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News From the National Anthropological Archives

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life. The last letter in Letters from the Field, written in 1975, brings Mead's past up to her, and our, present. From Manus Mead writes with confidence that a new generation of anthropologists will create history for the world's people. This same new generation, she knew, would also at once make and write the history of anthropology. Because she knew the present generation would take up and rearrange the elements of the past, Margaret Mead was not afraid of growing old. "This year we have been going to bed early and often I have lain awake for hours, but somehow no longer rebelling, just thinking . . . The major things I wanted to see have happened. If I had to leave today instead of next week, no harm would be done" (1977:317).

Golde, Peggy. Women in the Field. Chicago: Aldine, 1970.

Mead, Margaret. An Anthropologist at Work. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1959.

_____. Blackberry Winter. New York: Morrow, 1972.

_____. Letters from the Field. New York: Harper & Row, 1977.

SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

I. NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

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The National Anthropological Archives has two major projects under way. Plans to publish the papers of John P. Harrington on microfilm were reported in an earlier issue of HAN. The second project is the compilation of a guide to the entire holdings of the archives with general descriptions of the material to the series level. The guide, which will take about two years to complete, will provide researchers an overview of our collections and help them plan visits to the archives. It should also help the archives provide more effective reference service by correspondence.

One of the offshoots in preparing the guide has been the re-examination and compilation of a list of the documents in the United States National Museum Division of Ethnology Manuscript and Pamphlet File. This forty-cubic foot miscellany consists of correspondence, notes, inventories of collections, manuscript articles, vocabularies, cartographic material, bibliographies, photographs, sketches, and printed and processed material. Although the dates span from the 8th century A.D. (a page from the Koran) to the 1970's, most of the documents are dated between 1880 and 1950. Owing to poor control, the file has been little used in spite of the fact that it is one of the archives' chief sources concerning the work of Curators Otis T. Mason, Walter Hough, Thomas

Wilson, William Henry Holmes, and I. M. Casanowicz and Museum Preparator E. H. Hawley. It also has material of Jesse Walter Fewkes, Franz Boas, Talcott Williams, Herbert W. Krieger, Henry Balfour, Daniel Folkmar, P. G. Gates, W. H. Jackson, and others. Copies of the list are available for loan to researchers.

New accessions to the archives include twenty-one cubic feet of papers of Ralph L. Beals covering the period from 1928 to 1972. Included are notes, field notes, correspondence, bibliographic data, drafts of manuscripts, copies of and extracts from archival documents, vocabularies, texts, reports, tabular data, material relating to the administration of psychological tests, and printed and processed material. Materials from several of Beals assistants and students are included. Primarily, the material relates to research among the Tarascans, Yaqui and Mayo, and the Nisenan and studies of markets in Oaxaca and of the values of Mexican students studying in the United States. Also included are materials relating to work done for the United States Department of Justice concerning California Indian land claims. Perhaps of particular significance to historians of anthropology is a file, dated 1966-68, that concerns work carried out for the Special Committee on Problems and Ethics of the American Anthropological Association. Persons whose letters or other material appear in the papers include Alfred L. Kroeber (with small amounts pertaining to the development of anthropology at UCLA), Julian Steward, Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin, Morris Swadesh, Cora Du Bois, Charles Frantz, Martin Diskin, and Ronald Waterbury.

Laura Thompson has donated two and a half cubic feet of material relating to her work as coordinator for the Indian Personality, Education and Administration project, a program that was operated first by the University of Chicago and later by the Society of Applied Anthropology under contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In the main, the material covers the period 1941-47 but significant amounts of later material are included. The file relates both to administrative matters and to field work. Included are correspondence, memoranda, reports, notes, minutes of meetings, drafts of manuscripts, materials resulting from the administration of psychological tests, and printed and processed material. Persons whose letters or other materials appear in the papers include John Collier, Dorothea Leighton, Alice Joseph, Ruth Underhill, and Robert J. Havighurst. The papers are closely related to Leighton's and Havighurst's papers that are also in the archives.

Approximately fifty cubic feet of papers of John J. Honigmann have also arrived in the archives as a gift from Irma Honigmann. Included are notes, field notes, drafts of manuscripts, tabular data, vocabularies, materials produced through the administration of psychological tests, key punch cards, computer printouts, lecture notes, bibliographies, cartographic materials, tape recordings, and printed and processed material. A large photographic collection is included. There is relatively little correspondence. The material largely concerns Honigmann's work in Arctic regions at Churchill, Schefferville, "the five northern towns," Attawapisdá and Frobisher Bay, Great Whale River, Lower Post, and Inuvik. There is also a large miscellany that includes notes for the book The

Development of Anthropological Ideas and for a course in the history of anthropology and notes for courses and a book on the development of culture and personality studies. The same file includes notes and published materials concerning many anthropologists and scientists in other closely related fields.

Certain restrictions apply to each of these three collections. Generally they concern the anonymity of informants and the limitation of use to trained researchers. A small amount of material in the Beals collection is totally restricted for the present. It should also be noted that additional accessions are expected from the three donors. Researchers are advised to contact the archives concerning the collections before making a visit.

Other collections recently acquired include papers of Eugene Knez, an oral history interview with Henry B. Collins, Leonard Mason's field notes and photographs concerning the Cree, additional materials of Sister M. Inez Hilger, and additional materials of the Central States Anthropological Society. Cavalliere Ketchum has donated photographs he took at a 1976 University of Wisconsin-Nicollet College "live-in" course on Woodland Algonquians. The archives has also acquired photographs showing Washington Matthews using physical anthropological apparatus at the Army Medical Museum and photographs showing Hugh L. Scott and Plenty Coups together at Fort Custer in 1927.

II. DISCOVERY OF CHARLES STANILAND WAKE PAPERS AT THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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During renovations at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago in 1975, a trunk containing the papers of the social anthropologist Charles Staniland Wake (1835-1910), was discovered. The preliminary inventory of the collection was done by W. Peyton Fawcett of the Field Museum Library and Ann Koopman, a graduate student at the University of Chicago. Koopman has prepared a preliminary guide to the papers which is available at the Field Museum Library. Researchers are also advised to consult Needham (1967, 1972), for a general account of Wake's life and importance as a social anthropologist.

The papers are divided into two correspondence series and a number of more specialized subdivisions for photographs, diaries, memoirs, manuscripts, newsclippings and memorabilia and artwork. The correspondence series is subdivided into a British correspondence series (1877-1910) arranged chronologically and an American correspondence series arranged alphabetically. There is one major gap within the correspondence series between 1895 and 1900 due to the fact that many of Wake's papers were destroyed in a fire around 1900.

Of particular interest within the British correspondence series are the 1877 McLennan letter in which Wake lays the groundwork for his critique