Report to the U.S. Congress for the Year Ending December 31, 2014

Created by the U.S. Congress to Preserve America’s Film Heritage
June 1, 2015

Dr. James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540-1000

Dear Dr. Billington:

In accordance with The Library of Congress Sound Recording and Film Preservation Programs Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-336), I submit to the U.S. Congress the 2014 Report of the National Film Preservation Foundation.

As you know, past reports were sent by Roger Mayer, founding chair of the NFPF’s Board of Directors. Sadly, Roger passed away as this report was being compiled. Roger’s advocacy and passion for film preservation were inspirational and instrumental in bringing attention to the cause. From the Hollywood masterpieces he helped save while at MGM to the home movies he heralded as chair of the NFPF board, Roger saw film as vital history. As a leader his strength and conviction were balanced by his sense of humor and humility. We will strive to honor his memory through our continued dedication to saving America’s film heritage and bringing these precious images to new audiences.

In 1996, Congress created the NFPF to unite archives, libraries, and museums around the goal of saving America’s filmed history before it was too late. Thanks to federal funding secured through the Library of Congress, entertainment industry support, and the unwavering dedication of preservationists, there is much good news to report.

As of 2014, the NFPF programs have preserved more than 2,150 motion pictures—newsreels, actualities, cartoons, silent-era productions, avant-garde films, home movies, and other independent works that might otherwise have faded from public memory. Tremendous credit is due to the 273 institutions that have tapped our programs to save culturally significant motion pictures. Once copied to film stock and safely archived, the works begin a new life through teaching, exhibition, broadcast, DVD, and the Internet.

All this has been possible thanks to the unflagging commitment of our major supporters: the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Cecil B. De Mille Foundation, The Film Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Weissman Family Foundation. It cannot be repeated enough: The leadership of the Library of Congress and particularly your sage guidance have mapped out our course and allowed us to assist the nation with the preservation of its film heritage. We are honored to continue this partnership in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Jeff Lambert
Executive Director
National Film Preservation Foundation
Contents

2 Saving America's Film Legacy

4 International Partnerships

6 Appendixes

One: Films Preserved through the NFPF
Two: Financial Statements
Three: Contributors

Who We Are

The National Film Preservation Foundation is the independent, nonprofit organization created by the U.S. Congress to help save America's film heritage. Working with archives and others who appreciate film, the NFPF supports activities that save films for future generations, improve film access for education and exhibition, and increase public commitment to preserving film as a cultural resource, art form, and historical record. Established in 1996, the NFPF is the charitable affiliate of the National Film Preservation Board of the Library of Congress.

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Cover: Tommy Kiman (right) in *Chicago Rodeo* (1920), S&E Enterprises’ presentation of Tex Austin’s 1920 rodeo competition in Chicago. This is one of more than 50 American nitrate films being preserved through the NFPF’s partnership with EYE Filmmuseum in Amsterdam. Thanks to a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, *Chicago Rodeo* will be made available online with new music and program notes.
In creating the National Film Preservation Foundation, the U.S. Congress put film preservation on the national agenda. The 1996 legislation laid out an innovative framework through which cultural institutions of all sizes could play their part in rescuing films important to our history. Now, 19 years later, the results speak for themselves—2,166 films saved and made available by 273 American organizations assisted through the NFPF programs. Audiences across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico see preserved films in the classroom, through exhibitions, and via DVD and the Internet. Given the scope of what this legislation has made possible, it is worth remembering how this public access revolution came about.

In 1993, the Librarian of Congress alerted Congress that motion pictures were disintegrating faster than archives could save them. The works most at risk were not popular commercial blockbusters but culturally significant documentaries, silent-era works, home movies, avant-garde films, newsreels, industrials, and independent productions that were hidden away in nonprofit and public organizations across the country. While these films didn’t fill the local cinemas, they showed a much more personal and connected America, a land of communities and families working hard to shape the world into a better place. These overlooked movies, made by people throughout the country, stand as a living record of the American spirit.

The problem was that film preservation seemed out of reach except to the largest archives, those with the money and know-how to save their historical resources. So Congress asked the Library and its National Film Preservation Board to figure out a more inclusive approach. From their work grew a new public-private collaboration, the National Film Preservation Foundation. Charged with advancing the “preservation and accessibility of the nation’s film heritage,” the NFPF received federal matching funds through the Library to preserve American films here and abroad and to serve as an incentive for donors. Congress has since increased the NFPF’s authorization twice, in 2005 and in 2008.

Thanks to this far-sighted legislative action, organizations across the nation are preserving their films. As digital access becomes easier, having preserved films at the ready for online presentation broadens access for research, teaching, screening, and aiding those curious about history. The 65 films slated for preservation through our 2014 grants reveal that the congressional vision of inclusion and expansion continues to succeed: Among those selected are The Jungle (1967), a vivid portrayal of Philadelphia street life made by teen gang members and named to the National Film Registry in 2009; ornithological studies of New York’s Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge; I’ll Say He Forgot (1920), a long-lost two-reel comedy about an absent-minded bridegroom; six films from the Youth Film Distribution Company, an organization that provided hands-on filmmaking experience to New York teens; footage taken by the NOAA National Severe Storms Laboratory that improved prediction of storm patterns; anthropologist Leopold Pospisil’s 1950s documentary about a Papuan tribe in West New Guinea; the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company’s documentation of the construction of the USS Akron, one of the largest
airships of its time; early color footage of Yellowstone National Park; and home movies of Pittsburgh’s African American community in the 1940s, Maryland’s Ocean City Hurricane of 1933, the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in California, and New Orleans Mardi Gras carnival balls.

NFPF grants went to 37 archives, historical societies, libraries, and museums of different sizes, geographic locations, and specializations. Most awards were modest—between $3,000 and $10,000; all were matched by staff time and other costs contributed by recipients. When projects wrap up, institutions store the new preservation masters under cool-and-dry archival conditions and provide viewing copies for study and exhibition. Online presentation is highly encouraged, and hundreds of films preserved through the programs have made their way online thanks to public service–minded organizations. Thus, NFPF grants provide the means not just to preserve but also to present.

Although federal dollars fuel the NFPF grants, we sustain operations through other sources. Dedicated contributors—the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the Cecil B. De Mille Foundation, the Marmor Foundation, the James and Theodore Pedas Family Foundation, the Weissman Family Foundation, Combined Federal Campaign donors, and many more—fund our daily work. A special thanks goes to The Film Foundation, which has supported us since the very beginning. More than a decade ago, it also founded with the NFPF the Avant-Garde Masters grant program, through which works by 58 film artists have been saved and returned to the big screen.

Congress laid the foundation for the NFPF’s national programs, and a community has rallied around us. The NFPF could not survive without the network of contributors, preservationists, scholars, and technical experts who volunteer their time and know-how.

Expanding Access

U.S. Navy of 1915, repatriated from Australia in 2008, has become the most-watched film on the NFPF website, garnering more than 250,000 views. As digital access has become the norm, the NFPF has increased the web availability of films preserved through its programs. In the coming months, we plan to expand our online presence. More films from our grant programs and repatriation projects will be added to the site, along with a new blog that will provide updates on NFPF activities, highlight archive partners, and tackle emerging issues in the film preservation realm.

