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The Southwest North American Collection at the musée du quai Branly

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Mylene Hengen. The Southwest North American Collection at the musée du quai Branly: Collaboration and Exchange between the musée du Trocadéro and the Smithsonian Institution. [Research Report] musée du quai Branly - Jacques Chirac. 2015. hal-02187734

HAL Id: hal-02187734

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**The Southwest North American Collection at the musée du quai Branly:
Collaboration and Exchange between the musée du Trocadéro and the Smithsonian Institution**



Figure 1: Photograph by J.K. Hillers, photographer for the 1879 Smithsonian collection and research expedition to Hopi. *View of Dance Rock; Groups of people on Adobe House Clusters. On the right, Bowl and Metate. Nearby 1879. Taken at Walpi, first Mesa, Hopi. 1879. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution [NAA INV 0614300]*

Research Paper

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*Scholarship holder for the documentation of the
musée du quai Branly'collections 2013-2014*

June 2015

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1 Introduction

This paper presents the research executed between the musée du quai Branly's North American Indian object collection from the Southwestern United States (Arizona, New Mexico), and the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History's collection of the same region, aided by Gwyneira Isaac, curator of North American Ethnology at the National Museum of Natural History. Through research in the collections themselves, as well as archival research based in the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C., I set out to examine and complement information available on the pieces in the the musée du quai Branly, from the rich resources available at the Smithsonian Southwestern collections, through a double research and information exchange between the two institutions.

Along the course of my previous research in this Smithsonian's Southwest collection for their *Recovering Voices project*, which aims to widen knowledge on indigenous material culture by collecting 'histories' of present-day tribal members as they concern the collections, it appeared that the musée du quai Branly held many similar objects that would be of interest to integrate into a collaborative research program. A number of important pieces in the musée's Southwest collection were acquired by the Trocadéro through object exchanges with the Smithsonian Institution in the late 19th century. The musée du quai Branly's collection of Southwest region includes a significant number (around 450 objects) of important ritual, ceremonial and utilitarian objects from tribes across Arizona and New Mexico (Moki, Hopi, Zuni, Havasupai, Cochiti, among others). A great number of Pueblo pots and vases, pottery wares, brushes, child's cribs, Kachina dolls from Zuni, Hopi ceremonial staffs, dance regalia and head-dresses, and a number of other pieces with significant ritual, iconographic and social relevance can be found in the collections as well.

It was of great interest to gather information on the pieces available in this collection in the context of my previous work with the *Recovering Voices project*, as well as doubly enable the musée du quai Branly access to information on objects from this region in the Smithsonian's collections, in order to complete their catalogue. It was my aim to firstly draft a collections biography for the musée du quai Branly's collection that would include data and objects that were previously held at the Smithsonian. Finally, the work I conducted in the musée du quai Branly's Southwest used the research conducted on the Smithsonian's collection to gather new information for the quai Branly's catalogue, and complete missing or incorrect data for each object in the collection.

Whereas I cannot unfortunately go into detail regarding the rich social and ritual life of the Pueblos of the South-West, especially in which was this pertains to the material culture, this report will primarily serve as an understanding of the manner in which the collection was

documented by myself, and allow for a history of collection in the Southwestern United States as it pertains to the collection of the musée du quai Branly. It will however detail information from ancient pottery to modern pottery as it is found in the collection, as well as describe in relative exactitude the intended use and tribal origin of a number of important objects. It is important to note the full extent of the collection's documentation effected through this research will be directly integrated into the museum's database.

1.1 Groups and regions concerned

The scope of the research concerns the tribal groups and Pueblos located in the Arizona-New Mexico region, in the Southwestern United States, though it also extends to the lower Colorado region, and covers objects in the collection dating back to the Pueblo II era of Ancestral Pueblo material culture (900-1100 AD) all the way to modern wares of the mid 20th century brought back by Smithsonian expeditions and exchanged with the musée du Trocadéro. The modern Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona (**Fig. 2**) are all generally concerned when discussing puebloan material culture, but, in light of the fact that the museum contains mostly Zuni and Hopi objects, discussion will be more heavily oriented towards these two.

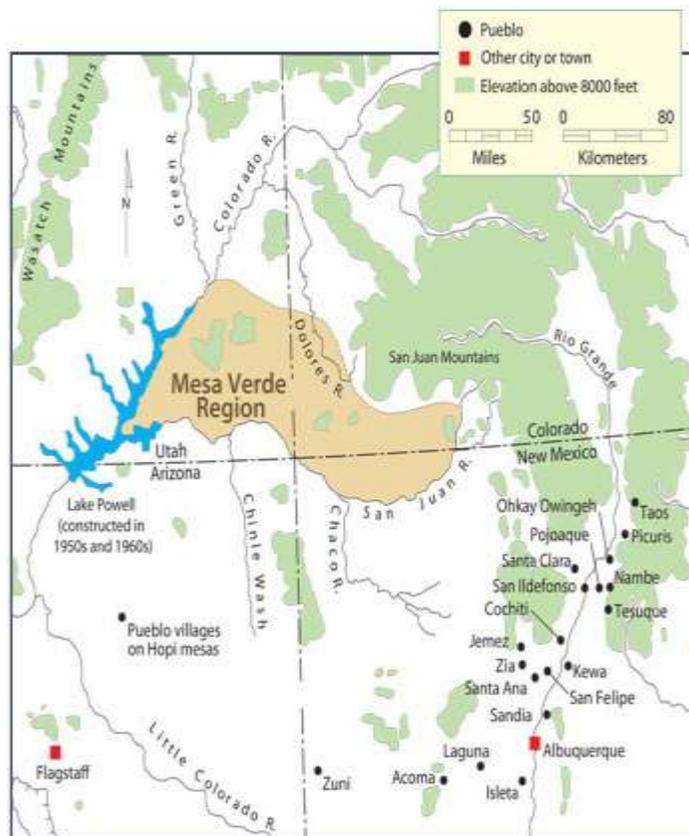


Figure 2: Map of present-day Pueblos and villages of the Southwest. Source: Mesa Verde archaeological region Map courtesy of Neal Morris; Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

1.2 Historical background

The modern day Puebloans are generally believed to have descended from the ancient Pueblo peoples, who had their greatest development in the valley of the Rio Colorado, where they built their stone and earth houses along the cliffs, hence the common usage of the term ‘cliff-dwellers’ when referencing them. “We discover remnants of their arts in the neighboring valleys of Great Salt Lake, the Rio Grande, and southward we can trace them beyond the Rio Gila into the table lands of Chihuahua and Sonora” mentioned William Henry Holmes (1866: 445), ethnographer in the region for the Smithsonian’s Bureau of American Ethnology¹.

It is widely accepted that the Anasazi (also called Ancestral Pueblo) were one of the indigenous groups constituting what is known as the “Puebloan” people. This group also includes the Mogollon, Hohokam, Sinagua, Salado and Patayan cultural groups. (**Fig. 3**) Archeological evidence indicates that the Anasazi (or Ancestral Puebloan, the updated preferred term) settled into the area north and west of the Colorado river in the high desert area of New Mexico sometime around 450 AD. In respect to material culture, they reached their developmental peak between 1050-1150 AD. Similarly, the Mogollon settled south of the Anasazi in what is today New Mexico, western Texas, and the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua, reaching their peak around 1000, AD while the comparatively smaller Hohokam settled in southern Arizona in 700, as did the Patayan, who settled in parts of Arizona, west to Lake Cahuilla in California, and in Baja California by 700 AD. They reorganized along the Gila river, Colorado River, Lower Colorado River Valley, and north to the vicinity of the Grand Canyon by 1550 (**Fig. 3**). Though there is no scientific trace of the exact whereabouts of these cultural groups past the 15-16th century, it is generally believed that the modern-day Puebloan groups are the descendants of the Ancestral Pueblos (Anasazi.) Both Hopi and Zuni groups claim ancestral ties to ancient puebloan sites dating back to the four original cultural groups, particularly those related to settlements at Chaco Canyon (New Mexico), and Homol-ovi (Arizona), which are both regarded as significant Anasazi sites.

¹ Holmes, William Henry. 1883.

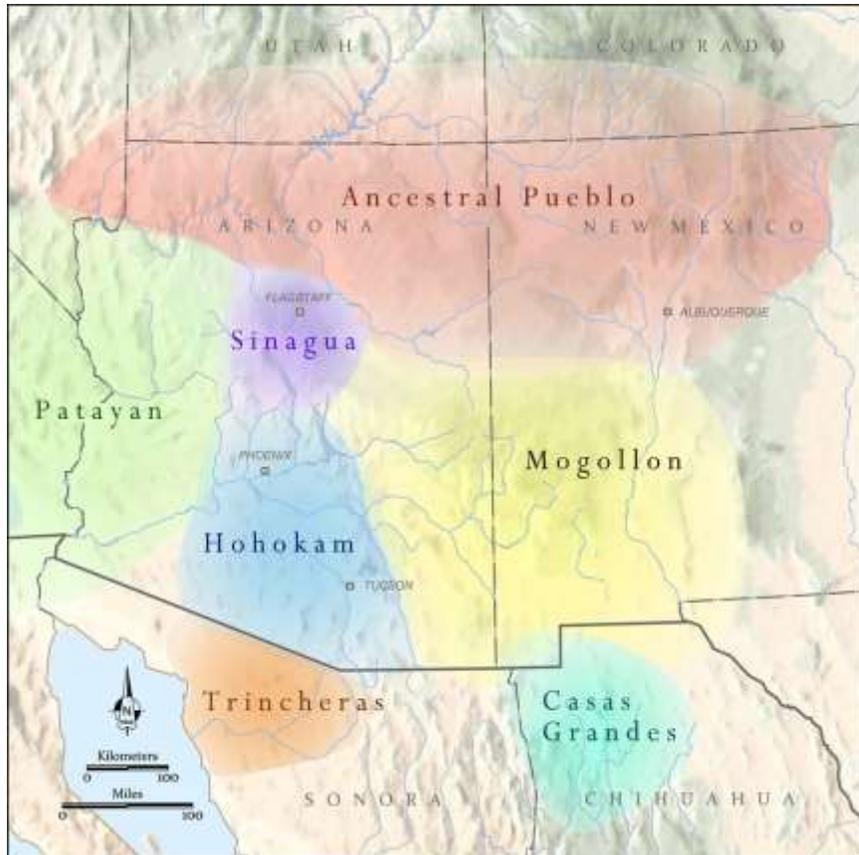


Figure 3: Map of major Ancient Puebloan cultural groups of the Southwest. Source: Archaeological cultures of the Southwest: Map by Catherine Gilman, updated by Kathleen Bader. Courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.

1.3 Main cultural groups of interest

Hohokam - centered in southern Arizona in the Salt and Gila River drainages (later home to the Pima Alto and Tohono O'Odham people).

Mogollon - centered in southwestern New Mexico and northern Sonora and Chihuahua.

Anasazi or ancestral pueblo - centered on the Four Corners area of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado.

In the 16th century came the Spanish- A 1539 expedition led by Fray Marcos de Niza and Esteban, who found their way to the Zuni Pueblo of Hawikuh, followed to next year by an expedition led by Vasquez de Coronado which marks a period of two years of intense conflict between the Pueblo and the Spanish, and forty years later, a period of marked colonization, taxation and Christianization, the building of missions and the persecution of indigenous spiritual life. The Pueblo revolt of August 1680, in which armed Pueblos from virtually every village,

led by a San Juan Puebloan named Popé, attacked the Spanish living in the countryside and outer villages, and later Santa Fe. This began a ten-year period of struggle and war, with the Spanish burning and sacking the Pueblo of Zia in 1688. In 1692, the Indigenous peoples of the region accepted Catholicism and the Spanish rule under Don Diego de Vargas, but underwent two more government changes: In 1821, Spain ceded the Southwest to Mexico, and by 1846 America had taken over, which ended the period of enforced Catholicism, but brought mormons, ethnographers and archeologists instead ².

1.4 Scope of the collection

A number of important pieces in the musée du quai Branly's Southwest collection were acquired by the Trocadéro through object exchanges with the Smithsonian Institution, particularly one major exchange in 1885. The musée's collection of the Southwest region includes a significant number (around 450 objects) of important ritual, ceremonial and utilitarian objects from tribes across Arizona and New Mexico (Hopi, Zuni, Havasupai, Cochiti, among others). Though Hopi represents by far the largest number of objects in the collection, this research project has also allowed us to identify pottery belonging to Acoma Pueblo, Cochiti Pueblo, San Ildefonso Pueblo, and others. It is worth noting that the collection was almost completely undocumented, save for a group of pottery from the Archeological Institute of America that arrived with specific datations, and a group of others from the Smithsonian's 1885 exchange that, for the most part, accurately named the specified the origin (Zuni, principally). I was able, through this research, to attribute cultural origin, date, use, to almost every object, as well as inform the catalogue with information as to: corresponding ledgers in the Smithsonian archives, corresponding collections in the Smithsonian, duplicates in other institutions, mentions of individual objects in ethnographer notes or catalogs, ethnographic descriptions by collectors as to use of the object in ritual, social or domestic life, illustrations or photographs of the object currently available in the Smithsonian archives or other resource, and other information's relating the musée du quai Branly's collection to its original collection³.

² Hayes, A. & J. Blom (1996: 31).

³ Most of this information is relayed throughout this report. For further details on individual objects, see an additional report (Hengen_Céramique pueblo_Rapport phase 2 a&b – Service des archives et de la documentation des collections).

