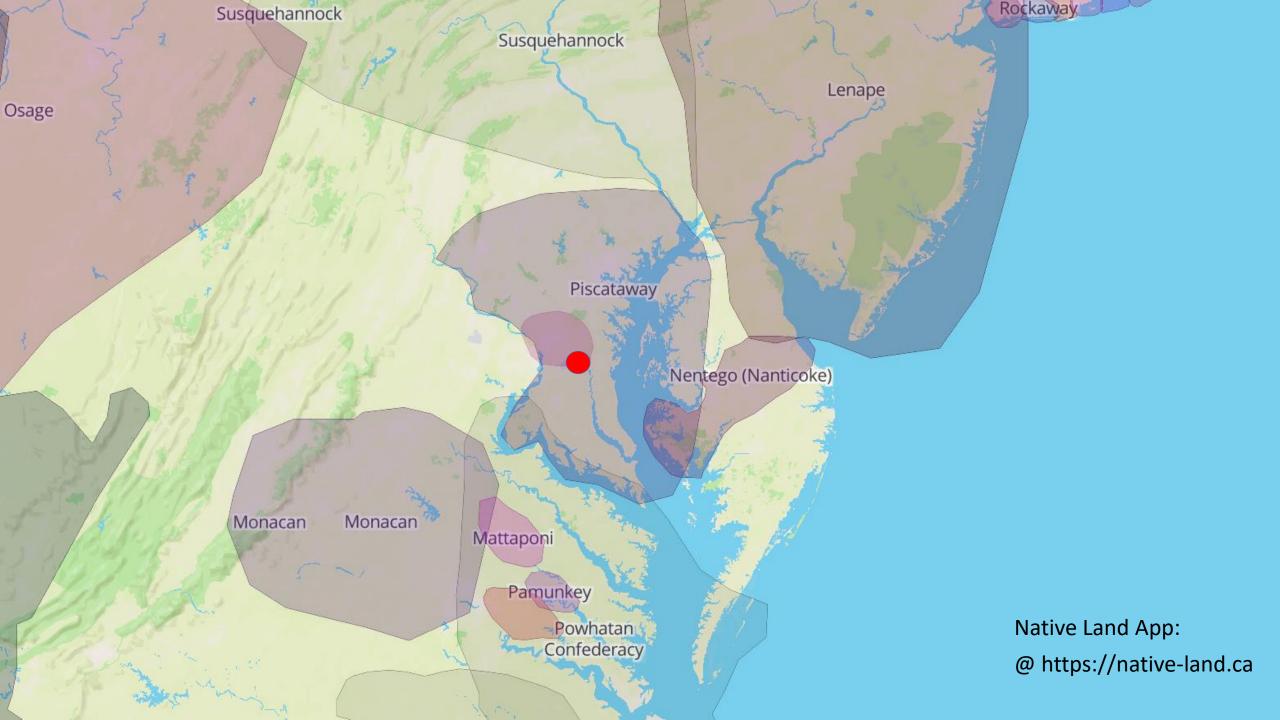
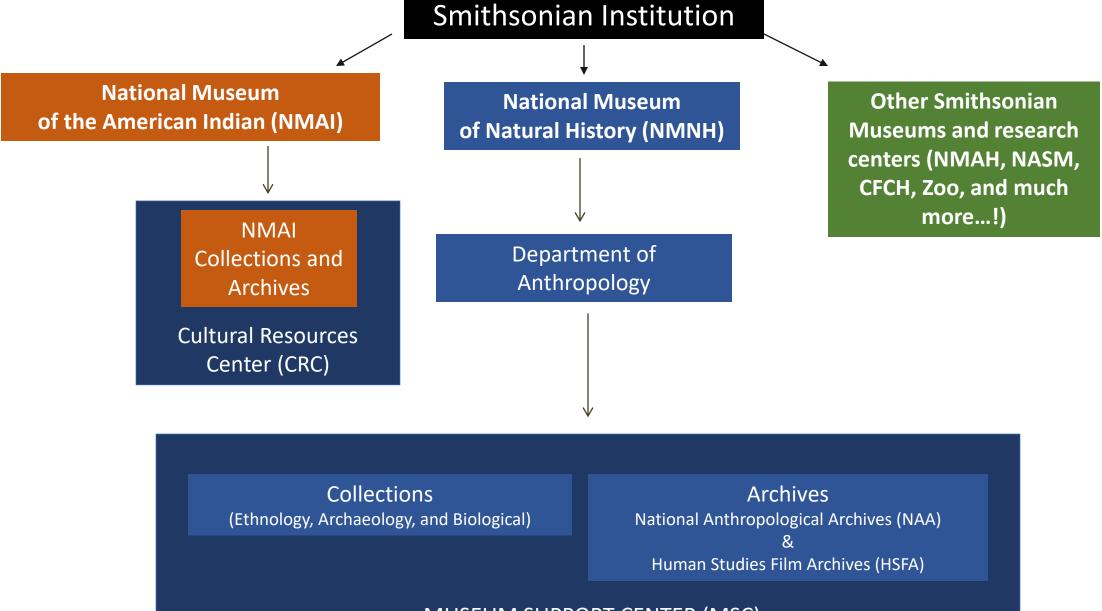
The National Anthropological Archives: An Orientation to Collections Access and Resources