The NFPF will also continue its award-winning publication program, best known for the Treasures from American Film Archives DVD collections. Next up is Treasures 6: Next Wave Avant-Garde, a survey of American filmmakers working between the late 1960s and the 1980s to challenge the cinematic status quo and push the boundaries of film as art. The five-hour anthology will draw from the preservation work of nine of the premier avant-garde-film archives in America and Europe. Among the 28 featured artists are Abigail Childs, Bruce Conner, and Lewis Klahr. Keep an eye on the NFPF website for updates.

Students at a Freedom School in Mississippi in 1964. With a 2014 grant, the Film and Media Archive at Washington University in St. Louis preserved A Regular Bouquet: Mississippi Summer (1964), the award-winning documentary made in the midst of the Freedom Summer voter-registration campaign. The film was directed by Richard Beymer, who played Tony in the 1961 film version of West Side Story, and narrated by Robert Ryan.
International Partnerships

Since 2008 the NFPF has been partnering with overseas archives to bring back early films, long lost in the United States, and give them new homes with American archives. That these films survived abroad testifies to the phenomenal international popularity of American movies in the formative years of the motion picture industry. By the late 1910s the United States was circulating new releases around the world, with the expectation that prints would be shipped back or destroyed at the end of their theatrical runs. But many evaded destruction and eventually made their way into public collections. Today hundreds of American films from the 1910s and 1920s that were not saved in the United States can be found abroad. Time is running out to save these fragile nitrate prints before they disintegrate. The NFPF continues to work with international partners to help save these films and make them available and has created a template on which future partnerships can be modeled.

Following a successful pilot project with Australia’s National Film and Sound Archive that returned eight American films not seen in the U.S. since the silent era, we embarked on a multiyear partnership with the New Zealand Film Archive that was completed in 2014. Through this effort 176 rare films from the 1910s and 1920s were preserved and are now available as 35mm prints from our American partners—the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, George Eastman House, the Library of Congress, the Museum of Modern Art, and UCLA Film & Television Archive. Fifty-four of the titles can be viewed on the NFPF website alongside contextual program notes. A sampling of the New Zealand finds—John Ford’s *Upstream* (1927), Alfred Hitchcock’s *The White Shadow* (1924), and Mabel Normand’s *Won in a Cupboard* (1914) among them—was showcased in the award-winning DVD *Lost & Found: American Treasures from the New Zealand Film Archive*.

In 2014 the NFPF also completed a project with Cineinitialized and its archival partner La Cineteca del Friuli: the preservation of *Too Much Johnson* (1938), the silent comedy created by Orson Welles for the Mercury Theatre’s production of William Gillette’s 19th-century farce. This legendary lost film was never finished or publicly screened, but 75 years later, under the supervision of George Eastman House, a preserved work print was unveiled to eager audiences at Le Giornate del Cinema Muto in Pordenone, Italy. Since then it has been shown at cinematheques and festivals worldwide, including the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the Museum of Modern Art, the Pacific Film Archive, the Telluride Film Festival, and many more.

Those unable to attend the theatrical screenings shared in the excitement when *Too Much Johnson* debuted on the NFPF website in August 2014. With support from the online streaming service Fandor, we commissioned a new score by veteran silent-film accompanist Michael Mortilla for the web premiere. Given the unfinished nature of the discovered work print, additional context was required. Film historian and UC Davis Professor of English Scott Simmon conducted valuable research about the Mercury Theatre production of *Too Much Johnson* and provided essays about the genesis of the project. He also created a “reimagining” of the raw footage, editing it into “one rough guess at how
the three films—the short silent movies intended to precede each act of the 1938 stage production—might have looked if Orson Welles and his Mercury Theatre colleagues had completed them.” More than 17,500 viewers have watched Too Much Johnson since its online debut.

The NFPF is engaged in a promising new partnership with EYE Filmmuseum in Amsterdam. With the assistance of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History, and the Oregon Historical Society, we will be preserving more than 50 titles from EYE’s American film collection. The project was announced in March 2014 at the 9th Orphan Film Symposium in Amsterdam, where the first two titles preserved through this new endeavor—the Fleischer Studios cartoon Koko’s Queen (1926) and the Thanhouser Company’s Clarence Cheats at Croquet (1915) —premiered as works in progress. Thanks to a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, we will be able to preserve and present online, with new music and program notes, 26 nonfiction titles found at EYE. Support from the Library of Congress and the National Film Preservation Board will allow us to preserve the remaining fiction films, which will also be made available on the NFPF website.

Always looking ahead, we have laid groundwork on a major repatriation project with one of Europe’s most prestigious archives. Check the NFPF website for more news as it develops.

Saluting Annette Melville

On August 30, 2014, Annette Melville retired from the NFPF after leading the foundation for 17 years. As coauthor of the studies Film Preservation 1993 and Redefining Film Preservation, Annette helped coordinate the planning effort that led to the NFPF’s creation by Congress in 1996. Launching the NFPF the next year, she went on to initiate and direct many successful national and international projects, including Treasures from American Film Archives in 2000—a groundbreaking collaboration of 18 of America’s premier film archives to preserve films from their collections and release the highlights on DVD. The resulting set inaugurated the award-winning Treasures DVD series, which has made publicly available 233 rare and historically important films, presenting them with new music and program notes. Annette also produced The Field Guide to Sponsored Films (2006), by Rick Prelinger, and wrote the award-winning Film Preservation Guide (2004). More recently, she forged American alliances with the National Film and Sound Archive of Australia, the New Zealand Archive of Film, Television and Sound, and EYE Filmmuseum in Amsterdam to preserve and make available some 220 American films that no longer survived in the United States. During Annette’s tenure, the NFPF received 18 national and international awards for its trailblazing initiatives. Archivists, scholars, and cinephiles of every stripe can thank Annette for paving the way and helping make thousands of overlooked American films available for study and enjoyment. Bravo!
Appendix One:
Films Preserved through the NFPF

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (IL)
- Illinois Day (1933), World’s Fair celebration.
- Illinois: The Humane Warden (early 1930s), examination of Illinois prison reforms.

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (CA)
- The Big Show (1926), only surviving fiction film made by the Miller Brothers’ Wild West Show.
- The Darling of the C.S.A. (1912), tale of a daring crossdressing Confederate spy.
- Dodge Motor Cars (ca. 1917), industrial film.
- Fifty Million Years Ago (1925), the theory of evolution told through animation.
- Flaming Canyons (1929), stencil-colored travelogue.
- Fordson Tractors (1918), promotional film.
- Her First Kiss (1921), comedy with wild stunts.
- Hold Em Yale (1928), college romance.
- Hunting Wild Geese for Market (ca. 1915), plea for tougher hunting regulation.
- A Husband in Haste (1921), farce.
- Kick Me Again (1925), starring Charles Puffy.
- The Last Word in Chickens (1924), survey of egg production and poultry-raising techniques.
- Latest Dance Creation Is “Sugar Foot Strut” (1925), starring Mary Fuller.
- Long Pants trailer (1926), fragment.
- A Modern Cinderella (1910), fragment.
- Mules and Cob Talk (1920), travelogue.
- Red Saunders’ Sacrifice (1912), Western.
- The Sergeant (1910), probably the earliest surviving narrative filmed in Yosemite Valley.
- The Sin Woman trailer (1922?), Australian preview for a lost American film from 1917.
- A Smash-Up in China (1919), a Happy Hooligan cartoon directed by Gregory La Cava.
- Strong Boy trailer (1929), fragment.
- The Tares of the Wheat (1912), melodrama.
- A Trip through Lassen Volcanic National Park (1918), tour of California’s active volcanoes.
- Uncommon Clay (1925), survey of America’s art-pottery heritage.
- Upstream (1927), by John Ford.
- The White Shadow (1924), by Alfred Hitchcock.
- Women’s Swimming Race at Pickfair (ca. 1927), fragment.