2 Methods

Various methods were employed during the course of this project. Firstly, examination of the objects, both within the musée du quai Branly's collection as well as that of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, allowed me a closer look into materials, techniques, form and iconography to further enable research and analysis.

This then allowed for an extensive comparative study was accomplished between the objects of the same collection in the Smithsonian and the objects in the musée du quai Branly. The entirety of both collections were examined by myself, accompanied in some cases by Gwyneira Isaac and Fabienne de Pierrebourg (**Fig. 4**). Objects were compared and duplicates were sought out. In certain cases where the musée's object was incomplete or disconnected, seeking a duplicate in the Smithsonian's collection allowed us to understand its intended use or form. Further, iconography and form on pottery was compared and, since the Smithsonian's collections are highly documented as well as classified by tribal or geographical belonging, this allowed us to similarly place objects in their respective cultural group classifications.

Secondly, extensive archival research was conducted regarding objects collected by the Smithsonian. I examined personal letters and other correspondence between ethnographers and the Smithsonian, detailing fieldwork done in various regions of the Southwest, as well as field reports, collection reports, photographs, annual reports from the Bureau of American Ethnology, and other documents ,which will be detailed in this report.



Figure 4: Gwyneira Isaac, Curator of North American Ethnology at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, and Fabienne de Pierrebourg, curator of Americas at the musée du quai Branly, examine a Hopi ritual dance headdress inside the Smithsonian collections. Photo by the author.

2.1 Research at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History

I found that a significant amount of detail concerning the objects could be found in the reports drafted by the main ethnographers sent by the Bureau of American Ethnology on expeditions to the South-West. In many cases, objects were described in great detail regarding use and origin, and thanks to illustrations and photographs found in both reports as well as archival research in the National Anthropological Archives, I was able in most cases to identify the exact objects, which will be described in the following pages.

Duplicates or almost identical objects identified from the musée du quai Branly collection to the Smithsonian collections enabled me to similarly pinpoint object origin. For example, to the left (**Fig. 5**) is a previously unidentified 'decorative' object in the musée du quai Branly's collection. To the right (**Fig. 6**) is its duplicate, found in the Smithsonian collection.



Figure 5: Ah-Kow-Shi, Hopi dance ornament. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.166** [Smithsonian original catalog number 41672].



Figure 6: The same object from the Smithsonian collections, Museum Support Center. [Object number E1287890]. Photo by the author.

By tracing the original Smithsonian catalog card, which includes information from its date of collection, including the inventory card of the name, origin and use of the object, I was able to provide information to the musée du quai Branly database for this object and many others, which were in the great majority unidentified when it came to non-ceramic material culture from the Southwest. For example, with/ on the catalog card of the duplicate sunflower ornament (**Fig.7**) in the Smithsonian collection, I was able to identify the name of the object originally recorded by the collector "Ah-Kow-Shi", its origin, the Nushongunubi village of Hopi, Arizona, and its use (worn in dance).

Cat. No.	Name Baskets of close worked (25)
68476-500	People
	Locality Pueblo of Zuni, N. Mex.
Acc. No.	Collector Bureau of Ethnology
	Acquired Dates
	Placed Size
Orig. No.	Remarks No. 68476 Trocadero. No. 68487 Ex. C. Philcourt, San Francisco, Cal. 3/18/02. No. 68492 Cambridge 5-87. No. 68479 Ex. Henry George Junior Republic 10/19/99
Marks	These close wove baskets are believed to have been obtained by barter from the Navajos. Many of them are cemented inside and outside by a resin and are generally used for carrying water. <i>no. 68477 sent as a gift to Union University, Jackson, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1923. located 68494 in storage 8/1974</i> <i>no. 68475 sent as a gift to McPonogh</i>
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM	e13-138
	(over) ETHNOLOGY

Figure 8: Catalog card of a group of baskets, one of which was donated to the Trocadero in 1885. Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, National Anthropological Archives: Catalog Card number E68476..



Figure 9: Zuni carrying basket donated to the Trocadero. Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.217 [Smithsonian original catalog number: 68476].

Further examples of this research include a pair of leather anklets from Hopi (Fig. 10), collected in 1879. Again, the catalog card allows us to trace the collection in which the objects belong, the original collector (in this case Col. James Stevenson and Frank Hamilton Cushing, both ethnographers for the Bureau), the number of pieces collected, which of those were sent to the Trocadéro (Fig. 11), and in turn locate the item in the musée du quai Branly's collection using the original catalog number, which are in most cases thankfully still affiliated with the object.

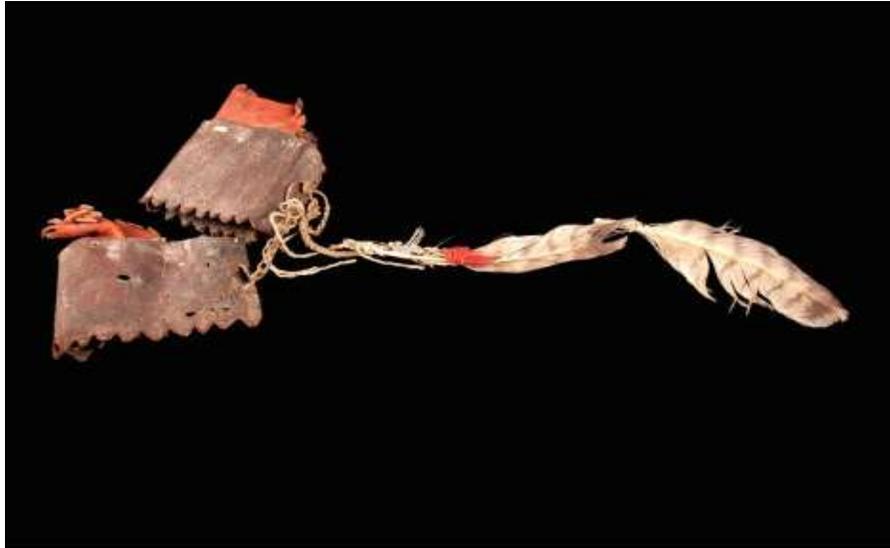


Figure 10: Hopi leather anklets referred to in the catalog card below originating from the Smithsonian collection. Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.248 [Smithsonian original catalog number: 42353]

Cat. No.	Name	Leather Anklets. (4) 4 Pairs.	2
42351-4	People	Pueblo of Moqui.	
	Locality	New Mexico.	
Acc. No.	Collector	Stevenson & Cushing	
9899	Acquired	Date	
	Placed	Size	
Orig. No.	Remarks	42353 Ex. Trocadero.	
		42351 " Copenhagen.	
		42354 - with metal facing.	
Marks	42,354: Label reads: "Hopi Indians, Arizona - Wrist guard" Nos. 42351, 42354 - Illus. in BAE 2nd AR, Figs. 577, 579, p. 398		
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM		e19-188	ETHNOLOGY

Figure 11: Original catalog card for the collection of Hopi leather anklets (below), of which one pair was sent to Trocadéro. National Anthropological Archives, Catalog card number E42354-O.

In many cases, the catalog card was also accompanied by the original collection ledger from the Bureau of American Ethnology, in which items are listed individually and often accompanied by illustrations from the collecting ethnographer. These ledgers aided me greatly in identifying objects that were part of one collection and expedition, but were difficult to trace by number. The curved stirring stick below (**Fig. 12**), for example, illustrated in the ledger on the next page, in between the flat stirring stick and the ladle, is the exact object from the musée du quai Branly's collection. The process for identifying the origin and accession of these objects, from a curatorial perspective, is tedious but interesting. The wooden ladle below, for example, was identified by tracing its original number to the numbers of the same collection (which are the same, save for the last number – ex 75764, 75764, 75765, etc.), tracing the ledger of that collection, deciphering the original description and number, matching the illustration, and, as you can see in this case, to the right of the illustration, a hand-written inscription confirming it was sent to the Trocadéro. (*Trocadero, July 1895*) (**Fig. 13**). Through this research I am able to confirm that is it Zuni and in fact a wooden ladle, rather than its description in the current musée catalog as a saddle hook.



Figure 12: Zuni wooden ladle. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.111** [Smithsonian original catalog number 75763]

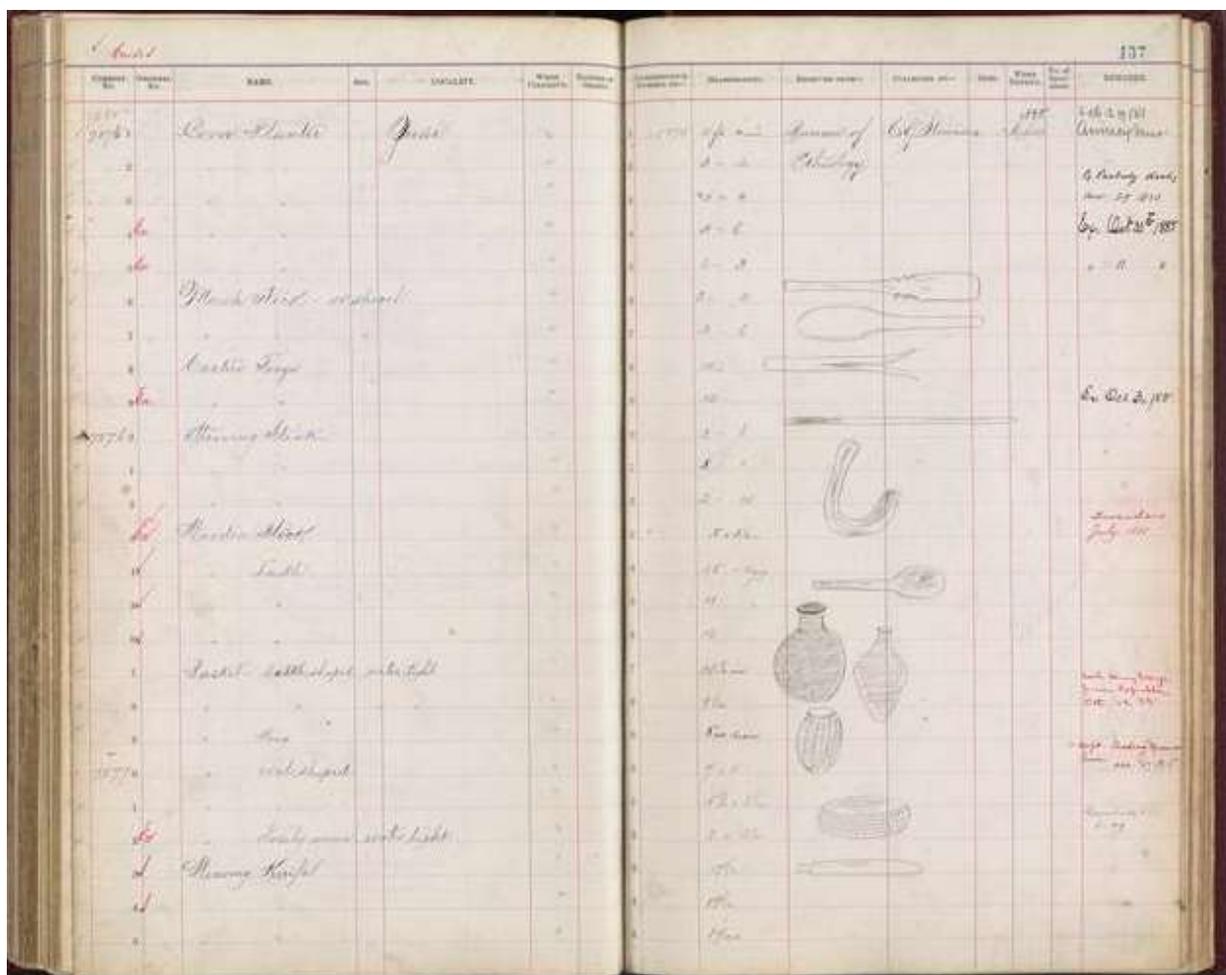


Figure 13: Ledger book, Volume 016, page 136. Catalog numbers 75751-75775. National Anthropological Archives.

In certain cases when the catalog card is not readily available, tracing the ledger is the only way to guarantee exact origin of the object in the musée du quai Branly's collection and, save one or two, every single object was in fact identified. The cases in which the original catalog card is still available, a great deal of important information can be gathered, for example from this weaving knife from the musée's collection (**Fig.14**). We are able from the card to identify the source community, collector, when and to whom it was sent, and other collections that may hold duplicates (**Fig. 15**). This type of information is useful for both research and curatorial work.



Figure 14: Zuni Weaving Knife. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.114**
[Smithsonian original catalog number 75785]

Cat. No.	Name	Weaving Knife	(10)
75776-	People		
75785	Locality	Zuni.	
Acc. No.	Collector	Col. Stevenson.	
15,874	Acquired		Dates
	Placed		Size 11 to 17 in.
Orig. No.	Remarks#	75781 - Exch. Henry George, Jr. Republic, Oct. 19, '99.	
		75785 - Ex. Trocadero, July, 1885.	
Marks			

Figure 15: Original catalog card for weaving knife (Fig. 14). National Anthropological Archives, Catalog card number E75784.

Another example of catalog (Fig. 17) and object (Fig. 16) match-up: these previously unidentified or misidentified objects are now complemented with the information available from the Smithsonian.