MUSEUM SUPPORT CENTER (MSC)

National Anthropological Archives





Department of Anthropology



National Museum of Natural History



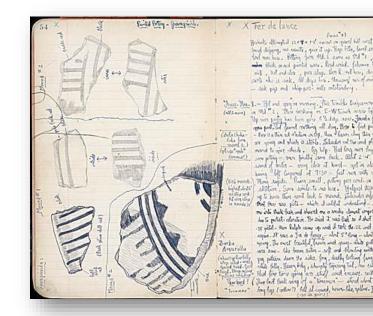
Smithsonian Institution





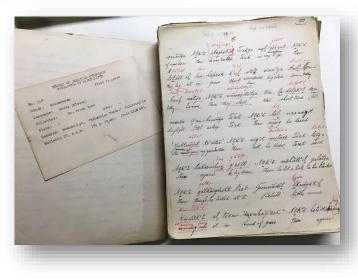






NAA's Mission

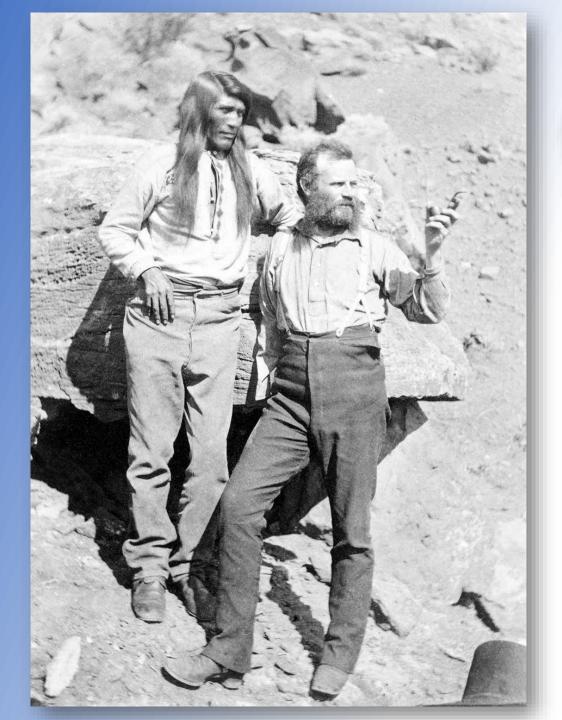
The National Anthropological Archives serves the global community by acquiring and preserving records documenting the history of anthropology and world cultures, ensuring that the public can discover, use, and learn from our collections. The NAA is critically aware of the colonial roots of our organization and discipline, and strives to expand our understanding of how to meet our responsibilities as stewards of Indigenous heritage our collections document in order to better serve these communities.