Academy of Natural Sciences (PA)
- Undersea Gardens (1938), pioneering underwater footage by E.R. Fenimore Johnson.
- Adirondack Forty-Sixers (NY)
- Adirondack (1950), early Anseco color footage.
- African American Museum, Oakland Public Library (CA)
- Ernest Beane Collection (1935–46), home movies shot by a Pullman porter.
- Agua Caliente Cultural Museum (CA)
- Indian Family of the Desert (1964), educational film depicting the traditions of the Cahuilla.
- Alabama Department of Archives and History (AL)
- Alaska Moving Image Preservation Association (AK)
- East of Siberia (late 1940s), documentary about the Yup’ik of Saint Lawrence Island.
- Frank I. Reed Collection (1928), home movies of the construction of the Eklutna Power Plant in Anchorage.
- Gill Collection (1930s), home movies showing the relocation of dust bowl farmers to Alaska.
- Lister O. Gore Collection (1933–34), home movies showing travels throughout the Alaska Territory.
- Panahou School Trip to Alaska (1933), fragment.
- Bush Collection (1937–39) and Dushman Collection (1955–61), home movies by Bureau of Indian Affairs teachers in rural Alaska.
- Allied Productions (NY)
- The Lost 40 Days (1986), by Carl George.
- American Alpine Club (CO)
- Thorsington Mountaineering Films (1926–33), fragment.
- American Baptist Historical Society (GA)
- American Dance Festival (NC)
- American Dance Festival (1959), works by Tony Award-winning choreographer Helen Tamiris.
- American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (NE)
- Norka (1927), film clandestinely shot by an American in Soviet Russia.
- Wesenette of the Volga Region (1930), profile of ethnic Germans later displaced by the Soviets.

American Jewish Historical Society (NY)
- Field Collection (1946–53), home movies of the postwar Catskill resort scene.
- American Museum of Natural History (NY)
- Children of Africa (1937), Children of Asia (1937), Delta of the Nile (1927), and The School Service of the American Museum of Natural History (1927), educational films created by the museum.
- Congo Peacock Expedition (1937), The Seventh Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (1964), and To Lhasa and Shigatse (1935), films from expeditions led by the museum.
- Ducks (early 1960s), Great Gull Island (1949), and Terra Watch (early 1980s), studies by ornithologist Helen Hays.
- The Shalako Ceremony at Zuni, New Mexico (1925), documentation of winter solstice rituals.
- Anacostia Community Museum (DC)
- Climbing Jacob’s Ladder (1987), documentary about African American church museums.
- Andy Warhol Museum (PA)
- Face (1965), Six Short Films (1963), Tiger Morse (1966), The Velvet Underground in Boston (1967), and The Velvet Underground Tarot Cards (1966), by Andy Warhol.
- Anthology Film Archives (NY)
- A la Mode (1958), by Stan Vanderbeek.
- Adventures of the Exquisite Corpse (1968), by Andrew Noren.
- Baby Doll (1982), by Tessa Hughes-Freeland.
Becky's Eye (1977), Ghost Town (1975), In Progress (1985), March (1979), and Recuerdos de Flores Muertas (1982), by Willie Varela.  ♦

Bedtime Story (1981), by Esther Shatavsky. ♦

The Big Stick/An Old Red Peel (1967–73), New Left Note (1962–82), Note to Colleen (1974), and Note to Pati (1969), by Saul Levine.  ♦


The Broken Rule (1979) and Out of Hand (1981), by Ericka Beckman. ♦

The Cage (1948), The Lead Shoes (1949), Mr. Frenhoffner and the Minotaur (1949), and The Perforated Dog (1948), by Sidney Peterson. ♦

Carriage Trade (1972), by Warren Sonbert. ♦

Carry on Run (1963), Ganger's Landing (1971), Hudson River Diary at Gradiew (ca. 1970), River Ghost (1973), and Wintergarden (1973), by Storm de Hirsch.  ♦

The Climate of New York (1948) and One Flight Up (1969), by Rudy Burckhardt.  ♦

Cry Dr. Chicago (1970) and Dr. Chicago (1970), by George Manupelli. ♦


Early Abstractions (1946–57) and Heaven and Earth Magic (1957–62), by Harry Smith. ♦

Film Feedback (1972), The Flicker (1966), and Straight and Narrow (1970), by Tony Conrad. ♦

The Flower Thief (1960), by Ron Rice. ♦

Geography of the Body (1943) and Image in the Snow (1950), by Willard Maas and Marie Menken. ♦

George Dunsmore’s Place (1964) and Relativity (1966), by Ed Emshwiller. ♦


Green Desire (1965), by Mike Kuchar. ♦

Highway (1958) and Longhorn (1951), by Hilary Harris. ♦

Husbub for Light (1972) and Look Park (1973–74), by Ralph Steiner. ♦

In the Bag (1981), by Amy Taubin. ♦


Kuchar Brothers’ 8mm Shorts (1957–64). ♦


Outer Circle (1975) and Six Windows (1979), by Marjorie Keller. ♦

The Pittsburgh Trilogy (1983), by Peggy Ahwesh. ♦

The Potted Psalm (1946), by James Broughton and Sidney Peterson. ♦


Seventeen Films by Dean Snyder (1979–84). ♦

Silkscreen (1978), by Katy Martin. ♦

Taylor Mead Home Movies (1964–68). ♦

Twenty Films by Vito Acconci (1970–75). ♦


The United States of America (1975), by James Benning and Bette Gordon. ♦


The Wind Is Driving Him toward the Open Sea (1968), by David Brooks. ♦

Appalachian Mountain Club (MA)

August Camp Collection (1950–53). ♦

Mountain Holiday (1959), hiking safety film. ♦

Appalshop (KY)

Appalachian Genesis (1971), documentary exploring youth issues. ♦

Buffalo Creek Revisited (1984), In the Good Old Fashioned Way (1973), Kingdom Come School (1975), Millstone Sewing Center (1972), Music Fair (1972), Ramsey Trade Fair (1973), The Struggle of Coon Branch Mountain (1972), Tomorrow’s People (1973), and Whitesburg Epic (1971), community portraits. ♦


Civilian Conservation Corps in Pine Mountain State Park (1938). ♦

Coal Camp: Life below the Tipple (1972), Dr. John Parrort Home Movies (1944–50s), Line Fork Falls and Caves (1971), Strip Mining in Appalachia (1973), and UMW: John A. House Divided (1971), mining films. ♦