Figure 16: Zuni bull-roarer, musical instrument. Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.115 [Smithsonian original catalog number 69423]

Cat. No.	Name Ten Bull roarers. Thlem-tu-nu-nun-tsapna.	
69,423, 1-10	People Zuni	
	Locality Zuni New Mexico U. S.	
Acc. No.	Collector Col. Jas Stevenson, see his Cat. 1885, p. 585.	
9,899	Acquired From Bur. Ethnology	Date 1881
	Placed Not in the collection. One	Size
Orig. No.	exchanged with Trocadero Museum,	
1129	Remarks: July 1885.	
Marks		

Figure 17: Original Catalog card for Fig. 16, bull-roarer, musical instrument. National Anthropological Archives. Catalog number E69423-O.

Finding the original object illustrations in the ledgers from the late 19th century is of interest as well. The resin-coated gourd (**Fig. 18**) is the very same gourd illustrated in the collection ledger (**Fig. 19**: top left), traced by number in the Smithsonian archival catalog.



Figure 18: Hopi Gourd. Musée du quai Branly [71.1885.78.129](#) [Smithsonian original catalog number 83976]

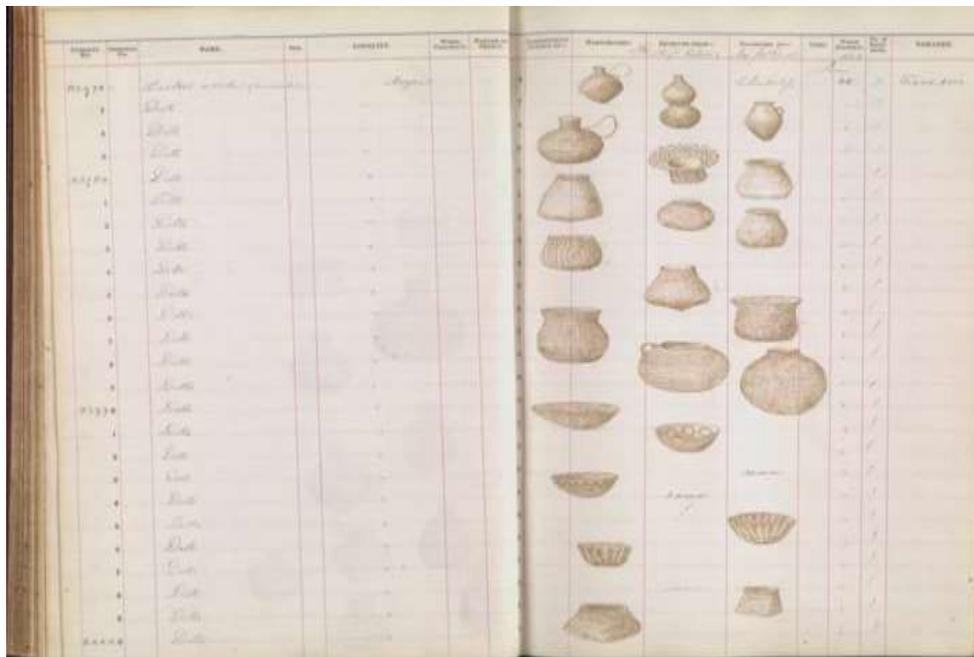


Figure 19: Ledger book, cemented basket-work, volume 018, page 067. National Anthropological Archives.

The same process occurred for this notched stick rattle (**Fig. 20**), below, traced by number to its original illustration in the collection ledger (**Fig. 21** : top right).



Figure 20: Elements of a notched stick rattle (“Truh-kun-pi”) from Hopi brought back by Stevenson during this expedition. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.146.1-2** [Smithsonian original catalog number: 68854] (Sizes not to scale).

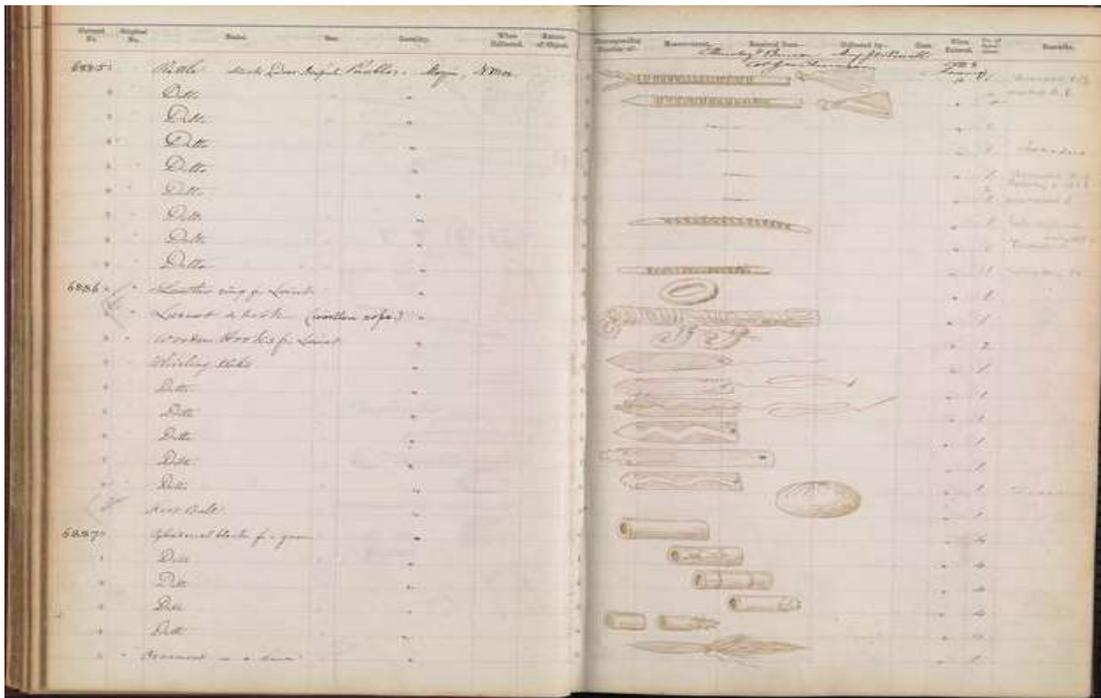


Figure 21: Original ledger illustration of the above notched stick rattle. Volume 015, page 052. National Anthropological Archives.

2.3 Research from duplicates

It is important to know and understand that the Smithsonian objects that were donated to the Trocadéro (and other national or European museums) often were, in fact duplicates. This served the purpose of not only feeding the collections of other museums and serving the interest of the Smithsonian for furthering their collections with objects that may interest them in the future, but also to provide space for the collections, which was limited at the time. However, curators now are struggling to ‘put back’ the collections together in a coherent narrative. I found however that frequently in the case of the Smithsonian and the musée du quai Branly, duplicates were often in better condition in the musée’s collection than they were in the Smithsonian’s collection.

I was surprised to find, upon arrival, a similar Pueblo village replica (**Fig. 22**) as the one present in the musée du quai Branly’s collection and pointing it out to curator Gwyneira Isaac, she mentioned she was struggling to find others in collections in the USA. I noted to her that the museum had two in the collection, which are most likely models built under the supervision of Victor Mindeleff, who, in the late 19th century, surveyed a great deal of Zuni and Hopi villages for the purpose of creating models for the Bureau of American Ethnology.



Figure 22: Pueblo village replica. Late 19th century. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.3**. Smithsonian number unknown.

Similarly, this Hopi clown ritual dance head-dress from the Smithsonian collection (**Fig. 23**), a double of which I had previously identified during my examination of the musée du quai Branly's objects (**Fig. 24**), enabled me to further gather information and confirm my findings.



Figure 23: Hopi clown ritual dance head-dress in the Smithsonian collections [E68983-0]. Photo by the author.



Figure 24: The same headdress in the musée du quai Branly collection **71.1885.78.246** [Smithsonian original catalog number 68982]



Figure 25: Original ledger of Hopi headdresses accessioned into the Smithsonian. Above piece figures top right in the ledger. Smithsonian National Anthropological Archives, ledger book volume 015, page 057.

In this way, each object in the musée's Southwest collection, save one or two, have been identified

We are similarly able to trace original information gathered in the research surrounding these collection expeditions, specifically pertaining to the material culture aspect of Pueblo ritual and ceremonial life. In fact, a number of important ritual pieces can be found in the musée's Southwest collection. Though I unfortunately cannot sufficiently detail in this report the cosmology and social, ritual and ceremonial life of the Pueblos of the Southwest, I will attempt to contextualize a few important pieces in the collection through brief description of their intended use and in certain cases ritual relevance.

2.4 Further identifying the objects in the collection

A number of historically and culturally relevant pieces can be found in the musée's collections. John Wesley Powell himself, the Bureau's founding director, participated in a number of expeditions and brought back numerous items, a few of which we can find in the musée du quai Branly's collection. Of note, this Hopi wrist guard, on which his name and the origin has been noted, as well as the item collection number. (Fig. 26)



Figure 26: Hopi Wrist Guard, Powell collection. 19th century. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.107** [Smithsonian original catalog number 23139]



Figure 27: Hopi ritual headdress, female. Musée du quai Branly **71.1946.41.4.1-2**. Gift of Georges Widenstein.

The object above (**Fig. 27**) from the collection is a Hopi ceremonial dance headdress covering the superior part of the head, worn by women during dances in which complex ritual impersonations are performed.



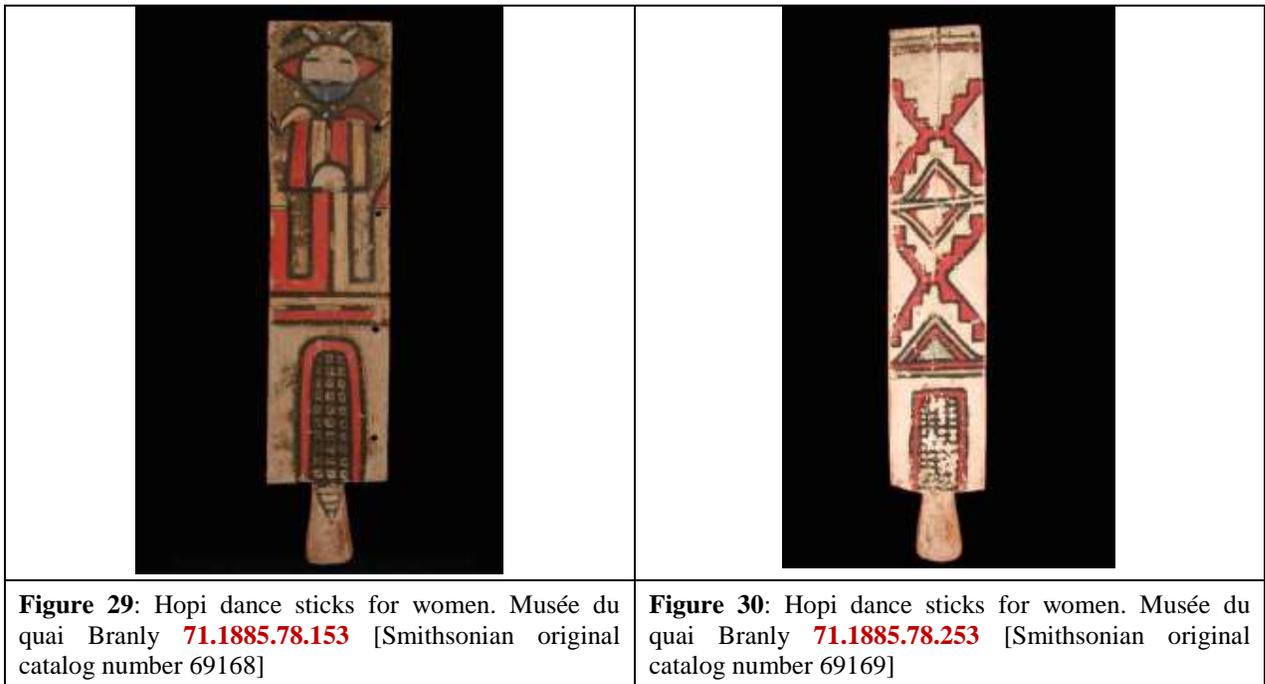
Figure 28: Pueblo Katsina Dance Sash. 19th century. Musée du quai Branly. **71.1962.79.1** Donation of Paul Rodier.

The collection at the musée du quai Branly also contains a number of beautiful examples of Hopi and Zuni ritual pieces, from ceremonial regalia to dance batons. At Hopi, religious as well as secular power resides almost completely in the possession and use of important ritual objects – and the objects are overwhelmingly numerous, ranging from costumes to masks to shrines,

paraphernalia, pottery and altars. The dance sash above (Fig. 28), for example, though stated to have been collected at Taos pueblo, is in the typical style of a Hopi “Katsina Dance Sash” in Hopi brocade technique, worn by men during Katsina ritual dances, such as annual rain dances. The motifs are made of an inverted step pyramid, the bottom part which contains elements representing cultivated earth. The black motifs containing vertical white marks are make reference to the falling rain, a frequent symbol that can be found in both Hopi and Zuni material culture, as well as in other puebloan groups. The zig-zag bands are symbolic of lightning and rain clouds.

Hopi ceremonies are organized around the year as a temporal unity and the village or mesa as a special unit. In principle, each village organizes its own ceremonies following a general model that permits variation, with certain villages standing as leaders.

