. There is 1 image, titled “Modoc and Nez Perce women’s hats,” held within this collection.
SOUND RECORDINGS

Created by Barry F. Carlson. 1.7 linear feet, 147 sound recordings. Finding Aid available through SOVA. Digital surrogates available for most materials.

This collection contains the field work of anthropologist Barry F. Carlson regarding his linguistic study of the Salish dialects spoken by the elders at the Spokane Indian Reservation in Washington State from 1969-1992. Included are 39 notebooks containing vocabularies, grammatical examples, transcripts of native texts, and line-by-line analyses of native texts; six notebooks from native Spokane speaker Pauline Flett; 147 reel tapes of Salish dialects (Spokane, Kalispel, Chewelah, and Flathead/Montana Salish); microfiche; handwritten notes; newspaper clippings; and a tape log. The majority of the notebook contents are direct transcriptions of the recordings. The collection also contains information that Carlson provided to the NAA regarding his primary consultants, Margaret Sherwood and Pauline Flett, as well as Albert Sam and Lucy Peuse, two other Spokane speakers with whom he worked.

- Series 2: Sound Recordings, 1969-1992. Series 2 consists of 147 reel tapes. The majority of these sound recordings were collected by Barry Carlson during his fieldwork with the Spokane and Chewelah Salish People of Washington State from 1969 to the late 1980s. They contain native texts in Spokane, Kalispel, Chewelah, and Flathead (Montana Salish). They are more than 200, including the traditional 'Coyote Stories' and more recent contact stories called either 'French Stories' or 'Cowboy and Indian Stories’. The narrators include all the fluent Spokane and Chewelah Kalispel storytellers that lived on the Spokane Indian Reservation in Washington State when Carlson did his fieldwork. In addition, there are 4 tapes collected by Carlson’s student Christine Santon in 1974, which contain terminology relating to traditional Spokane foods. There are 2 tapes of Spokane collected by Carlson’s student Brenda Orser in 1992. There is one tape of the Flathead (Montana Salish) language collected by Carlson’s professor, Laurence Thompson in the 1960s. Includes 1 sound recording related to Nez Perce; Item 136: “Coyote’s Grandma, Lady and her Pups, Turtle, and Frog, etc.; Daisey’s Nez Perce Hymn; Daddy Long Legs, Ppatiqs and the Melting Grandmas; Daisey and the Bubblegum; Coyote and Gopher at the Jump Dance; Rattlesnake; Sadie Boyd’s Pet.” Digital surrogates for this sound recording are available online.

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