In Ya Blood (1971), coming-of-age drama. ♦

Archives of American Art (DC)

Art Discovers America (1944), documentary. ♦

Ela Roge in Mexico (1936b), footage taken by the American painter near Taxco. ♦

Archivo General de Puerto Rico (PR)

Jesús T. Piñero (1947), portrait of Puerto Rico’s first native-born governor. ♦

Arizona Historical Society (AZ)

Cougars Shopping (ca. 1940), promotional film. ♦

Artist Tribe Foundation (CA)

That Man of Mine (1949), featuring Ruby Dee and the International Sweethearts of Rhythm. ♦

Atlanta History Center (GA)

Bill Harnie Marietta Highway Film (1937), Gone with the Wind premiere (1939), Orly Field, Paris (1962), and Tony Younmann Collection (1940–50s), home movies. ♦

Goudsmit Collection (ca. 1936), footage commissioned by the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce founder. ♦

Auburn Cord Duesenberg Automobile Museum (IN)

Auburn Automobile Company Picnic (1920s). ♦

Austin History Center (TX)

Austin: The Friendly City—A Tour of Austin (1943), wartime booster film for tourists. ♦

When Grandidd Fought the Indians (1934–35), survey of points of interest in central Texas. ♦

Backstreet Cultural Museum (LA)


Bard College (NY)


From Romance to Ritual (1985) and Martina’s Playhouse (1989), by Peggy Ahwesh. ♦


Bessemor Historical Society (CO)

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (1920s). ♦

Bishop Museum (HI)

Aloha R and R (ca. 1966). ♦

Haweland Island (1937) and Punahou School, Waikiki (late 1920s), early amateur films. ♦

Neal at Cloudbank Farm (ca. 1955), footage of the captive breeding program. ♦

Bowdon College (ME)

Visiting with the Eskimos of Smith Sound (1930). ♦

Brandeis University (MA)


Bridgeport Public Library (CT)

Ice Cutting (1930s), film showing ice harvesting. ♦

Memorial Day Parade (late 1920s). ♦

Some of Our Bravest and Finest (1912), actuality footage of a local firefighters parade. ♦

Brooklyn Historical Society (NY)

Heel and Toe Artist Hoof It to Coney Island (1930s), footage of an Arctic hunt. ♦

Buffalo Bill Historical Center (WY)

Buffalo Bill at the Irma and the Oilfield (ca. 1930), film showing ice harvesting. ♦

Visiting with the Eskimos of Smith Sound (1930). ♦

Austin: The Friendly City—A Tour of Austin (1943), wartime booster film for tourists. ♦

When Grandidd Fought the Indians (1934–35), survey of points of interest in central Texas. ♦
California Pacific Medical Center (CA)
White Water and Black Magic (1938–39), Richard Gill's film about his expedition to the Amazon. ♦

California State Archives (CA)
Punish or Train (1937), institutional profile by the Whittier State School for Boys. ♦

Carnegie Hall Archives (NY)
Ralph Kirkpatrick (1953), performance by the influential harpsichordist. ♦

Center for Home Movies (CA)
The Last Reel (1986), Memories on Film (1979), and The Mirror (1950), by Arthur H. Smith. ♦

Wallace Kelly Collection (1930–39), amateur films. ♦

Center for Visual Music (CA)

Chakra (ca. 1962), Meditation (1971), Music of the Spheres (1977), and Vortex Presentation Reels (1957–59), by Jordan Belson. ♦

Doekum Color Organ Films (1965–70). ♦

Ohkar Fischinger Collection (1920s–60s). ♦


Turn, Turn, Turn (1965–66), by Judd Yalkut and Nam June Paik. ♦

Cherry Foundation (NC)
Whelpley Collection (1941), footage of the North Carolina Asylum for the Colored Insane. ♦

Chicago Film Archives (IL)
Adam's Film (1963), Disintegration Line #1 (1960), and Disintegration Line #2 (1970), by Lawrence Janik. ♦


The Coroner (1963) and Lord Thing (1969), films about Chicago street gang the Vice Lords. ♦


Faces and Fortunes (1960), sponsored film about corporate branding. ♦

Fairy Princess (1956), stop-motion animation by Margaret Conneely. ♦

I've Got This Problem (1966), Nightingale (1964), and You're Pulling Me On (1969), by Don B. Klugman. ♦


The People's Right to Know: Police versus Reporters (1968–69) and The Urban Crisis and the New Militants (1969). ♦

Chicago Filmmakers (IL)
American in Real Trouble (1967), At Maxwell Street (1984), Bride Stripped Bare (1967), He (1967), Jerry (1976), Love It/Leave It (1972–73), O (1967), and Tattooed Lady (1968–69), by Tom Palazzolo. ♦

Papa (1979), Thanksgiving Day (1979), and Burial (1981), trilogy by Allen Ross. ♦

Children's Hospital Boston (MA)
Children's Hospital Collection (1930s–66). ♦

Circus World Museum (WI)
Al G. Barnes Circus (1931) and Paul Van PooI Circus (1928–39), footage of troupes on tour. ♦

Clemson University (SC)

Community Development at Bethel (1960). ♦

Peaches—Fresh for You (1973), documentary. ♦

Cleveland Museum of Art (OH)
Lights Out, Locked Up (1972), The Most Unforgettable Tiger We've Known (1965), and Motion and the Image (1962), animation created by teens. ♦

Clyfford Still Museum (CO)
Still in Motion (1970), home movies showing abstract expressionist Clyfford Still at work. ♦

Coe College (IA)
Coe College (ca. 1940) and Coe College—1965 (1965), promotional films. ♦

Colorado Ski & Snowboard Museum (CO)
Steamboat Winter Carnival (1948), home movie. ♦

Colorado State University—Pueblo (CO)
Penitentes (ca. 1978), amateur film documenting the secret Catholic society of flagellants. ♦

Columbia University Teachers College (NY)
Horace Mann Collection (1936–39), footage of the influential progressive elementary school. ♦

Council Bluffs Public Library (IA)
Man Power (1930), town booster film. ♦

Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum (TN)
Bob Willis and His Texas Playboys in Enid, Oklahoma (1942), Bunkhouse Jamboree (late 1940s), Country Band at the Aero Corporation (early 1930s), and Theater Trailers of Country Music Stars (ca. 1938–47), promotional music shorts. ♦

Country Music Home Movies (1942–73), home movies of the Everly Brothers, Hank Williams Jr., Dolly Parton, Roy Acuff, and other stars. ♦


Hank Williams on the Louisiana Hayride (1951–52), radio performance footage. ♦


Thomas Hart Benton's "The Sources of Country Music" (1973–75), documentary about the creation of the painter's final work. ♦

WLAC Radio Staff in Studio (1949). ♦

WLS Farm Progress Show (1953–55). ♦

Dartmouth College (NH)
Quetzalcoat! (1961), documentary about the fresco created by José Clemente Orozco. ♦

Davenport Public Library (IA)
Articulture in Iowa and 4-H Activities at the Mississippi Valley Fair (ca. 1940). ♦