Their ceremonial cycle is an annual one consisting of two major periods – masked and unmasked ceremonies. The masked dancers, embodying kachinas, arrive in either January or February depending on the village and depart in July. Their first great ceremony is *Powamu*, when children are initiated into the Kachina and Powamu societies, and their last is *Niman*, the ‘returning home’ ceremony. Their presence marks a season extending from sometime in the month or so following the winter solstice to after the summer solstice, and their departure coincides with the end of planting the fields. Following this comes the Snake-Antelope ceremony or the Flute ceremony in alternating years in each village. In autumn come the ceremonies of the three women’s societies, followed by ceremonies of the four men’s societies, ending with Soyál, a ceremony marking the end of the winter solstice.



These two decorated wooden dance sticks from Hopi (**Figs. 29 & 30**) are carried vertically by hand in front of the body by women during the women's societies ritual dances. The center is decorated with a motif of rain god on the left, whereas the inferior part of the stick is decorated with a corn representation, a direct reference to agricultural dances as well as the corn maiden, a prominent Kachina spirit figure in Hopi cosmology.

Kachina dolls (**Fig. 31**), they are usually given indirectly by fathers to daughters, the latter arranging for a kachina dancer to present his daughter with a doll⁴. The dolls are kachina representations, and are usually given during the two major kachina ceremonies: *Powamu*, or Bean Dance, and *Niman*, or Home Dance, the last dance of the Kachinas before they go "home" to their dance cycle in the underworld. Both of these ceremonies have agricultural references: the bean dance anticipates the planting season, while the home dance anticipates the harvest as the kachina dancers bring melons and other foods into the plaza to distribute to onlookers. The kachina doll is referred to by the Hopi as *Tihu*, which is also a formal or ritual term for child, as in the phrase *tihutnaa nawakna*, literally translated as "children are desired", or in another translation "let us all multiply"⁵. The doll is often presented tied to a cradleboard, though is now sold individually as curio.



Figure 31 : Kachina doll, early 20th century. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.149**

⁴ Schlegel, A. (2009: 1).

⁵ Schlegel, A. (2009: 2).

A few important pieces of ceremonial and dance regalia collected by the Smithsonian include these two pieces below, arm and wrist bands worn in dance (**Figs. 32 & 33**), duplicates of which was traced to the Smithsonian collections and documented accordingly (**Fig. 34**).

	
<p>Figure 32: Pair of Hopi arm-bands “armlets of Snake “Chu-Marsh-Mi” brought back by Stevenson from the Hopi village Shungopavi. Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.220.1-2 [Smithsonian original catalog number: 68975]</p>	<p>Figure 33: Pair of leather wristlets of hyde and string Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.105.1-2 [Smithsonian original catalog number: 84273]</p>
<p>Both are examples of late 19th century Hopi regalia.</p>	



Figure 34: Duplicata of the regalia objects in the MQB collections, found in the Smithsonian collections. Identifying objects were further aided by detailed descriptions of use and origin in the Smithsonian database. Smithsonian collections E128936-0. Photo by the author

3 Archeological and ethnographic expeditions conducted by the Smithsonian

Alongside the extensive examination and comparative work executed in the Smithsonian's collections, many of the objects in the collection can be identified by analyzing the texts and reports from the Smithsonian's main investigators in the Southwest region, namely Colonel James Stevenson and his wife Matilda Cox Stevenson, Frank Hamilton Cushing, John Wesley Powell and Victor Mindeleff, whose respective expeditions will be outlined in detail in the following section. Certain objects in the collection are also directly referred to and illustrated by these explorers through letters and reports found through research in the National Anthropological Archives.



Figure 35: Map of the Arizona and New Mexican region of major exploration. Here pictured are sites of the major Puebloan ruins that were excavated and from which the majority of the SI/MQB collection derive. Source: Encyclopedia Britannica.

3.1 Expeditions led by James Stevenson for the Bureau of American Ethnology

The first systematic anthropological collecting at Zuni began under the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institution's newly formed Bureau of American Ethnology⁶. In 1879, a party was organized to continued explorations in the region, placed under the direction of Col. James Stevenson. Frank H Cushing of the Smithsonian Institution and John Hillers, photographer of the Bureau also accompanied the group (**Fig. 36**). The party set out to study the ruins, and made large collections of pottery, stone implements, tools and other objects. J.K. Hillers greatly documented their explorations, and his photographs allow a glimpse into the general context of the work and collection of this expedition. They entered the village as the first stop on an extensive survey of Pueblo peoples in New Mexico and Arizona. Parezo (1985: 764) noted that⁷ Stevenson explained to the Zuni that the great "Washington father" wanted to understand the ways of "his children" by gathering their objects. The party was eager to collect both ancient and contemporary objects on a very large scale, and collect they did. The collection he acquired was significant, and William Holmes (1886: 304), successor to Powell at the head of the Bureau of American Ethnology, noted:

Ruins and ceramic art may be found at every turn, and it is a common thing to find ancient vessels in possession of the Pueblo Indians. This is especially true of the Zunis and Mokis, from whom considerable collections have been obtained. These vessels have apparently been culled from the sites of ancient ruins, from cave and cliff-houses, and possibly in some cases from burial places. Recently, since they have become valuable in trade, the country about Moki has been ransacked by both Indians and whites, and many valuable specimens have been acquired.

⁶ Bernstein. B. & K. Lucic (2008: 1).

⁷ Parezo (1985: 764) in Bernstein, Bruce (2008: 6).



Figure 36: Photograph by J.K. Hillers, photographer for the 1879 expedition. View of Southern Passageway and Adobe House Clusters, Man in Blanket Near Ladder. Taken at Walpi, first Mesa, Hopi. 1879. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution. NAA INV 06313300.

When Stevenson returned with his party to Washington, F.H. Cushing remained at Zuni to conduct a study of language and customs. The actual expedition spanned 3 years, and objects were acquired from Wolpi (Hopi), Laguna, Acoma, Cochiti, San Domingo and other Pueblos. The objects procured by these expeditions amount to over 10,000, with Stevenson publishing an illustrated catalog of 368 of these that has also aided in finding information on the musée du quai Branly's collection. The objects brought back by Stevenson include implements of war and hunting, articles used in domestic manufacture, clothing and personal ornaments, basketry, toys, stone tools, musical instruments, objects used in religious ceremonies and games, and other articles. The musée du quai Branly's Zuni collection contains numerous items collected by Stevenson during this specific expedition. Two of which can be seen below (**Fig. 37 & Fig. 38**).

	
Items from Zuni collected by Stevenson	
Figure 37: Grooved stone axe with handle. Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.14 [Smithsonian original catalog number: 65917]	Figure 38: Gourd rattle. Musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.184 [Smithsonian original catalog number: 69265]

During the field season of 1882, Stevenson proceeded to the more archeologically oriented part of his research, and set out with his team to explore the ruins of Arizona and New Mexico commonly known as ‘cave and cliff dwellings’⁸ in the Canyon de Chelly, a branch of the San Juan Valley in Northeast Arizona. Many objects of interest were found in the debris around and in these houses. Matting, sandals, spindle whorls, and stone implements of various kinds (**Fig. 39** & **Fig. 40**) were reported as having been collected⁹.



Stone tools found by Powell and Stevenson expedition to ruins in Arizona

Figure 39: Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.365**
[Smithsonian original catalog number: 76304]

Figure 40: Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.363**
[Smithsonian original catalog number: 75870].

Stevenson also explored several large and important ruins in where he collected skeletons, skulls, ancient pottery, and bone and stone implements. At the ruins of Tally-Hogan the party discovered an ancient burial ground, and graves were discovered with skeletons covered with articles that had belonged to the deceased, alongside vases and bowls¹⁰.

Most of the ancient pottery collected by Stevenson derives from these funerary sites. This ancient Anasazi cup (**Fig. 41**), for example, collected by Stevenson during this expedition, depicts on the inside a Kachina figure that was not seen past the 15th century, save for revival styles of pottery which occurred much later on.

⁸ B.A.E. Annual report no. 4 (1884: XXXIV).

⁹ B.A.E. Annual report no. 5 (1885: XXIV-XXIII).

¹⁰ B.A.E. Annual report no. 5 (1885: XXIII).



Figure 41 : Anasazi cup or recipient. Pueblo IV. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.370**
[Smithsonian original catalog number: 83609].

The pottery brought back by Stevenson was divided by him into a few classes: the red or uncolored, brown ware, black ware, cream or white decorated in colors, red ware decorated and ancient pottery¹¹. Stevenson subsequently visited the seven Hopi villages in Arizona, from which he obtained important information as well as a collection of their household and other utensils.

Another section, in charge and under the supervision of Mrs. Stevenson, made collections and studies at Zuni. The collections from there contain many objects relating to the outdoor ceremonies of the Zuni. Specimens of these were secured from their sacred springs, caves and shrines (**Fig. 42 & Fig. 43**). Additionally, Cushing reported that Matilda Cox Stevenson set up a makeshift trading post in missionary quarters and paid members of the community for their artifacts¹².

¹¹ B.A.E. Annual report no. 2 (1882: XXXVI).

¹² Cushing (1882, 1979: 59)



Zuni Prayer sticks made of eagle and turkey feathers placed on wooden pole, collected by Stevenson at Zuni.

Figure 42 : Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.332**
[Smithsonian original catalog number: 9567].

Figure 43: Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.163**
[Smithsonian original catalog number: 22841].

Stevenson notes the “collections of their fetishes, plume sticks, and other objects connected with their mythology and religious practices. The collection made during the year was unusually large and important. It comprises about 8500 specimens from the Indian tribes of the South-west, woven fabrics and pottery, bone, and stone implements, ancient and modern, and represent nearly all phases of the life art and industries of those tribes”¹³.

The detailed report of objects collected and inventoried by Stevenson allows us to pinpoint which objects ended up in the Musée’s collection, as Stevenson’s report details the articles of clay he collected in great detail¹⁴. The collection made at the Pueblo of Zuni by the expedition was more extensive than that from any other place, of which by far the larger part is composed of earthenware articles. These include large and small water vases, canteens of various sizes and

¹³ B.A.E. Annual report no. 6 (1886: XXIX).

¹⁴ Stevenson, J. (1883 :312).

shapes, cooking cups and pottery baskets used in their dances, paint pots, ladles, water jugs, eating bowls, spoons, pepper and salt boxes, pitchers, bread bowls, Navajo water jugs, water vases, cups, cooking pots, skillets, ancient pottery, animals. It belongs mostly to the variety of cream-white pottery, decorated in black and brown colors. A portion is red ware, with color decorations in black ¹⁵.



Figure 44: Zuni water vase, 19th century, collected by Powell. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.416** [Smithsonian original catalog number: 40314].

This Zuni water vase (**Fig. 44**) for example, which I located and traced by original catalog number, is described by Stevenson in his inventory of objects:

The decorations of this piece are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the elk or deer. Attention is called to the three figured zones or belts on the body, the upper with the arch enclosing an elk, the middle and narrow belt adorned with figured of birds with a long crest feather. The helix or scroll is freely introduced in this variety. The one here figured is typical of a quite a large group. The animals are usually black, as are the lines separating the spaces¹⁶.

¹⁵ Stevenson, John. (1883: 311).

¹⁶ Stevenson, John (1883: 343 - *Articles of Clay-Water Vases*).

We know from more recent research on Zuni pottery that the bird is actually a roadrunner and the line you see to the deer's heart is commonly called a 'heart line'. There is not only a line drawn from the mouth to the heart, but a little space is left down the center of either side of this line, which is called *o ne yathl kwa'to na*. or the "entrance trail" (of the source of breath of life)¹⁷. A Zuni polychrome type, this form of pottery was produced from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, and was produced at Zuni Pueblo for both local use and for the tourist market during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Around the mid 19th century, with the advent of the railroad and the increase in tourism in the southwest, there was shift from the relatively conservative styles to exuberant combinations of designs characteristic of Zuni Polychrome¹⁸. This type is commonly characterized by the high quality of execution. Zuni Polychrome is distinguished by a white slipped surface over which the decorations are painted, though the top of the rim and bottom of the vessel can be covered by a brown mineral pigment. This use of brown rather than red slip pigment found in earlier period is what distinguishes, in part, Zuni Polychrome produced at Zuni Pueblo. As we can see (**Fig. 44**), very wide decorated areas on the exterior of the vessel are framed by relatively thick lines, the same pigment of which can be found at the lip and bottom of the ware. Design elements of Zuni Polychrome include geometric motifs, heart-line deer, rosettes, and various forms of birds¹⁹.

Zuni potters made a range of ollas, baskets, jars and small ceremonial pieces, and Stevenson describes a number of Zuni earthen baskets, such as the one below (**Fig 45**). Common depictions on Zuni pottery include references to their ceremonial system, including the importance of rain, water, hunting and agriculture. Hence is it common to find water symbols, hunting symbols, frogs, tadpoles, heartline deer, and dragonflies (another form of reference to water, or the rains of summer).

¹⁷ Cushing, Frank Hamilton, (1893: 312)

¹⁸ (Frank and Harlow 1990; Harlow 1973; Lammon and Harlow 1990)

¹⁹ (Frank and Harlow 1990; Harlow 1973; Lammon and Harlow 1990)



Figure 45: Zuni earthen meal basket, with a cloud-formed lip and a dragonfly representation between two tadpoles on the exterior. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.410** [Smithsonian original catalog number: 40338].

Stevenson's descriptions of objects collected shed light on individual objects in the musée du quai Branly's collection not only from Zuni but also from Hopi, such as this Hopi water jug (**Fig. 46**), traced by original number (41362) from his inventory. This particular vessel is also illustrated in the ledgers of the Bureau's annual report of 1882. (Fig. 518, p. 381).