- Papers of over 300 anthropologists
- Records of over 40 anthropological organizations and major projects
- Over one million photographs
- 20,000 works of aart
- 5000 sound recordings
- 8 million feet of motion picture film

Collections in Smithsonian Archival Repositories	
Repository	Archives (cubic feet)
SIA - SI Archives	41,454
AAA - Archives American Art	21,514
SAAM - American Art	19,970
NAA and HSFA	18,026
NASM - Air & Space	17,762
NMAH - American History	16,560
SIL - SI Libraries	11,766
CFCH - Folklife	4,660
NMAI - American Indian	3,116
FSGA - Freer Sackler	2,123
ACM - Anacostia	1,500
NPG - Portrait Gallery	1,223
NMAFA - African Art	1,169
SG - Gardens	891
NMAAHC - African American	591
	162,326





















Our "ests": NAA Superlatives

- One of the largest archives in the world devoted exclusively to documenting the history of anthropology and the world's cultures
- One of the largest collections in the world of Indigenous North American language documentation
- One of the largest collections in the world of photographs relating to Native American peoples
- The largest ethnographic film collection in the world



S. Ann Dunham

16 - each klonpok winita has 20-24 17 Bover Women work as fish Bover (laborers) for bakul 1 now using pots made and of sheet Burnh (laborers) for bakul pr bakul may be either men or work but a female bakul usually he husband who is a juragen two types of fish processing two types of fish processing 1. burnh mengasinan cut fig into preces, salt + sundy it aluminum och old cans ("dari kaleng atau roll aluminum) and soldered. they buy these pots from Pasa Dengklok and they are malle in Desa Donkal-we fail no chance to see one of These when they should change to metal pots is a mysteryto me since commonly thought that food cooked get about 25 Rp a K. for this in 2. burnh pindang and cook fish between layers of salt packed in pots with some water, usually m in clay pots tastes better - furthermore depressed now - fullermore harding depressed now - fullermore harding an excellent clay area famous for its brick + tile factories; needs to be looked into a wood fire also sold in these pots ->) salt comes from the villages of Ceparizek (also a PPA phoject area) and Eretan Pak Kartom estimates that are about 80 bakuls of which 10 specializes are 5-10 bound working for each "istri" (bakul wanita ite. the with dapiragen) so can estimate are 400-8100 women in J. B. whop work as fish processing laborers pendang pots formerly made of the cramite (which is the ditional) the some areas alternate salt + tambak but it is not as common as on north coast of C. Java nylon was inbroduced for net-making in 1970 CC 93/4 11 AVAIL No. 09 No. 09 No. 09 No. 09 VER women get orders to make net from their haband's juragen - get paid 30 ke per depark (asm's relach on a little over a meter) - one net 3XI depak a few women (5 or less) make krhauk from tinggin fish on a seasonal bakis



John Peabody Harrington papers



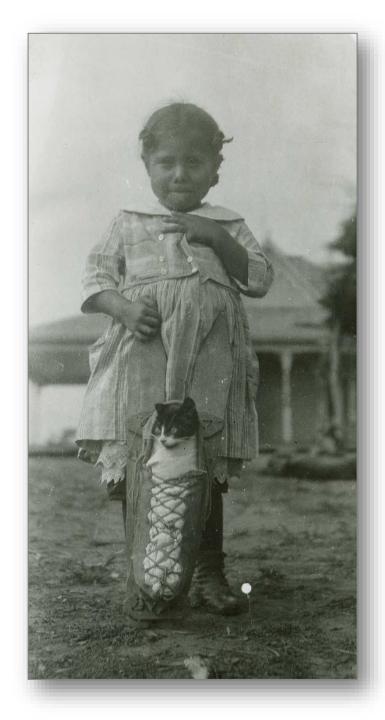
Eksimu'y NC.4. t^ekšímú u, basanica k^esaksi jatsk^ešimú u misnak^ese²e, dame el basin, guiero á c**or**gar. Basin and star are called the same.