State of Scott (1946–48), celebration of Davenport's ingenious circumvention of temperance laws. ♦

Victor Animagraph (ca. 1940), promotional film. ♦

Documentary Educational Resources (MA)
The Ax Fight (1971), controversial documentary about the Yanomamo people. ♦


Dover Free Public Library (NJ)
Dover's Fourth Annual Baby Parade (1926). ♦

Duke University (NC)
H. Lee Waters Collection (1930–50), 42 town portraits by filmmaker H. Lee Waters. ♦

East Carolina University (NC)
Campus Films (1951–70s). ♦

East Tennessee State University (TN)
Alex Stewart: Cooper (1973), Backwheat (1974), Buna and Bertha (1973), Eddy Premoli: Dalmaker Maker (1973), and Ott Blair: Sledmaker (1973), folklife portraits. ♦

Chappell Dairy (1952). ♦

Gandy Dancers (1974), Gandy Dancers Laying Railroad Tracks (1940s), and Travels with the Tennessee Tweetsie (1940–51), railroad films. ♦

Historic View of Mountain City (1940), H. Lee Waters's portrait of two Tennessee towns. ♦

Kentucky Scene (1950). ♦

Kidnapper's Foil (1948), narrative starring residents of Elizabethton, Tennessee. ♦


Serpent Handlers' Mountain Stream Baptism Ceremony (1943) and They Shall Take Up Serpents (1973), documentaries. ♦

Electronic Arts Intermix (NY)
Altered to Suit (1979), by Lawrence Weiner. ♦

Five by Carol Schneemann (1969). ♦

Emerson College (MA)
Robbins Clinic (1970), Strong Hand—Helping Hand (1960), and Thayer-Lindley Nursery (1966), profiles of a speech and hearing clinic. ♦

Emory University (GA)

Giliet Collection (1950s), three films documenting a missionary family in Mozambique. ♦

James Harvey Young World's Fair Film (1933–34). ♦

Life at Emory (1932–33). ♦
Framingham State College (MA)  
Folkstreams (VA)  
Florence Griswold Museum (CT)  
Filson Historical Society (KY)  
Exploratorium (CA)  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (IL)  
John Brown Collection (1953–54), by Red Grooms.  
Kingman Collection (1934–42), footage of the Tuskegee School of Music founder.  
Framingham State College (MA)  
Dave for the King Collection (1962), by Andrew Meyer.  
Waltz in the Dark (1922), starring John Barrymore.  
Yerkes Primate Research Collection (1930s).  
Kingman Collection (1934–42), footage of the Tuskegee School of Music founder.  
"Oklahoma!" (1947), the musical, Yanklowitz family.  
A Daughter of the Poor (1917), by E. Ignace Kromayer.  
William Levi Dawson Collection (1952–71), films by the Tuskegee School of Music founder.  
Alba Novella e Ralph Pedi cantando il candono il gendutore ed il tango della gelosa (1935).  
The Willow Tree (1918), starring Anna May Wong.  
Flowers for Rosie (1923), starring Corinne Griffith.  
The Light in the Dark (1922), by Raoul Walsh.  
Local Color (1977) and Mozart in Love (1975), by Mark Rappaport.  
Kahlo and Rivera (ca. 1935), by Nickolas Muray.  
Huckleberry Finn (1920).  
Tropical Nights (1920), tinted travelogue.  
The End of the Road (1923), starring Anna May Wong.  
By Right of His Might (1915), comedy.  
The Tip (1918), short starring Harold Lloyd.  
Hollwoodvits (1925), film industry satire.  
Eyes of Science (1930), James Sibley Watson Jr.'s industrial film for Bausch & Lomb.  
The Colleen Bawn (1911), fragment of Sidney Olcott's three-reeler shot in Ireland.  
The Robson Trail (1924), starring Harry Carey.  
The Colleen Bawn (1911), fragment of Sidney Olcott's three-reeler shot in Ireland.  
A Daughter of the Poor (1917), social drama.  
Defying Destiny (1923), melodrama.  
Down to the Sea in Ships (1922), with Clara Bow.  
Drifting (1923), Tod Browning's underworld melodrama starring Anna May Wong.  
Sowing the Wind (1925), fragment.  
Sowing the Wind (1920), John Stahl melodrama.  
Too Much Johnson (1938), recently discovered Mercury Theatre film directed by Orson Welles.  
"Broncho Billy" Anderson.  
"Broncho Billy" Anderson.  
"Oh! What a Day!" (1923), Andy Gump comedy.  
Operation Broadcasters (1969), documentary about the SCLC's job program in Chicago.  
Opportunity (1918), cross-dressing comedy.  
Paris Green (1920), romantic melodrama.  
Pathé News, No. 91, Pancho Villa (1920).  
The Professor's Painless Cure (1915), comedy.  
The Ranger's Bride (1910), Western starring "Broncho Billy" Anderson.  
Reckless Youth (1922), social drama.  
Red Eagle's Love Affair (1910).  
Roaring Rails (1924), starring Harry Carey.  
The Robson Trail (ca. 1922), travelogue.  
Salmon Fishery in Alaska (ca. 1922).  
The Scarlet Letter (1913), fragment of a feature film in Cinemakolor.  
Screen Letter Box No. 5, No. 6, and No. 7 (1919).  
Screen Snapshots (1925), fragment.  
Sherlock Holmes (1922), starring John Barrymore.  
Skyscraper Symphony (1929), by Robert Florey.  
The Social Secretary (1916), comedy.  
Sawing the Wind (1920), John Stahl melodrama.  
Stronger Than Death (1920), starring Nazimova.  
The Struggle (1913), Western by Thomas Ince.  
Thirty Years of Motion Pictures (1927).  
The Tip (1918), short starring Harold Lloyd.  
Too Much Johnson (1938), recently discovered Mercury Theatre film directed by Orson Welles.  
Torture de Luxe (1926), newsreel story showing how Broadway beauties stay in shape.  
Treat 'Em Rough (1919), Tom Mix Western.  
A Trip through Japan with the YWCA (ca. 1929).  

Ohio University (OH)  
John Brown Collection (1953–54), by Red Grooms.  
The Willow Tree (1918), starring Anna May Wong.  
Huckleberry Finn (1920).  
S'all Right (1935), two-color Technicolor romantic comedy filmed by Ray Renahan.  
The Man in the Moonlight (1919), drama.  

Oh Boy! (1927), comedy.  
Oh! What a Day! (1923), Andy Gump comedy.  
Operation Broadcasters (1969), documentary about the SCLC's job program in Chicago.  
Opportunity (1918), cross-dressing comedy.  
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The Man in the Moonlight (1919), drama.  
John Kenneth Caldwell Collection (1930s), home movies by an American diplomat in Asia.
Lieutenant Colonel William P. Miller Collection (1943–45), color footage shot during WWII.
Soviet Russia through the Eyes of an American (1935), sound travelogue by a mining engineer.

House Foundation for the Arts (NY)
Ellis Island (1979), by Meredith Monk.

Quarry (1977), documentary of Meredith Monk’s Obie Award–winning production.

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University (PA)
Cinchona Mission in Lima, Peru (1943–45).