Figure 46: Hopi Water Jug, Musée du quai Branly, 19th century. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.400** [Smithsonian original catalog number 41362].

Stevenson's remarks on this collection of pots collected at Wolpi, Hopi, include the pot above:

1539, 1540 (41320, 41362): These are similar to those obtained at Zuni. Sub-globular in form, one side more distinctly flattened on which to lie, the other very convex. Usually with two handles, sometimes loops, and sometimes studs or knobs. Occasionally ornamented white ware, but most generally un-adorned, brown or red ware. The latter showing, on some pieces, at least a slight, perhaps accidental, glazine. They vary in size from six or seven gallons down to less than a pint. As the various figured used in decorations here have been described only those which are unusual will be noticed here. Underside as usual, blown. Scalloped band in direction of mouth and handle, transverse double scalloped band across the upper half²⁰.

We can similarly trace another object in the musée's collection to Stevenson's inventory, in which he described a turtle shell rattle (**Fig. 47**) in detail:

Ornaments and musical instruments employed in dances and religious ceremonies do not differ much among the Pueblo Indians – the principal ones being the drum, rattle, notched sticks, a kind of fife, and a turtle shell rattle. The latter instrument is the shell of a turtle, around the edges of which the toes of goats and calves are attached. This produces a very peculiar rattling sound. The shell is usually attached to the leg near the knee²¹.



Figure 47: Zuni turtle shell rattle, collected by Stevenson.
Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.501**

²⁰ Stevenson, J. (1883: 347 - *Hopi water jugs*).

²¹ Stevenson, J. (1883: 336 - *Water-jug Basketry*).

The photographs taken by Hillers during the period of this expedition are also revelatory in the use of certain objects in the collection. It is interesting to note that these photographs were taken at the same time that the very same objects were collected from these sites, and interesting to contextualize them in the scope of their investigations. (Fig 48 & 49, 50 & 51)



Figure 48: Photograph by JK Hillers, photographer for the 1879 expedition. Man in Native Dress on Blanket using Spindle 1879. Taken at Walpi, first Mesa, Hopi. 1879. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution. NAA INV 06314600.



Figure 49: Spindle collected by Stevenson at Hopi. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.113**. [Smithsonian original catalog number 68893].



Figure 50: Photograph by J.K. Hillers, photographer for the 1879 expedition. Group of Three Women in Native Dress, One Brushing Each Other's Hair Spindle 1879. Taken at Walpi, first Mesa, Hopi. 1879. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, NAA INV 06662500.



Figure 51: Brush collected by Stevenson at Hopi. Musée du quai Branly [71.1885.78.152](#) [Smithsonian original catalog number 68893].

Note: they are brushing a man's hair and not a woman's as listed in the photograph. Hiller's photographs allow us a glimpse into the 'social life' of these objects, and it is also interesting the place this type of North American ethnographic photograph in the context of a research and collection expedition, in contrast to the infamous Edward S Curtis art photography of the time.

3.2 Expeditions led by Frank Hamilton Cushing

Cushing, an ethnographer sent by the Smithsonian Institution for the same purpose as the Stevensons, took however a different approach to his fieldwork. Instead of leaving with the Smithsonian expedition, he remained at Zuni from 1879 to 1884, immersing himself in the society to such an extent that he dressed in Zuni costume, served on the tribal council, and was initiated into the Bow Priesthood. The Bow Priests carried out the decisions of the higher officials and acted as religious police in protecting both sacred and secular leaders. However despite his unconventional status, Cushing made clandestine trips to Zuni shrines, taking away groups of ceremonial objects and, after gaining trust of the Zuni, Cushing succeeded in obtaining “the paraphernalia of their sacred dances”²².

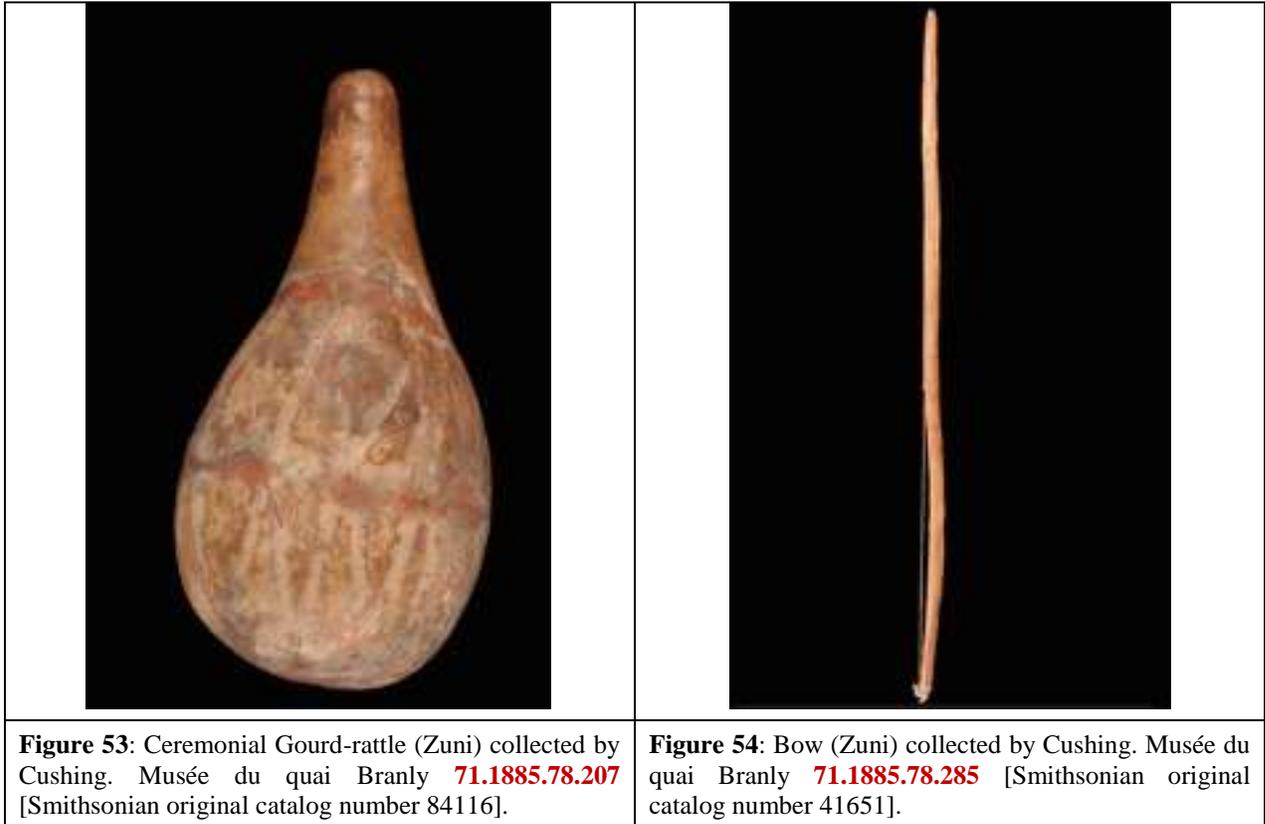


Figure 52: Zuni ritual headdress, worn in danse. Collected by Cushing. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.307** [Smithsonian original catalog number 41947].

Cushing resided at the Pueblo of Zuni and made is a goal to collect the most esoteric knowledge and objects. During the winter of 1879-80, he had had made numerous sketches and notes on their sacred dances and on the meetings of some of their secret societies, which he succeeded in observing. During the succeeding summer and autumn, he “explored” many of the

²² Merrill W., Ladd, E.J. & Thomas. Ferguson (1993: 540) ; Parezo (1985: 768); Bernstein, Bruce & and Karen Lucic (2008: 10).

traditional ruins within a radius of 50 miles of Zuni, as well as also other important grottoes on the Rio Concho, and the caves that were at the time still used as sacrificial depositories by the Zunis, near La Laguna del Colorado Chiquito, north of San Juan. These collections resulted in over 2000 specimens, many of which came from well preserved sacrificial depositories. In these he had the good fortune to discovery numerous well-preserved prayer sticks, bows, arrows, basket-work, and fabrics of the ancient inhabitants of the valley ²³ (Fig 53, 54).



Cushing’s notes, manuscripts and reports describe in great details the material culture collected during his time at Hopi, Zuni and Havasupai. For example, Hopi rabbit sticks from Oraibi, also called boomerangs, collected by Cushing in 1883, (Fig. 55, 56 & 57) are described in an unedited handwritten manuscript report handed to the director of the Bureau of American Ethnology (Powell) for proofing for publication in 1883. The first part of this report was later

²³ Bureau of American Ethnology Annual report, no. 2 (1882: XXVII).

published in a very abbreviated form in the Bureau's 4th annual report. An excerpt of the original manuscript notes:

*Rabbit sticks or boomerangs used during their tribal hunts during which are of frequent occurrence and of great benefit to the tribe. In these remarkable weapons of the chase the wonderful properties of the Australian instrument are often reproduced, nor is this an accidental feature, as the Oraibe maker carefully fashions the stick with a view to having it describe a curved course when thrown as the occasion requires*²⁴.

		
Hopi rabbit sticks from Oraibi		
Figure 55: musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.203 [Smithsonian original catalog number 69204].	Figure 56: musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.204 [Smithsonian original catalog number 69197].	Figure 57: musée du quai Branly 71.1885.78.205 [Smithsonian original catalog number 69201].

Frank Hamilton Cushing's reports from his time at the Hopi village of Oraibi illuminates many ethnographic details pertaining to this collection. We can find certain objects collected and described by Cushing at Oraibi in the musée du quai Branly's collection, such as this 19th century bowl below (**Fig. 58**) which was traced back to Cushing's expedition and illustrated in his

²⁴ Cushing, Frank Hamilton. 1883: 476

corresponding ledgers (BAE 2nd AR, Fig. 518, p. 381). Cushing writes of the Hopi Oraibi pottery:

*Their modern ware is coarse, thick, poorly burned and easily affected by moisture. This I am inclined to attribute to natural causes rather than to defective ability on the part of the Oraibes. The ceramics of the collection are therefore, although representative, unattractive. Doubtless the Oraibes still possess a few pieces of their ancient wares, yet is it probable that long ago most vessels of this class were destroyed by the constant use to which they would naturally be turned by a people not more favored in the potters art than are these.*²⁵.



Figure 58: Hopi ware from Oraibi described by Cushing. 19th century. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.402** [Smithsonian original catalog number 41362].

It is important to note that during the period of collection (late 19th, early 20th century), Cushing and other explorers returned with modern and ancient pottery, and the musée du quai Branly has a few examples that exemplify certain changes in Hopi decorative practices. At Hopi, most women created the pottery and, except for the ritual ware, ceramics were made for

²⁵ Cushing, Frank Hamilton. 1883: 475

household use, and their design concepts were usually reflective of clan or village identity, as it was in basketry or textiles, with overt references to mythology, ceremony, etc. Paint was usually applied to the interior or exterior of a bowl or jar with line as the essential design element. Picture spaces were divided into series of geometrically balanced units that were subdivided and filled with geometric repeat patterns of line or solid color. Religious persecutions in the Rio Grande valley during the 17th century forced the Eastern Pueblos to switch from overt to covert symbolic decorative practices on the vessels, and it became common for potters painters isolate emblems suggestive of ritual symbolism on their utilitarian vessels ²⁶. Typical Hopi designs include eagles, roadrunners, migration patterns, kiva designs, rain, lightning, clouds and corn, as well as abstracted feather and vegetal motifs, but Spanish influence introduced rounded vegetal forms, rather than strictly geometric and angular shapes: floral, foliage, and lacy motifs crept into the designs of Pueblo pottery and vessel shapes slowly changed (**Fig 59**). Though there are a number of Hopi vessels within the collection that evidence Spanish influence on Pueblo ceramic painted designs, none are a better example of this than the Zuni pot below.



Figure 59: Zuni pot with evidence of Spanish influence. Date unknown. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.407** [Smithsonian original catalog number 66111].

In respect to the practice of isolating ritual symbolic images on vessels mentioned above, however, the collection holds an interesting number of examples. Hopi life is richly based on

²⁶ Strutervant, William Charles. (1979: 604).

their ceremonies which frequently are centered around the obtention of rain and good harvest. The center of these ceremonies are the mythological Kachinas, some 300 of them, as well as numerous gods. The figure of the sun-god (*ta-wa*), for example, as well as other deities, and can be found on the interior or exterior of older Hopi ceramics, as well as a number of other ritual objects (**Fig. 60 & 61**).



Figure 60: Hopi drum figuring the *ta-wa* sun god Kachina. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.183** [Smithsonian original catalog number 76319].



Figure 61: Example of a Hopi pot ornated with figures of Kachinas. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.373** [Smithsonian original catalog number 86354].

Other items described by Cushing include large crude soup ladles made from the horn of the mountain sheep (*Ovis Montana*), which we can attribute to these examples in the musée du quai Branly’s collection (**Fig. 62 & 63**).



Figure 62: Mountain Sheep Horn soup ladle. Late 19th ce. Hopi. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.100** [Smithsonian original catalog number unknown].



Figure 63: Mountain Sheep Horn soup ladle. Late 19th ce. Hopi. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.101** [Smithsonian original catalog number 22759].

Cushing also brought back spindle whorls of wood used in spinning cotton (**Fig. 64**).



Figure 64: Late 19th century Hopi spindle, wood and string. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.208** [Smithsonian original catalog number 68901].

