

Archive	DCMITypes on metadata record	ID	Artifact Type from Description	Note	Proper DCMIType	OLAC URI
SLDR	PhysicalObject	000022	XML Dataset	Semantics Dataset in an XML format	Dataset	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:sldr.org:sldr000022
California Language Archive: Berkeley	PhysicalObject	001	Biological Specimens	Ethnobiological specimens with Patwin labels. Folder containing pressed flowers and a box with flora, a preserved goldfinch, and beetles.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:cla.berkeley.edu:Whistler.001
California Language Archive: Berkeley	PhysicalObject	002	Biological Specimens	Labeled plant specimens. Plants specimens collected in San Baltazar Loxicha, with names and ethnomedical uses written in Zapotec.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:cla.berkeley.edu:BeamdeAzcona.002
California Language Archive: Berkeley	PhysicalObject	005	Biological Specimens	Plants specimens with labels in Lake Miwok. Includes list of contents prepared by Ken Whistler in 1978.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:cla.berkeley.edu:BeamdeAzcona.005
The American Philosophical Society	Sheet music, PhysicalObject, Text	10102	Botanical Specimens	Materials relating to Speck's study of Creek history, language, and culture. Includes Speck's own notes and work, including "Notes on Social and Economic Conditions Among the Creek Indians of Alabama in 1941" (published as Speck 1947); an undated earlier version of that essay titled "Creek Indians Surviving in Alabama"; 115 pages of linguistic notes from Taskigitown, dated 1904-1905 and organized by categories; Creek and Yuchi songs; Creek and Yuchi Dance; 98 pages of Creek texts, including some interlineal translations, and related notes dated 1904-1905; and 35 pages of miscellaneous notes and letters on topics like dances, language, clothing, myths, handicrafts, and fieldwork. Also includes two botanical specimens--Coopti (Zamia floridana) used by Seminoles, 1941 and Ilex vomitoria Ait, used by Creeks--accompanied by letters to Speck from Richard Evans Schultes concerning Houma Botany; two letters from female students at the Haskell Institute in 1940 (Leona Giger writes of a Creek doll she is making and mentions the council house at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, while Ann Rolland offers to answer questions on Creek use of feathers); a letter from Morris Opler regarding Opler's work among the Creeks, as well as an essay by Opler about the organization, history, and social and political significance of Creek towns; a letter from Mario Gamio acknowledging the receipt of a Creek Indian pamphlet; and a letter from D'Arcy McNickle returning to Speck photographs of the Creek Indians of Atmore, Alabama to prevent them from getting lost and mentioning that his manuscript of the report is still being copied.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10102
The American Philosophical Society	PhysicalObject, Text, Reports, Charts, Specimens	10103	Ornimates from biological resources	Speck's Plains sun dance analysis, consisting of a three-page chart of comparative features of the sun dance among various Plains tribes. Two Crow tepee ornaments of grass, sent by Frederic H. Douglas, are also enclosed in this folder.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10103
The American Philosophical Society	PhysicalObject, Text, Correspondence, Notes, Specimens, Reports	10110	Bone and Wood Tools; Model	Materials relating to Speck's study of Houma history and culture. Includes correspondence with Houma consultants such as members of the Billiot family, Ann Celestine, Dorothy Celestine, and Ben Paul about topics including museum specimens (a pirogue, beaded belts, baskets, blow guns, etc.), land questions, and schooling problems; correspondence with government officials and academic colleagues including Willard Beatty, William Zimmerman, Joseph McCaskill, Alice Marriott, and John Reed Swanton, and others regarding Speck's field work, various aspects of his research, and the social and economic conditions of the Houma people; a draft and copy of Speck's "Report...on Houma Indians"; prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, concerning the history and condition of the Houma and their educational needs; notes and correspondence regarding Houma medicine and traps; and Houma specimens consisting of six bone and wood points for canoe arrows and a model of canoe with two paddles.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10110