Hunter College, City University of New York (NY)
Puerto Rico Migration Division Films (1950–61), nine films.

Hunterdon County Historical Society (NJ)
Money at Work (1933), sponsored film.

Huntington Library (CA)
Mrs. Mortimer Jones Prepares “Dinner for Eight” (1934), early live-action sound short produced in three-strip Technicolor.


Illinois State University (IL)
Concello Troupe Film (1937), trapeze footage.

Indiana State Archives (IN)
Work Projects and Camp Life of the Civilian Conservation Corps (ca. 1934).

Indiana University (IN)
Huay Carmichael Collection (1937–81), home movies of the composer’s first years in Hollywood.

John Ford Home Movies (1941–48).

The Masters of Disaster (1985), documentary about an inner-city Indianapolis chess club.


Intermedia Foundation (NY)
Ghosts Rev (1963), by Judd Yalkut.

Y (1963), by the art collective USCO.

International Tennis Hall of Fame (RI)
Helen Wills Moody Newsreels (1937–65), by Pat O’Neill.

Josef Albers Foundation (CT)
Josef Albers at Home (1968–69) and Josef Albers at Yale (1954), portraits of the artist.

Kartemquin Films (IL)
The Chicago Maternity Center Story (1976).

Home for Life (1966), cinéma vérité documentary about arrivals at a home for the aged.

Now We Live on Clifton (1974), film made to help inner-city children deal with gentrification.

Trick Bag (1974), short exploring personal experiences with racism.

Viva la Causa (1974), reflection on Chicago’s vibrant mural movement.


Keene State College (NH)
Louis de Rochemont Footage of Portsmouth, New Hampshire (1943).

Patron Sue (1912), Solax Company comedy.

When Lincoln Paid (1913), by Francis Ford.

Knox County Public Library (TN)
In the Moonshine Country (1918) and Our Southern Mountainers (ca. 1918), newsreel scenes.

Knox County Schools (1957).

Larry Rivers Foundation (NY)
Tin (1969), by Larry Rivers.
Lees McRae College (NC)
In the Mountains Is a Place Called Home (1959), campus-made promotional film.

LeTourneau University (TX)
LeTourneau Machinery (1940s–50s).*

Library of Congress (DC)
Air Yr (1950), Bells of Atlantis (1953), Jazz of Lights (1954), and Melodic Inversion (1958), by Ian Hugo.
The Backyard (1920), featuring Oliver Hardy.§
The Bargain (1914), starring William S. Hart.
Big Fella (1937), starring Paul Robeson.*
The Blot (1921), by Lois Weber.
Boast Oakland Newsreel (1921), film about a plan to build a bridge across San Francisco Bay.
Builders of Western Industry (1924), profile of Kimmball Motor Corp.
California's Aprisng Industry (1909).
Captain Jinks, the Cobbler (1916), comedy.*
Chicago Rodeo (1920), footage from Tex Austin's rodeo show.
Clarence Cheats at Croquet (1915), comedy.
Coastal Wildlife (1925), educational film.
Day of the Dead (1957), award-winning Technicolor documentary from the Eames Studio.
De Forest Phonofilms (1920–25), six sound shorts.
An Easter "Lily" (1914), an upstairs-downstairs drama involving inter racial friendship.
The Edison Laboratory Collection (1900s–20s).▲
The Emperor Jones (1920), featuring Oliver Hardy.
The Gilded Cage (1915), melodrama.
The Girl from Erico: Episode 11, "The Yellow Hand" (1916), from Kalem's adventure series.
Hellbound Train (ca. 1930), temperance film for African Americans by James and Eloise Gist.
Hemingway Home Movies (ca. 1955).©
Henry's Busted Romance (1922), cartoon.
His Taking Ways (1926), slapstick comedy.*
Jean the Match-Maker (1910), with Jean the Vitagraph Dog.*
Maytime (1923), feature starring Clara Bow.
Mead Collection (1936–39), footage shot in Bali by Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson.
Min Fairweather Out West (1913) and Way Out West (1921), comedies.
A Model Husband (1916), prohibitionist comedy.*
Moonlight Nights (1925), comedy.
A Mountain Ranch (1923), scenic profile of a Colorado sheep ranch and its environs.*
Oakland Newsreels (1919).
Patsy Elpenent (1915), ninth installment in the Patsy Bolicear series.
Perfect Back Contest (1928), news story.
The Patch o' Chance (1915), two-reel Western directed by and starring Frank Borzage.
The Prospector (1912), one-reel Essanay Western.
Ranger of the Big Pines trailer (1925).
Rip's and Ruses (1917), comedy.
Run 'Em Ragged (1920), slapstick short.*
Snoopy's Twin Troubles (1921), comic short.
Sunset Limited (1898), promotional film from Southern Pacific.
Two Men of the Desert (1913), by D.W. Griffith.
Unseen Forces (1920), by Sidney Franklin.*
U.S. Navy of 1915 (1915), fragment.
Venus of the South Seas (1924), adventure yarn with a Pizmacolor reel.
Verdict: Not Guilty (ca. 1930), commentary on the justice system by James and Eloise Gist.
The Village Chastity (1918), comedy starring Chester Conklin and Louise Fazenda.
Walk—You Walk! (1912), comic short.*
When Ciderville Went Dry (1915), temperance spoof.
Whos Who (1910), comedy of mistaken identity.
Woo in a Cupboard (1914), starring Mabel Normand.
Lincoln City Libraries (NE)
Point Reyes Project (1950s), by poet Weldon Kees.
Los Angeles County Museum of Art (CA)
Early Years at LACMA (1962–74).*
Los Angeles Filmforum (CA)
Passion in a Seaside Slum (1961), Robert Chatterton's romp in Venice, California.
Louisiana State Museum (LA)
Burgundy Street Blues (1960s), scenes of the French Quarter.
Dixieland Hall & Sweet Emma (1970s), performance by the Preservation Hall Jazz Band.
The New Orleans Jazz Museum (1967) and Harry Sechoun Collection (1970s), films from the New Orleans Jazz Club Collection.
Snoozer Quinn (1932), only known sound footage of the legendary jazz guitarist.
Lower East Side Tenement Museum (NY)
Around New York (1949), documentary by Photo League member Edward Schwartz.
Maine Historical Society (ME)
Historic Portland, Maine (1940s).""""
Mariners' Museum (VA)
Art of Shipbuilding (1930), instructional series.
Arthur Piver Collection (1950s–65), footage of multi-hull sailing vessels.*
Marist College (NY)
Lowell Thomas Collection (1949), footage shot in Tibet by the celebrated broadcaster.
With Allenby in Palestine and Lawrence in Arabia (1919), travelogues by Lowell Thomas.
Maryland Historical Society (MD)
Baltimore: City of Charm and Tradition (1939).
Bayshore Round-Up (1920), Bayshore Amusement Park in its heyday.
Behind the Scenes at Hatzel's (1938).
Bermuda to Baltimore (1937), celebration of the inaugural flight of the Bermuda Clipper.
Druid Hill Park Zoo (1927).
Fair of the Iron Horse (1927), home movie of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's centenary exposition.
Ocean City Hurricane (1933), home movies of the hurricane and its aftermath.
The Picturesque Susquehanna (1928), documentary following the river to Chesapeake Bay.
Play Ball with the Orioles (1957).
Raising the Big Flag, VE Day (1945).
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MA)
The Airplane at Play (ca. 1930s), stunt film.
Centerstream (1977), art documentary.
Radar Indicators (1944), WWII training film.
Mayme A. Clayton Library & Museum (CA)
Marie Dickerson Coker Collection (1942–53), home movies by the African American jazz musician.
Mayo Clinic (MN)
Films of the Mayo Clinic (1926–45).*
Medical University of South Carolina (SC)
Contractile Force (1948) and Mechanical Measurements of the Heart in Situ (ca. 1949), heart-experiment films.
Robert Petrie Walton Research Films (1950s), cardiovascular experiments.
Menil Collection (TX)
The Hon: A Cathedral (1966), story of the controversial sculpture.
Tinguely: A Kinetic Cosmos (1970s), footage of artist Jean Tinguely at work.
Mennonite Church USA (KS)
The Call of the Cheyenne (1953–55), story of missionary work among Native Americans.
Midway Village Museum (IL)
J.L. Clark Ray-O-Vac (ca. 1951), home movie documenting the metal lithography factory.
The Rockford Peaches (ca. 1943), home movie showcasing the celebrated female baseball team.
Mills College (CA)
Dance Films (1920s–43).
Minnesota Historical Society (MN)