3.3 Expeditions of Victor Mindeleff for the Bureau of American Ethnology

In August 1882 Victor Mindeleff, with an organized party, went to the Hopi villages in Northeast Arizona, with the aim of obtaining architectural plans of the seven inhabited villages, accomplishing sketches and diagrams to prepare large scale models of these pueblos for the Smithsonian. About the end of September, Mindeleff joined Stevenson’s expedition to the cliff ruins of Canyon de Chelly and branches, securing a number of plans and sketches of these remains. In December he was placed in general charge of an expedition to Oraibi and the other Moki villages for the collection of ethnographic specimens, assisted in the scientific branch of the world by Cushing and in the business of transportation between Moki and the railroad by Mr J.D. Atkins²⁷. During his time at Hopi, Mindeleff, “Owing to the unfriendly attitude of the Oraibe”²⁸ managed to gather only a “small” collection, “numbering about 200 pieces”²⁹, but soon

²⁷ Bureau of American Ethnology Annual report, no. 4 (1884: XL).

²⁸ Bureau of American Ethnology Annual report, no. 4 (1884: XL).

²⁹ Bureau of American Ethnology Annual report, no. 4 (1884: XL).

caught up to 1200 specimens collected in other villages of Hopi. Pottery comprised the largest portion of the collection, although stone implements, dance paraphernalia, and an interesting variety of basketwork were also gathered (**Fig. 65 & 66**).



Figure 65: Hopi basketry plate collected by Mindeleff. Object traced back to Mindeleff using the original catalog numbers. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.252** [Smithsonian original catalog number 83943].



Figure 66 : Hopi ceremonial dance stick collected by Mindeleff at Hopi. Musée du quai Branly **71.1885.78.202**. [Smithsonian original catalog number 84198].

4 The musée du quai Branly's southwest pottery collection

4.1 Classification of Pueblo pottery

The Ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi) material culture is generally dated using the Pecos Classification scale, which is meant to take into account architecture as well, starting with the 'Basketmaker II' era and ending during the "Pueblo V" history period, resulting not only in regional variation among pottery styles but also distinct contrasts at different settlements and sites. The periods are as follows:

Early Basketmaker II	1200 BC-50AD
Basketmaker II	50BC-450 AD
Basketmaker III	450 - 700 AD
Pueblo I	700-900 AD
Pueblo II	900-1100 AD
Pueblo III	1100-1300 AD
Pueblo IV	1300-1600
Historic	1600-1880
Modern	1880-1950

Figure 67: Table of Ancestral Pueblo periods

The musée du quai Branly's Ancestral Pueblo (Anasazi) pottery collection contains mostly pieces between 900-1300 AD, corresponding to the Pueblo II-III periods. These pieces, a great deal of which do not originate in the Smithsonian collections but rather the Archeological Institute of America, were most likely collected during excavations of ruins, cliff-houses, funerary sites and other ancient dwellings³⁰. Of course the Ancestral Puebloans were not the only pottery-creating group in the South-west, and, as mentioned in section 1, other cultural groups such as the Mogollon evidenced a great deal of clayware, the most famous of which is Mimbres pottery, "Mimbres" being a subset of the larger Mogollon culture area, centered in the Mimbres valley, encompassing the upper Gila river, parts of Southwestern New Mexico and Southwest Arizona, as well as the Rio Grande valley. The Mimbres branch and other areas of the Mogollon culture area can be distinguished through Tree Circle (AD 825-1000) and Classic Mimbres (AD 1000-1500) phases, when pottery designs of the black and white painted pottery take on locally distinctive forms and styles. Classic Mimbres phase pottery is particularly famous, and mostly

³⁰ Charles River ed. (2013: 173).

excavated from the Swarts Ruin excavations³¹ of 1924-1927. Mogollon-Mimbres pottery, example of which we can find in the musée du quai Branly's collection, pictured below (**Fig. 68**), includes for example a Mimbres transitional black-on-white type, of which decorations are generally soft browns and greys in color, with white or pink slips and a continuation of common Mimbres designs of triangle and scroll elements, but with thin hachure framed by thick lines replacing wavy lines found in early versions.



Figure 68: Mimbres Black-on-white transitional pottery Musée du quai Branly **71.1952.41.4 D**

Classification of ancient pottery wares is generally attributed to region, cultural group and/or name of ruin or site, of which we have subsets and regional or local variations. For example, of the Ancestral (Anasazi) Pueblo material, the musée du quai Branly has a few specimens: Anasazi pottery from the Rio Puerco Valley area of New Mexico, for one, of which there are a few bowls of the Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white class (**Fig. 69**).³² This type is distinguished by a white, dull and thin slip and a well-polished surface, in addition to a crushed-

³¹ Swarts Ruin is an archeological site in the Mimbres valley of New Mexico.

³² Wilson, Dean. *Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white*. Office of Archeological Studies, Pottery Typology Project. New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies.

sherd temper. Decoration is black or brown mineral paint, and the lines tend to be widely spaced and often parallel.³³



Figure 69: Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white, Rio Puerco. Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.61.** . (Period: 900 AD-1350 AD, (Pueblo II-III), Culture: Ancestral Pueblo, Tradition: Puerco Valley White Ware-Cibola, Type name: Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white.)

There are hundred of classes and subsets, regional and local variations of Ancient Pueblo pottery across the South-Western United States. The musée du quai Branly's collection of Ancient Puebloan ceramics contains mostly Anasazi/Ancestral Pueblo and Mogollon pieces. For the sake of this discussion, I will focus this next section on a few examples of Ancestral Puebloan pottery in the collection, of which we have numerous examples.

4.2 A few examples of Ancestral Pueblo (Anasazi) pottery in the collection

A great deal of the pottery collections in the musée du quai Branly, the Smithsonian and generally most museum collections of the sort derive from ancient pottery found in ruins of villages and beneath walls of cliffhouses, as well as collected from inside of alters and shrines. The presence of kivas for sacred societies, shrines and altars used for the enactment of prayers and sacred activities were prolific, and held a number of important ceremonial ceramics and other ritual objects³⁴. Pots collected were utilitarian or ceremonial in nature, both used as funerary vessels for burial alongside the dead, for carrying sacred meal and other ritual powders, used for the storage of grains or water, pigments, and of course domestic practices, such as cooking and serving food.



Figure 70: Anasazi Globular vase, Pueblo II period (900-1100 AD). Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.17**



Figure 71: Chaco Black-on-white bowl. Pueblo III period. (1100-1300 AD). Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.35**

The Anasazi began making plain gray pottery around 500 AD and soon after produced from clay and pigments a thin, highly fired ware decorated in black. By 850, designs on pottery became increasingly sophisticated and they were making corrugated pottery for their cookware.

They found clays to make pure white slips and made a specific dark black type of mineral paint for decoration, and black-on-white remained the predominant Anasazi ware until the 1200s (**Fig. 70, 71, 72**). As they spread from the Four Corners (name for the area that the states of Utah, Arizona Colorado and New Mexico join) to the South, East and West, they encountered other

³⁴ McFeely, Eliza. (2001: 92).

cultures, Mogollon and Sinagua, and nomadic Navajo from the north and Apache from the plains. By the 1300s, they were had left the region of Mesa Verde ³⁵.



Figure 72: Puerco valley white ware,. Pueblo II (900-1100 AD). Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.4**

Distinct branches of pottery production can be distinguished by examining the decorated wares of the Anasazi. The western branch of the Anasazi reveal varied examples of organic forms³⁶, whereas the north-central branch are known for a long period of production of mineral painted forms before shifting the organic painted types during the Pueblo II/III, for example Cibola wares (**Fig. 73**). Cibola white ware pottery dating prior to A.D. 1000 is almost always tempered with sand, while those dating after A.D. 1050 contains crushed sherd temper. Later Cibola White Ware pottery is often covered with a thin white slip. The eastern Anasazi are associated with more conservative wares, simple decorated painted forms, whereas in the South of the Colorado plateau we find the eventual development of elaborately decorated forms painted in mineral paint from Pueblo II onward.

³⁵ Hayes, Alan.& John Blom (1996: 56).

³⁶ Please refer to Figure 3 for the map of Anasazi regions.



Figure 73: Cibola White ware from Rio Puerco. Circa 1100 AD, Pueblo II- III.
Musée du quai Branly **71.1920. 14.70**

As the collection holds a number of impressive Anasazi vessels from South of the Colorado plateau, specifically in the Rio Puerco valley, let us turn towards this region. In this valley of north-west New Mexico and the southern Colorado basin, over 10,000 sites are recorded, the concentrations of which are present within the upper and middle Rio San Jose sub-basin, and the upper and middle Rio Puerco valley (**Fig. 74**). Geological and archeological exploration brought researchers to the ruins in this area from the late 19th century onward. The first decorated pottery tradition of the region, found in sites in the southern portion of the lower Rio Puerco district, is predominantly an unslipped, mineral painted type with rock temper. Pottery regional origin can be determine by examining paste and temper characteristics which have local variations. Pottery produced in the lower Rio Puerco area, for example, was characterized by two tempering tradition. Pastes range from gray to black in utility wares, light to dark gray in white wares, and deep red to light buff gray in glaze wares³⁷.

³⁷ Eckert, Suzanne (2008: 107).



Figure 74: Region South of the Colorado plateau, picturing the Rio Grande, Rio Puerco river valley and the San Juan river and basin. Map purchased from mapsoftheworld.com

Pottery types indicative of painted vessels produced in the San Juan Basin and surrounding areas of the middle and southern Colorado Plateau covering much of Northwest New Mexico, reflect the long use of similar pigments, pastes, and styles over a long period of time.



Figure 75: Central Anasazi pot from Rio Puerco, Escavada Black-on-white. Circa 1000-1200 AD, Pueblo II- III. Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.20**

The pitcher above (**Fig. 75**) is an example of Escavada Black-on-white, which refers to late Pueblo II white wares of the Central Anasazi branch. This style is marked by the use of broad lines and large solid elements³⁸. Other motifs that can be found in the style are triangles and interlocking barbs, as well as rectilinear patterns of large solid lines. The pastes of these vessels are usually dark to light gray in color and are found usually on relatively thin vessels.

³⁸ Goetze, Christine and Barbara Mills 1993; Reed 1998.



Figure 76: Anasazi pot from Rio Puerco, Red Mesa Black-on-white. Circa 1000-1200 AD, Pueblo II- III. Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.52**

This pitcher (**Fig. 76**) from the musée's collection from Rio Puerco is an example of Red Mesa Black-on-white, assigned to the Puerco valley. This type of ceramic evidences a porous or dark gray paste, as well as a gray-brown paste which is reflective of a high iron clay and the strong use of sherd in the temper, though tempers can also be sand-based or sherd-sand mix³⁹. The vessels are usually relatively light with some carbon streaks, and can be covered with a chalky white slip, though this is not always the case. The painted decorations are in black or dark brown mineral paints, with multiple parallel lines arranged with triangles or ticked lines or checkerboard patterns, squiggle hachure, or scrolls. Designs that are repeated over the surface of the vessel are frequently divided by series of parallel lines.

Decoratively, Pueblo pottery is characterized by two marked features: angular and geometric designs, and an overall effect that is conducted both by negative and decorated space in the vessel. The development of decorative practices in Pueblo pottery seems to have first been by incision or indentation, or even relief, then afterward by the use of mineral paints over untempered vessels, and finally by painting in color on a slipped and tempered surface.

³⁹ Wilson, Dean. *Red Mesa Black-on-white*. Office of Archeological Studies, Pottery Typology Project. New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies

The art of building vessels by means of coils of clay is not specific to the ancient Pueblos, but their use and variety of coil treatment is of interest. The employment of the coil as a means of embellishment is of note. A very early form of ornamentation, various forms of indentations, with nail or marking implement, were frequently used to decorate the exterior.



Figure 77: Example of rough, coiled ware. Circa 950 AD. Musée du quai Branly **71.1935.93.6**

Generally coiled pottery form is that of round-bodied, wide-mouthed olla or pot with a flaring rim. These vessels were usually used for cooking and sometimes serving food. Of this variety, we find a number in the musée du quai Branly's collections (**Fig. 77, 78 & 79**).

<p>Figure 78: Musée du quai Branly 71.1920.14.26</p>	<p>Figure 79: Musée du quai Branly 71.1920.14.25</p>
<p>Examples of ancient coiled Pueblo pottery from the Pueblo III period, decorated with various forms of indentation.</p>	

Small Ancestral Pueblo cups, such as those found in the musée du quai Branly's collection, often have a long handle and most likely served as ladles or spoons. The handles of these vessels vary a great deal. Some are flat, while others are round, consisting either of a single or looped roll of clay. Some are hollow, resembling the handles of gourds⁴⁰. The two Anasazi ceramic spoons below (**Figs. 80 & 81**) are characteristic of these types of spoons, as well as emblematic of white wares indicative of late Pueblo II forms. Pastes tend to be hard and light gray to white in color sometimes with a gray core. Vessels are often thin and reflected by a range of forms including bowls, ladles, pitchers, and effigies.



Finally, a number of plain-ware vessels can also be found in the musée du quai Branly's collections. Plainware vessels of the Ancestral Pueblos are generally rudely finished and heavy, as they were meant for every-day domestic use, such as cooking food and storing provisions (**Fig. 82**). The material is coarser than in the nicely finished pieces and the surface is without a

⁴⁰ Holmes, William Henry. (1886: 287).

slip and without polish or color. These vessels are usually relatively heavy, with wide mouths and full bodies, and were still in use during the 19th and 20th centuries by the Hopi, Zuni, Acoma and other pueblos for cooking.