Clockwise from left: Omaha baseball team, ca 1905; Kwakwaka'wakw potlach, 1895; Oglala Chief Red Cloud, 1872; Little Kiowa girl with her kitty, ca 1890s.





Crow delegation, 1880

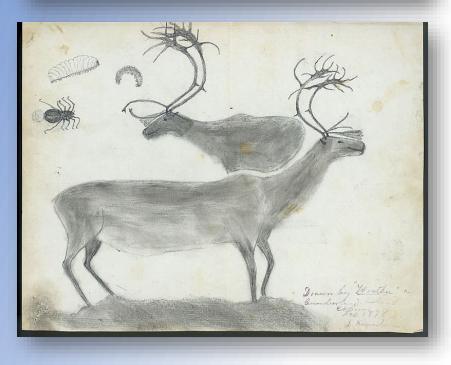














Clockwise from left: Drawing of reindeer by Wrichtau, Deer by Acee Blue Eagle, Page from ledger drawings by Sitting Bull

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Restrictions on Access and Use

- Cultural
- Privacy
- Donor imposed

New Tab × C Gina Rappaport: Departm × S Protocols for Native Amer

← → C 🗋 www2.nau.edu/libnap-p/

🛗 Apps 🕒 Edward S. Curtis's N... 🗋 Staff Only Search Sc... 💈 Google 📆 TinyURL.com - shor... 💈 SIRIS - Smithsonian I... 🎦 Library of Congress ... 💆 National Anthropol... 👔

Protocols for Native American Archival Materials

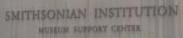


Home "... it takes human connections to make positive changes happen." The Protocols Sven Haakanson, Jr. (Alutiig-Sugpiag) Sherelyn Ogden. Caring for American Indian Objects: A Practical and Cultural Guide (Minnesota Historical Endorsements Society Press, 2004): 15. Resources Native American communities are sovereign governments. This unique status and associated rights recognized by federal and state law impact the hundreds of organizations in the United States which hold Laws and Ethical archival collections documenting Native American lifeways. Codes In April 2006 a group of nineteen Native American and non-Native American archivists, librarians, FAQs museum curators, historians, and anthropologists gathered at Northern Arizona University Cline Library in Flagstaff, Arizona. The participants included representatives from fifteen Native American, First Nation, Contact and Aboriginal communities. The group met to identify best professional practices for culturally Information responsive care and use of American Indian archival material held by non-tribal organizations. First Archivist The draft Protocols under development and discussion build upon numerous professional ethical codes Circle as well as international declarations recognizing Indigenous rights and the ground-breaking Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protocols for Libraries, Archives, and Information Services. The contributors encourage you to explore, comment upon, and adopt the best practices which can be accomplished by your institution or community. Intended to foster increased cooperation between tribal and non-tribal libraries and archives, the *Protocols* are presented as goals to which we all can aspire. This project has received generous support from the American Library Association Office for Diversity, the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, the National Library of Medicine, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, The Bay and Paul Foundations, the Northern Arizona University Institute for Native Americans, and Mary and P David Seaman

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Visiting the NAA

- Normal operating hours: Tuesday – Friday
 9:00am – 4:30pm
- Research by appointment only
- Email <u>naa@si.edu</u> to schedule a tour
- 1-2 weeks notice for research appointment
 1-2 months notice for tours
- Museum Support Center 4210 Silver Hill Road Suitland, Maryland



How to get here

- By Car: 15-20 min drive from downtown DC, free parking at MSC
- By Metro: 15-20 min walk (0.7 miles) from Suitland station (Green line)
- Complimentary shuttle from Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History Museum in downtown DC:
 25 min between shuttle stops, contact us ahead of time for a schedule and to get a pass for the shuttle