Cologne (1939), town portrait. ▲

The Great Perham Jewel Robbery (ca. 1926). ○

Hampton Alexander (1973), narrative by Timothy McKinney and the Inner City Youth League. ▲


Little Journeys Through Interesting Plants and Processes, Gluck Brewing Company (1937). ○

Ojibwe Work (1935–47), ethnological films. ▲

Three Minnesota Writers (1958), interviews. ▲

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MS)

B.F. "Bem" Jackson Collection (1948–57), town portraits made for local screening. ○

Japan First (1945) and Mindanao Itany (1945), by a hospital commander in the Philippines. ○

McClure Collection (1944–47), four films of Lula, Mississippi, by a Delta farmer. ▲

Missouri Historical Society (MO)

Key Leounon Collection (1931–35), six reels documenting St. Louis infrastructure improvements. ○

Mix NYC (NY)


Montana Historical Society (MT)

Ceremonial Dances of the Pueblo Indians (1934), Construction of the Fort Peck Dam (1939–50), Growing Baby Beef in Montana (1933–34), and Roehul County Fair and Rodeo (1926), home movies. ○


Montana...Land of the Big Sky (1973). ○

Mooresville Public Library (NC)

My Home Town (1940s) and Your Home Town (1937), town portraits of Mooresville. ▲

Morven Park (VA)


Motorcycle Hall of Fame Museum (OH)

Beverly Hills Board Track Racing (1921). ▲

Museum of Fine Arts, Houston (TX)


Liferaft Earh (1969), documentary by Robert Frank and Danny Lyon protesting world hunger. ▲

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Museum of Modern Art (NY)

An Animated Gnouch Chauer (1915), cartoon. ★

A Bashful Bigazier (1921), comedy. ★★

Billy and His Pal (1911), by Francis Ford. ★★

Biograph Studio Collection (1905–14), 27 films. ★

Blind Husband (1919), by Erich von Stroheim. ★

Blind Wise (1920), by Charles Brabin. ★

The Call of the Wild (1923). ★

Children Who Labor (1912), social-problem film. ○

China (ca. 1917), documentary footage. ★

Col. Heeza Liars’ "Forbidden Fruit" (1923). ★★

Collage Fragments (1940s), by Joseph Cornell. ★

The Country Doctor (1909), by D.W. Griffith. ★

The Cowboy (1915), Civil War melodrama. ★

The Crime of Carelessness (1912), anti-labor melodrama. ★

The Devil’s Wheel (1918), melodrama. ★

The Diver (1911), documentary. ★★

Edison Company Collection (1912–14). ★

A Fool There Was (1915), starring Theda Bara. ★

The Girl Stage Driver (1914), Western. ★★

The Gorilla Hunt (1926). ★

Greater New York (ca. 1921). ★

The Hidden Way (1926), drama. ★★

His Mother’s Thanksgiving (1910), melodrama. ★★

Home and Dome (1965), by Stan Vanderbeek. ★

Hypnotic Nell (1912), starring Ruth Roland. ★

The Last Man on Earth (1924), fantasy. ★

Last of the Line (1914), starring Monty Banks. ★

Leech and Ammoni (1919), Yiddish melodrama. ★

Libe un Laydnshaft (1936), Yiddish melodrama. ★

The Life of Moses (1909), Vitagraph series. ★

The Marriage Circle (1924), by Ernst Lubitsch. ★

Mexican Filibusters (1911), Kalem adventure. ★

Moana (1926), by Robert Flaherty. ★

The Molyondolle (1920) and Wild and Woolly (1917), starring Douglas Fairbanks. ★

Mutt and Jeff On Strike (1920). ★

Narrative (1940), by Hollis Frampton. ★

Oils Well? (1923), starring Monty Banks. ★★


Private Life of a Cat (1947), Alexander Hammid’s poetic documentary. ★

The Salvation Hunters (1925), feature debut of Josef von Sternberg. ★

A Scary Time (1960), by Shirley Clarke and Josef von Sternberg. ★


Springtime for Henry (1934), romantic comedy. ★

The Suburbanite (1904), comedy. ★

The Symbol of the Unconquered (1920), Oscar Micheaux’s tale of a black homesteader. ★


Tolable David (1921), starring Richard Barthelmess. ★

The Tourists (1912), starring Mabel Normand. ★

Museum of Northern Arizona (AZ)

Cohonina Dig (1949). ★

Naropa University (CO)

Bobbe Louise Hawkins Collection (1959–75), home movies of poet Robert Creeley. ★★

National Air and Space Museum (DC)


Lewis E. Reiner Collection (1929–38), home movies by the aviation pioneer. ★

Seymour Collection (1926–34), aviation films. ★

World Trip Collection (1935–36), in-flight footage of the Hindenburg taken by vacationers. ★

National Archives and Records Administration (DC)

Let There Be Light (1946), by John Huston. ★

Why We Fight (1942–45), war information films. ★

The Yellowstone Kodacolor (ca. 1930–32), home movies of Yellowstone National Park. ★

National Baseball Hall of Fame (NY)

Cooperstown, 1939 (1939), color film of the opening festivities of the Baseball Hall of Fame. ★

Jackie Robinson Workout Footage (1945). ★

National Center for Jewish Film (MA)

Bernstein Home Movies (1947), Blau Collection (ca. 1930), Hungary (1939–40), Iran (1950–51), Lehrman Weiner Collection (1949), Manischewitz Collection (1924–57), Morey’s Club Trip to Israel (1951), United May Day Parade (1950), and Warsaw (1933), home movies. ★

Cantor on Trial (1931), Kol Nidre (1939), and Der Purimspieler (1937), Yiddish musicals. ★

A Day on the Featherstone Farm (1948), portrait of Jewish chicken farmers in New Jersey. ○