Archive	DCMI Types on metadata record	ID	Artifact Type from Description	Note	Proper DCMI Type	OLAC URI
The American Philosophical Society	Notes, Specimens, PhysicalObject, Text	10142	Botanical Specimens	Speck's notes on Pennacook and other Native peoples of New England. This 21-page notebook contains Pennacook, Mashpee, Gay Head, Cape Cod Indian genealogical and population notes; miscellaneous Pennacook notes; approximately 3 slips and 2 pages of loose notes; and botanical specimens.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10142
The American Philosophical Society	Correspondence, Notes, PhysicalObject, Text, StillImage, photographs, Essays, Newspaper Clippings, Specimens	10146	Textual Materials	Materials relating to Speck's interest in the various Virginia- or Chesapeake-area peoples sometimes collect	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10146
The American Philosophical Society	Drafts, Text, PhysicalObject	10350	potsherds	The Cochiti materials in the Elsie Clews Parsons papers consist of a draft manuscript of a "Cochiti emergence myth," found in Subcollection I, Series II, "Notes, manuscripts, etc." under item 61, which contains draft versions from her "Pueblo Indian Religion" book. In this same Series, item No. 38 includes potsherds of a canteen pot from Cochiti. Additional relevant material may appear in correspondence folders.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10350
The American Philosophical Society	Potsherds, PhysicalObject, Text	10390	No indication	The Zia materials in the Elsie Clews Parsons papers consist of information found 5 folders titled "Zuni - Notes by Alfred L. Kroeber" in Subcollection II, Series IV, "Research Notes," which includes some information on Zia. Some of this material may be restricted due to cultural sensitivity or privacy concerns. Additional relevant material may appear in correspondence folders.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10390
The American Philosophical Society	Specimens, Correspondence, Newspaper Clippings, PhysicalObject, Text	10448	Botanical Specimens	This entry is intended to encompass materials relating to James M. Crawford's interest in and study of Native	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10448
The American Philosophical Society	Correspondence, Disks, Notes, Text, PhysicalObject, Essays, Drafts,	10450	Sound Materials, Textual Materials	Materials relating to James Crawford's interest in and research on the Yuchi language. Items in Series III-B.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10450
The American Philosophical Society	Text, PhysicalObject, StillImage, Drafts, Notes, Disks, Essays, Photographs, Correspondence	10459	Textual Materials	Materials relating to James Crawford's interest in and research on the Cocopah (Cocopa) language. The im	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10459
The American Philosophical Society	Botanical Specimens, Notes, Specimens, Text, PhysicalObject	10465	Botanical Specimens	Materials relating to James M. Crawford's interest in and study of the Alabama language. Items include card-sized paper slips, English-Alabama and Alabama-English, with pencilled notes in Series V. and a folder labelled "Alabama Vocabulary (Mary McCall)" containing 5 pages of Alabama vocabulary (typed English words with handwritten Alabama equivalents) for comparing with Mobilian, apparently collected by University of Georgia student Mary McCall and dated Oct. 1971, located in Series IV-D. Research Notes & Notebooks--Other. There is also an unidentified botanical specimen described as "Plant Collected at Maggie Poncho's Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, Texas, August 1970" in Series II. Subject Files.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/oai:indigenouguid.e.amphilsoc.org:10465

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The American Philosophical Society	Newspaper clippings, Postcards, Brochures, Specimens, Stillimages, Text, PhysicalObject	9765	Arrow Head	This collection of memorabilia includes clippings, postcards (one from Marion H. Dickson), a brochure, and an arrow-head (a gift from the site to Murphy D. Smith, who deposited these materials at the APS). Images from a 1945 article in the Peoria Morning Star on the establishment of the new historical state park at the site include several striking photos of an excavated burial site (described as containing 230 skeletons of Mound-builders who died in a devastating epidemic), including one with of a school group at the burial site and another highlighting Dr. Don F. Dickson's method of leaving the dead in situ; a photo of the Dickson family farmstead (on which the Dickson mounds were located) before the establishment of the state park; and a photo of reconstructed pottery displayed in the museum. There is also a brochure about the site as a tourist and educational attraction with information on the history of the mounts, the Dickson Mound Museum, the work of the Dickson family (primarily Dr. Don F. Dickson, Marion H. Dickson, and Thomas M. Dickson), and the neighboring Payne Collection of artifacts. Several images of the excavated mass burial indicate that it was expected to be the main attraction to visitors, and it is called the "greatest display of stone age man in the world...230 skeletons left in original positions." Views of the burial site are also featured on the two postcards. The Dickson Mounds Museum is still a branch of the Illinois State Museum, and the Dickson Mounds are now understood to be a Mississippian cemetery complex associated with nearby village sites and a ceremonial center.	Collection	http://www.language-archives.org/item/ocai:indigenousguide.amphilsoc.org:9765