Figure 82: Ancestral Pueblo plainware vessel used for cooking.
Musée du quai Branly **71.1920.14.33**

Conclusion

This report has served as an overview and contextualization of the ceramic, ritual and utilitarian material culture from the Southwestern United States present in the musée du quai Branly's collection. It has also presented the cataloguing and research process that was accomplished using the Smithsonian resources available to me. At present, the catalog from this region is relatively complete. Some of the research effected, however, including contextualizing this work within the Smithsonian's *Recovering Voices project*, in which the Natural Museum of Natural History works in collaboration with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office to establish engaged research methods that connect Hopi potters with ethnographic collection, will be published at a later date, as it is an ongoing project. The Smithsonian, as projected in the original proposal, has been handed the research accomplished jointly in the musée du quai Branly and the Smithsonian's collections, and vice versa – this will aid in the current organization of an international Hopi pottery exhibition that is underway. Conclusively, the musée du quai Branly's collection, though of course small comparatively to those in the United States, is relatively significant in terms of its array of pieces from Ancestral Pueblos onward to the 20th century. It holds a number of significant ceremonial items, a relatively large grouping of Ancestral Pueblo ceramics from various regions and cultural groups, a good number of hunting instruments and utilitarian objects that are in excellent condition, and has a historically relevant collection narrative surrounding it.

Annex 1 : Matching institutions' object numbers

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.2	76326	Pilon
71.1885.78.3	???	Plan en relief
71.1885.78.6	70929	Hotte
71.1885.78.13	68842	Casse-tête
71.1885.78.14	65917	Hache
71.1885.78.81	84191	Bâton ondulé
71.1885.78.82	41932	Bâton ondulé
71.1885.78.83	75811	Outil
71.1885.78.84	22496	Outil (?)
71.1885.78.85	41834 bis	Ceinture
71.1885.78.86	69512	Bâton
71.1885.78.87	69748	Sabre de métier à tisser
71.1885.78.88	69360	Pince
71.1885.78.89	69387	Pince
71.1885.78.90	84204	Plaquette anthropomorphe (?)
71.1885.78.91	69074	Fragment de masque (?)
71.1885.78.93	68770	Flèche
71.1885.78.94	68770	Flèche
71.1885.78.95	68770	Flèche
71.1885.78.96	68770	Flèche
71.1885.78.97	68770	Flèche
71.1885.78.98	68770	Arc
71.1885.78.99	69024	Jouet
71.1885.78.100	???	Cuiller
71.1885.78.101	22759	Cuiller
71.1885.78.102	41990	Filière à flèches
71.1885.78.103	69391	Berceau de poupée
71.1885.78.104.1-2	41721	Paire de mocassins d'enfant
71.1885.78.105.1-2	84273	Paire de bracelets
71.1885.78.106	41282	Brosse
71.1885.78.107	23139	Poignet
71.1885.78.108	23139	Poignet
71.1885.78.109.1-3	69282	Jeu de trois bâtonnets
71.1885.78.110	41896	Alène
71.1885.78.111	75763	Crochet de sangle de selle
71.1885.78.112	22542	Fouet
71.1885.78.113	68893	Fuseau et peson
71.1885.78.114	75785	Bâton
71.1885.78.115	69423	Rhombe

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.116.1-8	66899	Paquet de bâtons
71.1885.78.118	63398	Peigne
71.1885.78.119.1-2	68830	Toupie et fouet
71.1885.78.120.1-4	68848	Épingles à cheveux
71.1885.78.122	68722	Gourde
71.1885.78.123	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.124	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.125	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.126	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.127	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.128	69634	Massue
71.1885.78.129	83976	Bouteille en vannerie enduite
71.1885.78.130	69203	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.132	68776	Arc
71.1885.78.133	68776	Flèche
71.1885.78.134	68776	Flèche
71.1885.78.135	68776	Flèche
71.1885.78.136	68776	Flèche
71.1885.78.137	68773	Arc
71.1885.78.138	68773	Flèche
71.1885.78.139	68773	Flèche
71.1885.78.140	68773	Flèche
71.1885.78.141	68773	Flèche
71.1885.78.142	68767	Arc
71.1885.78.143	68767	Flèche
71.1885.78.144	68767	Flèche
71.1885.78.145	68767	Flèche
71.1885.78.146.1	68854	Racleur
71.1885.78.146.2	68854	Élément de racleur en omoplate
71.1885.78.147	84193	Bâton ondulé
71.1885.78.148	84194	Bâton ondulé
71.1885.78.149	69109	Poupée rituelle
71.1885.78.150	69045	Ornement de tête
71.1885.78.151	41700	Brosse
71.1885.78.152	41909	Râteau
71.1885.78.153	69168	Planche avec manche
71.1885.78.154	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.155	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.156	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.157	69602	Flèche
71.1885.78.161	41852	Grelot
71.1885.78.162	69692	Couteau de tissage

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.163	22841	Bâton de danse
71.1885.78.164.1-2	22555	Jeu de "shinney"
71.1885.78.165	76311	Poupée rituelle
71.1885.78.166	41672	Ornement de danse
71.1885.78.169	23049	Gourde à eau
71.1885.78.170	84118	Gourde à eau
71.1885.78.171	68872	Cornet
71.1885.78.172	68872	Cornet
71.1885.78.173	68872	Cornet
71.1885.78.174	68872	Cornet
71.1885.78.175	41989	Jouet (?)
71.1885.78.176	69290	Drill
71.1885.78.177	41716	Fouet à manche
71.1885.78.178	68801	Bandeau de portage
71.1885.78.180	69198	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.181	16502	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.182	69477	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.183	76319	Tambour
71.1885.78.184	69265	Hochet
71.1885.78.185	84165	Hochet
71.1885.78.187	22560	Gourde à eau
71.1885.78.188	22562	Puisette à eau
71.1885.78.189	75663	Poire à poudre
71.1885.78.190	69066	Ornement de danse
71.1885.78.191	41893	Alène
71.1885.78.193	70956	Berceau
71.1885.78.194.1-2	75706	Boîte
71.1885.78.195	69390	Banc
71.1885.78.196	69776	Baguette
71.1885.78.197	69779	Baguette
71.1885.78.198	84147	Hochet
71.1885.78.199	69528	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.200	83881	Plateau circulaire
71.1885.78.201	83880	Plateau circulaire
71.1885.78.202	84198	Bâton de cérémonie
71.1885.78.203	69204	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.204	69197	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.205	69201	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.206	68733	Hochet
71.1885.78.207	84116	Gourde à eau
71.1885.78.208	68901	Métier à tisser
71.1885.78.209	69510	Bâton à ricochet

*The Southwest North American Collection at the musée du quai Branly:
Collaboration and Exchange with the Smithsonian Institution*

Mylene HENGEN

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.210	23015	Ornement de danse
71.1885.78.211	69224	Couteau du tisserand
71.1885.78.213	68952	Ornement de chevilles
71.1885.78.214	65924	Hache
71.1885.78.215	71006	Assiette
71.1885.78.216	69082	Poupée rituelle
71.1885.78.217	68476	Panier globulaire
71.1885.78.218	68842	Bouteille en vannerie enduite
71.1885.78.219.1-2	68975	Paire de mocassins
71.1885.78.220.1-2	69129	Paire de bracelets
71.1885.78.221.1-2	68868	Rhombe
71.1885.78.222	68858	Baguette
71.1885.78.227	68980	Ceinture
71.1885.78.228	41834	Ceinture d'homme
71.1885.78.229	84265	Ceinture d'homme
71.1885.78.230	76312	Poupée rituelle
71.1885.78.231	11202	Ceinture d'homme
71.1885.78.232	11202	Ceinture d'homme
71.1885.78.233	68935	Bourse à franges
71.1885.78.234	68875	Bâton de prière
71.1885.78.237	69054	Accessoire de danse
71.1885.78.238	68787	Hochet ?
71.1885.78.239	41190	Gourde
71.1885.78.240	41942	Etendard de danse
71.1885.78.241	41745	Bourse à fard
71.1885.78.242.1-2	42363	Paire de chevillères
71.1885.78.243	22957	Pièce de tissu
71.1885.78.244	69211	Boomerang
71.1885.78.245	71030	Panier
71.1885.78.246	68982	Bonnet de danse
71.1885.78.247	68778	Collier
71.1885.78.248	42353	Bracelets (2)
71.1885.78.249	68994	Bandeau de tête
71.1885.78.251	83944	Plateau
71.1885.78.252	83943	Plateau
71.1885.78.253	69169	Planche
71.1885.78.254	69170	Planche
71.1885.78.255	11708	Bracelets (2)
71.1885.78.262	69746	Couteau de tisserand
71.1885.78.263.1-2	75723	Racleur
71.1885.78.264	69425	Planche
71.1885.78.266	41887	Figurine phytomorphe

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.267.1-2	68997 - 68996	Ornements de tête
71.1885.78.268	69220	Métier à tisser
71.1885.78.282	69605	Bâton
71.1885.78.283.1-2	68850	Baguette à feu
71.1885.78.284	69539	Arc
71.1885.78.284	41651	Arc
71.1885.78.285	41651	Arc
71.1885.78.307	41947	Ornement de tête
71.1885.78.308	41652	Arc
71.1885.78.320	68816	Plat
71.1885.78.331	40924	Support
71.1885.78.332	9567	Bâton
71.1885.78.333	69428	Bâton
71.1885.78.335	84108	Ornement de poitrine
71.1885.78.340	2900	Cheville à tête
71.1885.78.341	41691	Palette en bois pour métier à tisser
71.1885.78.342	69737	Baguette
71.1885.78.349	40652	Bol hémisphérique
71.1885.78.350	83693	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.352	23032	Bracelet
71.1885.78.363	75870	Pierre à frotter
71.1885.78.364	75874	Pierre à frotter
71.1885.78.365	76304	Marteau
71.1885.78.367	87223	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.368	85473	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.369	85608	Ecuelle carrée
71.1885.78.370	83609	Ecuelle à anse
71.1885.78.371	86965	Pot à anse
71.1885.78.372	83489	Vase
71.1885.78.373	86354	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.374	83647	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.375	86998	Vase zoomorphe
71.1885.78.376	85202	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.377	84381	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.378	84395	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.379	84390	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.380	83489	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.381	84765	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.382	86362	Vase à anse
71.1885.78.383	83707	Bol
71.1885.78.384	83743	Bol

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.385	83709	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.386	70908	Bol zoomorphe
71.1885.78.387	82721	Sifflet phytomorphe
71.1885.78.388	83837	Vase - sabot
71.1885.78.390	83796	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.391	83836	Gourde
71.1885.78.392	84751	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.393	sans numéro	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.394	sans numéro	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.395	sans numéro	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.396	sans numéro	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.397	sans numéro	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.398	sans numéro	Ecuelle à anse
71.1885.78.399	sans numéro	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.400	41362	Gourde
71.1885.78.401	41362	Cuiller
71.1885.78.402	41362	Gourde
71.1885.78.403	70710	Gourde
71.1885.78.404	70788	Marmite
71.1885.78.405	70757	Vase composée
71.1885.78.406	40683	Gourde
71.1885.78.407	66111	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.408	66642	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.409	66749	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.410	40338	Vase à pain
71.1885.78.414	41106	Marmite
71.1885.78.415	41054	Marmite
71.1885.78.416	40314	Pot à décor zoomorphe
71.1885.78.417	sans numéro	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.445.1-3	22960	Selle de cheval
71.1885.78.455	84391	Vase globulaire
71.1885.78.456	11573	Ecuelle
71.1885.78.461	68589	Corbeille
71.1885.78.463	83942	Plateau rond
71.1885.78.464	68640	Plateau rond
71.1885.78.465	68641	Plateau rond
71.1885.78.467	76305	Polissoir
71.1885.78.469	71031	Echantillon de sel
71.1885.78.470	76335	Echantillon de couleur rouge
71.1885.78.471	76334	Echantillon de couleur verte
71.1885.78.472	76328	Hache à gorge
71.1885.78.473	76347	Hache à gorge

Musée du quai Branly Object number	Smithsonian Institution Catalog number	Musée du quai Branly 'Appellation'
71.1885.78.474	75874	Broyeur
71.1885.78.475	76870	Molette
71.1885.78.476	76304	Pierre à briquet
71.1885.78.477	75881	Pilon
71.1885.78.478	76329	Hache à gorge
71.1885.78.479	76330	Hache à gorge
71.1885.78.480	75870	Molette
71.1885.78.481	76320	Mortier
71.1885.78.482	76325	Mortier
71.1885.78.492	11188	Ceinture
71.1885.78.493	11190	Ceinture
71.1885.78.502.1-2	22784	Paire de mocassins
71.1885.78.503	illisible	Bâton à ricochet
71.1885.78.504	73705	Figurine zoomorphe
71.1885.78.506	76321	Mortier carré