How to make an appointment

Request appointment using our online appointment form at:

https://naturalhistory.si.edu/research/anthrop ology/collections-and-archivesaccess/anthropology-collectionsappointment-request

Or the button on our homepage at:

https://naturalhistory.si.edu/research/anthrop ology/collections-overview/anthropologyarchives

What to expect: Building security

- SI-wide visitor protocols
- Please bring a photo ID, and check in at the front desk
- You will be asked to register your laptop, cameras (except phones), and other large electronics at the MSC security desk when you enter the building
- The security guard at the front desk will call us and an NAA staff person will come meet you at the front entrance and guide you to the NAA reading room

What to expect: Logistics

- Free WiFi is available throughout the building
- Food is available for purchase in our cafeteria, open 8:00am-2:00pm
- Refrigerator and microwave are also available for visitors to use

What to expect: Research room protocols

- When you arrive we will do a quick orientation on handling archival materials and show you where any supplies you might need are located
- Not allowed at the table while doing research:
 - Food, drink, or gum
 - Pens or highlighters (pencils only)
 - Scanners
 - Tripods*
 - Personal items like bags, cases, large coats



What to expect: Research room protocols

- You <u>are</u> allowed (and encouraged!) to photograph materials
 - No flash
 - Please keep track of materials photographed using form provided
 - Any photos taken are for your research purposes
- If you want to publish (including online) images of NAA materials please reach out to us first – probably fine but we like to track publication usage and can let you know of any copyright issues we're aware of



MSC Private ceremonial space

Our ceremonial room is a private space near the collections storage that is available for your use. Visitors have used this space for individual and group prayer, smudging, blessings, discussion, and rest.

Recovering Voices

Recovering Voices (RV) is a collaborative program of NMNH, NMAI, and the CFCH that partners with communities around the world to revitalize and sustain endangered languages and knowledge.

- Interdisciplinary research
- Community collaboration
- Public outreach

Community Research Program

 Provides funding & logistics support

More info at:

https://naturalhistory.si.edu/research/anthropolog y/programs/recovering-voices

Wanapum community researchers studied a variety of fishing materials in collections including this fishing net.

Native American Fellowship Program

Native American Community Scholars Awards

- Formally or informally affiliated with a Native American community or tribe
- Must be interested in pursuing a project related to Native American resources

More info at: https://www.smithsonianofi.com/fellowshipopportunities/native-american-community-scholars-awards/

Native American Visiting Student Awards

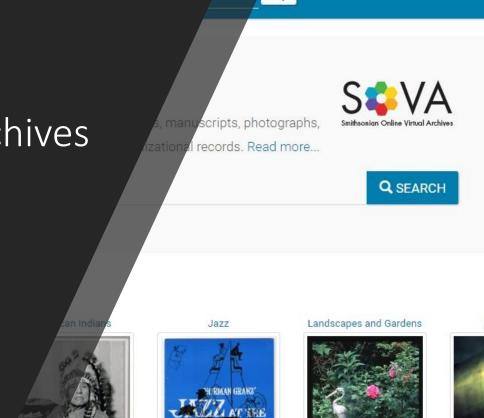
- Current graduate students
- Formally or informally affiliated with a Native American community or tribe
- Must be interested in pursuing an independent research project related to Native American resources

More info at: <u>https://www.smithsonianofi.com/fellowship-opportunities/native-american-visiting-student-awards/</u>

Searching online

How to search online: Smithsonian Online Virtual Archives

- SOVA.SI.EDU
- Searches all archival materials at the Smithsonian's 14 archives
- Only archival material*





Abou

Explore digital collections Dive into digital content, including images audio files, video files, and many others.