Annex 2 : Ancestral Pueblo in the quai Branly collection

Tradition / Type / Ware	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Fig.
Ancestral Pueblo			
Mimbres or San Juan	71.1935.93.5 D	Bol	
Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon			
Mimbres decorated white ware			
Mimbres Decorated white ware	71.1920.14.6	Bol à fond plat	
Mimbres Transitional, Style II, Black on white	71.1920.14.5	Bol hémisphérique	
Mogollon-Mimbres			
Tularosa Smudged	71.1920.14.85	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.86	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.87	Ecuelle	
	71.1935.93.27 D	Bol	
	71.1935.93.28 D	Vase globulaire	
Southern Cibola			
Puerco Black-on-red	71.1935.93.12 D	Bol	
Zuni Polychrome			
	71.1885.78.367	Pot à anse	
	71.1885.78.372	Vase	
	71.1885.78.407	Ecuelle	Fig.59
	71.1885.78.408	Ecuelle	
	71.1885.78.409	Ecuelle	
	71.1885.78.416	Pot à décor zoomorphe	Fig.45
	71.1885.78.417	Ecuelle	

Tradition / Type / Ware	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Fig.
Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau			
Anasazi polychrome			
Anasazi polychrome			
71.1885.78.370	71.1885.78.370	Ecuelle à anse	Fig. 41
Chaco and Chibola			
Chaco Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.35	Vase globulaire	Fig. 71
Chaco-Chibola white ware			
	71.1920.14.11	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.13	Cuiller à manche	Fig. 80
	71.1920.14.14	Cuiller à manche	Fig. 81
	71.1920.14.21	Cruche	
	71.1920.14.39	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.64	Cruche à anse	
	71.1920.14.78	Cuiller	
	71.1920.14.79	Cuiller	
	71.1920.14.80	Louche	
	71.1920.14.9	Bol à fond plat	
	71.1935.93.9 D	Cruche à anse	
Chaco-Cibola White Ware			
	71.1920.14.15	Cuiller à manche	
Cibola White Ware			
	71.1920.14.70	Récipient globulaire	Fig. 73
Escavada Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.58	Cruche à anse	
	71.1935.93.15 D	Bol	
Gallup Black on White			
	71.1920.14.59	Cruche	
Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.61	Cruche à anse	Fig. 69
Puerco Black-on-red			
	71.1935.93.31 D	Ecuelle	
	71.1935.93.8 D	Bol	
Red Mesa Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.52	Cruche à anse	Fig. 76
Tularosa black on white			
71.1920.14.74	71.1920.14.74	Vase globulaire	
Chaco and Chibola white ware			
Red Mesa Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.16	Vase globulaire	

Tradition / Type / Ware	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Fig.
Chaco-Chibola			
Chaco-Chibola white ware			
	71.1920.14.63	Cruche à anse	
Chaco-Chibola white ware			
Escavada Black-on-white			
71.1920.14.1	71.1920.14.1	Pichet ornithomorphe	
Reserve Black-on-White			
71.1920.14.8	71.1920.14.8	Bol hémisphérique	
Eastern Anasazi			
Upper San Juan Grey Ware			
71.1920.14.2	71.1920.14.2	Pichet ornithomorphe	
71.1920.14.3	71.1920.14.3	Pichet ornithomorphe	
Gallina			
Gallina black on white			
71.1885.78.368	71.1885.78.368	Ecuelle	
Gallup Black on White			
	71.1920.14.68	Récipient globulaire	
	71.1920.14.72	Récipient globulaire	
	71.1935.93.11 D	Vase globulaire	
Northern San Juan			
Buff Black on red			
	71.1920.14.88	Récipient globulaire	
	71.1935.93.20 D	Bol	
Mancos black on white			
	71.1920.14.61	Cruche à anse	
Mesa Verde Black on White			
	71.1920.14.55	Cruche	
Northern San Juan Gray Ware			
	71.1920.14.32	Cruche à anse	
	71.1920.14.33	Bol globulaire	Fig. 82
	71.1920.14.34	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.41	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.44	Ecuelle	
Northern San Juan White Ware			
	71.1920.14.47	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.49	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.53	Cruche à anse	
	71.1920.14.54	Cruche à anse	
	71.1920.14.56	Cruche à anse	
Northern San Juan White Ware/ Possible Chapin black on white			
	71.1920.14.45	Ecuelle	

Tradition / Type / Ware	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Fig.
Southern Cibola			
Puerco Black-on-red			
	71.1920.14.91	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.92	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.93	Ecuelle	Fig. 68
	71.1920.14.94	Ecuelle	
St Johs Black-on-red			
	71.1920.14.89	Ecuelle	
	71.1920.14.90	Ecuelle	
Zuni Polychrome			
	71.1946.41.1	Pot à décor peint	
	71.1946.41.2	Pot à décor géométrique	
Tusayan			
Anasazi/ Puerco valley white ware			
	71.1920.14.4	Vase globulaire	Fig .70
Black mesa Black on White			
	71.1920.14.66	Cruche à anse	
	71.1920.14.67	Cruche à anse	
Escavada Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.20	Cruche	Fig. 75
Jeddito Black-on-Yellow			
	71.1935.93.29 D	Bol hémisphérique	
Sosi Black on White			
	71.1935.93.14 D	Cruche à anse	
	71.1935.93.17 D	Bol à anse (louche ?)	
	71.1935.93.18 D	Bol à anse (louche ?)	
Tusayan Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.69	Récipient globulaire	
	71.1920.14.71	Récipient globulaire	
Tusayan white ware			
	71.1920.14.12	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.18	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.19	Cruche	
	71.1920.14.37	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.38	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.43	Vase globulaire	
	71.1920.14.51	Cruche à anse	
	71.1920.14.57	Cruche à anse	
Upper San Juan			
Upper San Juan White ware			
	71.1920.14.40	Vase globulaire	

Tradition / Type / Ware	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Fig.
Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau / Central Anasazi			
Chaco and Chibola			
Chaco-Chibola white ware			
	71.1920.14.7	Bol à fond plat	
Gallina			
Gallina black on white			
	71.1920.14.46	Ecuelle	
Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau / Western Anasazi			
Tusayan white ware			
Tusayan Black-on-white			
	71.1920.14.4	Bol hémisphérique	Fig. 72
Ancestral Pueblo: Greater Upper Rio Grande			
Middle Rio Grande			
Santa Ana Polychrome			
	71.1935.93.30 D	Bol	
Tusayan			
Santa Ana Polychrome			
	71.1935.93.32 D	Bol	

Annex 3 – Collection of Southwest Pottery in the musée du quai Branly museum

Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Références typologiques de la céramique ancestrale		
					Tradition	Ware	Type
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.367	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.368	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Gallina	Gallina black on white
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.369	Ecuelle carrée	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.370	Ecuelle à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Anasazi polychrome	Anasazi polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.367	Pot à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.372	Vase	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.373	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.374	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.375	Vase zoomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.376	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.377	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.378	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.379	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.380	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.381	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.382	Vase à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			

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Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.383	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.384	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.385	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.386	Bol zoomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.387	Sifflet phytomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.388	Vase - sabot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.390	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.391	Gourde	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.392	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.393	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.394	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.395	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.396	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.397	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.398	Ecuelle à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.399	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.400	Gourde	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.401	Cuiller	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			

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Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.402	Gourde	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.403	Gourde	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.404	Marmite	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.405	Vase composée	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.406	Gourde	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.407	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.408	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.409	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.410	Vase à pain	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.413	Vase zoomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.414	Marmite	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.415	Marmite	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.416	Pot à décor zoomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.417	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome

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Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.455	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.456	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.483	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.484	Bol hémisphérique	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.485	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.486	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.487	Marmite	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.488	Vase zoomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.490	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Smithsonian Institution	71.1885.78.505	Vase zoomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.1	Pichet ornithomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco-Chibola white ware	Escavada Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.2	Pichet ornithomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Eastern Anasazi	Upper San Juan Grey Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.3	Pichet ornithomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Eastern Anasazi	Upper San Juan Grey Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.4	Bol hémisphérique	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau / Western Anasazi	Tusayan white ware	Tusayan Black-on-white

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Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.5	Bol hémisphérique	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mimbres decorated white ware	Mimbres Transitional, Style II, Black on white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.6	Bol à fond plat	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mimbres decorated white ware	Mimbres Decorated white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.7	Bol à fond plat	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau / Central Anasazi	Chaco and Chibola	Puerco black on white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.8	Bol hémisphérique	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco-Chibola white ware	Reserve Black-on-White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.9	Bol à fond plat	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.10	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Central Anasazi	
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.11	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.12	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.13	Cuiller à manche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.14	Cuiller à manche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.15	Cuiller à manche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola White Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.16	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola white ware	Red Mesa Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.17	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Anasazi Globular/ Tusayan black on white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.18	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.19	Cruche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.20	Cruche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Escavada Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.21	Cruche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware

Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.22	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.23	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.24	Vase	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.25	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.26	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)				
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.27	Pot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.28	Pot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.29	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.30	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.31	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.32	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan Gray Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.33	Bol globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan Gray Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.34	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan Gray Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.35	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.36	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.37	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.38	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.39	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware

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Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.40	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Upper San Juan	Upper San Juan White ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.41	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan Gray Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.42	Vase	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.43	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.44	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan Gray Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.45	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan White Ware/ Possible Chapin black on white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.46	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau / Central Anasazi	Gallina	Gallina black on white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.47	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan White Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.48	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.49	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan White Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.50	Bol globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.51	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.52	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Red Mesa Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.53	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Northern San Juan White Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.54	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	northern San Juan	Northern San Juan White Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.55	Cruche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	northern San Juan	Mesa Verde Black on White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.56	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	northern San Juan	Northern San Juan White Ware

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Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.57	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.58	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Escavada Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.59	Cruche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Gallup Black on White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.60	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.61	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco-Cibola	Kiatuthlan Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.62	Pot à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.63	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco-Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.64	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.65	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.66	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Black mesa Black on White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.67	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Black mesa Black on White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.68	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Gallina	Gallup Black on White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.69	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.70	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Cibola White Ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.71	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Tusayan Black-on-white
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.72	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Gallina	Gallup Black on White
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.73	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.74	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Tularosa black on white

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Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.75	Récipient ornithomorphe	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.76	Cuiller à manche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.77	Cuiller à manche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.78	Cuiller	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.79	Cuiller	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.80	Louche	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.81	Pot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.82	Pot à décor de colombins apparents ondulés	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.83	Pot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.84	Pot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.85	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mogollon-Mimbres	Tularosa Smudged
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.86	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mogollon-Mimbres	Tularosa Smudged
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.87	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mogollon-Mimbres	Tularosa Smudged
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.88	Récipient globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Buff Black on red
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.89	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	St Johns Black-on-red
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.90	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	St Johns Black-on-red
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.91	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	Puerco Black-on-red

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Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.92	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	Puerco Black-on-red
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.93	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	Puerco Black-on-red
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.94	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	Puerco Black-on-red
Archaeological Institute of America	71.1920.14.95	Pot	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Amérique Aride > Pueblo			
Georges Montandon	71.1933.46.24 D	Assiette	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Havasupai			
Georges Montandon	71.1933.46.25 D	Assiette	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Havasupai			
Georges Montandon	71.1933.46.26 D	Assiette	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Havasupai			
Georges Montandon	71.1933.46.27 D	Assiette	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Havasupai			
Georges Montandon	71.1933.46.28 D	Plat	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Havasupai			
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.5 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)		Ancestral Pueblo		Mimbres or San Juan
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.6 D	Pot à col évasé	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)				
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.7 D	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)				
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.8 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Puerco Black-on-red
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.9 D	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Chaco-Chibola white ware
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.11 D	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Gallina	Gallup Black on White

Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.12 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Southern Cibola	Puerco Black-on-red
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.14 D	Cruche à anse	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Sosi Black on White
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.15 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Escavada Black-on-white
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.16 D	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)				
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.17 D	Bol à anse (louche ?)	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Sosi Black on White
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.18 D	Bol à anse (louche ?)	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Sosi Black on White
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.19 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.20 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Northern San Juan	Buff Black on red
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.24 D	Cuiller	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)				
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.25 D	Vase à col évasé	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)				
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.26 D	Vase lenticulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)				
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.27 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mogollon-Mimbres	Tularosa Smudged
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.28 D	Vase globulaire	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Greater Mogollon	Mogollon-Mimbres	Tularosa Smudged
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.29 D	Bol hémisphérique	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)		Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Tusayan	Jeddito Black-on-Yellow
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.30 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Zuni	Ancestral Pueblo: Greater Upper Rio Grande	Middle Rio Grande	Santa Ana Polychrome

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Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.31 D	Ecuelle	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Hopi	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Chaco and Chibola	Puerco Black-on-red
Gila Pueblo Foundation	71.1935.93.32 D	Bol	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)		Ancestral Pueblo: Greater Upper Rio Grande	Tusayan	Santa Ana Polychrome
Georges Wildenstein	71.1946.41.1	Pot à décor peint	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Georges Wildenstein	71.1946.41.2	Pot à décor géométrique	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > Arizona (état)	Pueblo	Ancestral Pueblo/Southern Colorado Plateau	Southern Cibola	Zuni Polychrome
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.2	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.3	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.4	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.5	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.6	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.7	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.8	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.9	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.10	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			

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Véra Laski	71.1958.25.11	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.12	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.13	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.14	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.15	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.16	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.17	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.18	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.19	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.20	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.21	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.22	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			

*The Southwest North American Collection at the musée du quai Branly:
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Donateur / vendeur / déposant	Numéro d'objet	Appellation	Toponyme	Ethnonyme	Tradition	Ware	Type
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.23	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.24	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.25	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.26	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.27	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.28	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.29	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.30	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.31	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.32	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.33	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.34	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			

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Véra Laski	71.1958.25.35	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			
Véra Laski	71.1958.25.36	Tesson	Amérique > Amérique du Nord > États-Unis > New Mexico (état)	Pueblo			

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