World War













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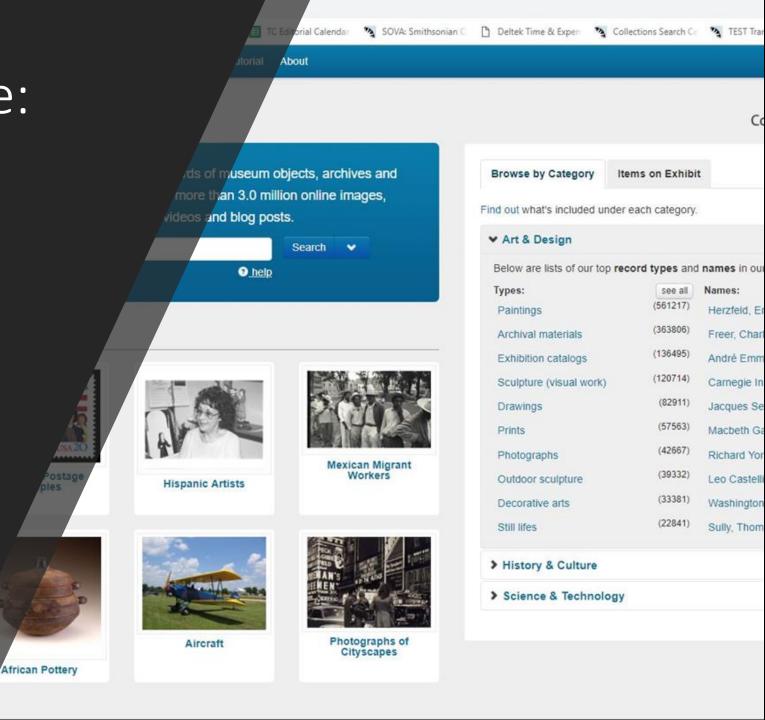
ogical Archives (15)

National Museum of the American Indian Archive Center (101) National Portrait Gallery (4) Ralph Rinzler Folklife Archives and Collections (12) Smithsonian American Art Museum, Research and Scholars Center (9) Smithsonian Institution Archives (4701) Smithsonian Libraries (48)

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How to search online: Collections Search Center

- COLLECTIONS.SI.EDU
- Searches <u>all</u> collections at the Smithsonian – archives, museum artifact collections, & libraries



Copy requests

Normally we are able to make a limited amount of research copies for people – our capacity for this depends on staff time so can vary throughout the year.

If you're interested in requesting copies of materials, send us an email!

Digitization

Why we digitize collections

- Mission driven
- Reach newer, bigger audiences
- Expectation of public
- Feasibility
- Goodwill relationships with source communities
- Reduce handling, increase access to fragile collections



More than "slap & scan" or "point & press"

Before beginning a digitization project the Archives needs to consider these guiding questions:

- WHAT are we digitizing? (Are there different types of materials with specific conservation needs or layout issues?)
- WHY are we digitizing? (For preservation and access? Access only?)
- WHO are we digitizing for? (Who will use these files? What are best technical specifications are required for this use?)
- **HOW** will digital assets be managed and stored?
- WHAT are barriers to Open Access? (copyright, cultural patrimony, cultural sensitivity? Other ethical or legal issues?)
- **HOW** are we digitizing? (In-house or outside vendor?)

And then consider...

- Staff and Time
 - Pre-digitization conservation or other treatment
 - Digitization expertise and testing OR
 - Evaluating and selecting vendor
 - Project management

- Imaging environment
 - Space
 - Lights
 - Monitor and CPU
 - Digitization hardware and software

BOTTOM LINE: TIME AND \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Access to digitized collections

- Small, on-demand requests for <u>existing</u> high-resolution image files fulfilled as staff time and technological limitations allow
- There's a <u>form</u> for that!

• If you don't see it online, it usually means no high res file currently exists - but **always ASK!**



Loans

NATIONAL MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY

Loans

Home / Our Research / Anthropology / Collections and Archives Access / Loans

The Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), loans objects from its collections for temporary exhibits to qualifying museums. While the Department's goal is to accommodate



https://naturalhistory.si.edu/research/anthropology/collections-and-archives-access/loans











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Katherine Crowe Reference Archivist

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