Histadrut: Builder of a Nation (1945), film promoting American immigration to Palestine. ★

Jews in Poland (1956), Yiddish-language documentary about life under Communism. ★

Kol Nidre (1930s) and Oshoamna Mikol Om (1930s), cantorial performances. ★

Last Night We Attacked (1947), justification for the use of violence in the struggle to create Israel. ★

Like an Eagleshaf (1936), Yiddish melodrama. ★

Of These Our People (1946), Samuel Brody’s documentary about anti-Semitism in America. ★

The Story of Matzo, Parts 1 and 2 (1936), documentary about anti-Semitism in America. ★

Tribute to Eddie Cantor (1957). ★

Zegart Collection (1945–48), Arthur Zegart’s footage of the Ebensee concentration camp. ★

National Museum of American History (DC)

The American Bank Note Company (1915), tour of the facility that printed U.S. currency. ★


Crystals for the Critical (1951), industrial film. ★

The Diary Under the Casserole (1917), industrial film. ★

DuMont Advertising Program for 1955, short explaining how to sell television sets. ★

Fine Paper (ca. 1917), industrial short produced by the Strathmore Paper Company. ★

From Ore to Finished Product, Reel 4 (1917), tour of the community betterment projects of the National Tube Company. ★

Groucho Marx’s Home Movies (1929–34). ★
Helen Hoch Collection (1959–62), home movies revealing Tupperware corporate culture.*
Kahn Family Films (1928–34), home movies of Manhattan building sites.*
Shoes on the Move (1962), promotional film.●
Western Union Corporation Collection (1927–46), 11 training films.▲
National Museum of the American Indian (DC)
Land of the Zuni and Community Work (1923).○
National Museum of Natural History (DC)
Claudia (1972–73), documentarian Jorge Pelorico’s playful portrait of a five-year-old.●
Digging Up the Dead in Madagascar (1963), Herero of Ngamiland (1953), Hervé’s Collection (1930–34), Pahs and Papas (1921), Philippiones Footage (1930s), and Walter Link Collection (1928–34), ethnographic films.●●
Luther Mote at 94 (1980), profile of a master log-cabin builder in Oregon.○
Songs of the Southern States (ca. 1926), one-reeler depicting plantation life during the Civil War. ○
A Weave of Time (1986), portrait of four generations of a Navajo family.▲
National Press Club Archives (DC)
Scenes at the National Press Club (1950s).○
National WWII Museum (LA)
A-1 Airborne Lifeboat (1944), test footage.○
Bonhiver Films (1939), home movies shot on the eve of WWII.●
Nebraska State Historical Society (NE)
Increasing Farm Efficiency (1918), promotional film by a Delco battery franchise owner.●
Keeney and Its People in Motion Pictures (1926).●
Kellett Farm Crops (1930s–40s), films tracking the life cycle of five crops.●
Last Great Gathering of the Sioux Nation (1934).○
Lions International Convention (1924).○
Nebraska Home Movies (1923–34).○
St. Augustine Mission School Films (ca. 1936–39).○
Nevada State Museum (NV)
Witcher-Stevenson Collection (1933–45), home movies of Las Vegas’ early years.*
New Mexico State Archives Center and Archives (NM)
Adventures in Kit Carson Land (1917 and 1972), Las Alamos Ranch School (1929–30), and Madrid Christmas Scene (1940), promotional films.○
Dawson, N.M. (1917–38), footage of the company mining town.●
A Day in Santa Fe (1931), by Lynn Riggs.●
Last Run of the Chili Line (1941), documentation of one of the last trips of a narrow-gauge railroad.●
New Mexico State Museum of Game and Fish Records (1930s–50s), footage documenting the life of the original Smokey the Bear.●
New Mexico Department of Health Films (1935–37), five public health shorts.●
Sallie Wagner Collection (1928–50), home movies showing life on a Navajo reservation.●
San Ildefonso—Buffalo and Cloud Dances (1929), films by Ansel Adams’s wife, Virginia.○
White Collection (1926–33), Kodacolor footage of Santa Fe.●
New York Public Library (NY)
About Sex (1972), landmark sex education film.●
And We Drink and Drown (ca. 1970), Aspirations (1971), Batteries Not Included (1971), The Flup! (ca. 1967), Life in New York (1969), and Young Bravos (1968), works created through New York City’s youth filmmaking workshops.··
The Answering Furrow (1985) and Misconception (1977), by Marjorie Keller.●
Around My Way (1962), tour of New York City through children’s artwork.○
Baymen—Our Waters Are Dying (1977), documentary by Anne Belle.●
Bridge High (1970) and Clay (1968), by Manny Kirchheimer.●
Cityscapes Trilogy (1980), documentary animations by Franklin Backus and Richard Protonin.●
Crosby Street (1975), by Jody Saslow.●
Dance for Walt Whitman (1965), Negro Spirituals (1964), and Ritual and Dance (1965), student performances by Ben Veren.●
Don Quixote (1963), film of the debut of George Balanchine’s Don Quixote.●
The Fable of He and She (1974), by Eli Noyes Jr.●
Fan Film (1980s), by Richard Protonin.●
Ghost Dance (1980), by Holly Fisher.●
I Stand Here Ironing (1980), Midge Mackenzie’s film adaptation of Tillie Olsen’s short story.●
Isadora Duncan Technique and Choreography (1979), demonstrations by students.●
Joyce at 34 (1973), documentary by Joyce Chopra and Claudia Well.●
Licorice Train (mid-1970s), short illustrating crosstown subway journey of a Harlem boy.●
The Magic Beauty Kit (1973), documentary short exploring the politics of cosmetics.●
Malcolm X: Struggle for Freedom (1964), Lebret Benthune’s documentary.●
Massine Collection (1936–38), three silent films of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.▲
Mr. Story (1973), portrait of an 88-year-old by DeeDee Halleck and Anita Thacher.●
Night Journey (1973) and Primitive Mysteries (1964), films of two Martha Graham dances.●
Picture in Your Mind (1948), by Philip Stapp.▲
A Place in Time (1976), by Charles Lane.▲
Roaches’ Lullaby (1973), by Eliot Noyes and Claudia Weill.●
To the Fair! (1964), promotional film.●
Village Sunday (1960), by Stewart Wilensky.●
New York University (NY)
The Abkhakadabha Coopno (1941), amateur narrative shot at an interracial summer camp.●
Another Pilgrim (1968), controversial profile of Greenwich Village pastor Rev. Al Carmines.●
11 thru 12 (1977) and Fluorecent/Azalea (1976), by Andrea Callard.●
Hapax Legomena (1971–72), six films from Hollis Frampton’s series.●
In Artificial Light (1983), by Curtis Royston.
Meet Therese Stern (1990), by Richard Hell.●
Rat Trap (1985), by Tommy Turner and Tessa Hughes-Freeland.●
Rhoda in Potatoland (Her Full Stars) (1975), by Kirk Winslow.●
We Initiate; We Break Up (1978), Ericka Beckman’s avant-garde musical.●
Newark Public Library (NJ)
The Essex Mountain Sanatorium Films (ca. 1938).●
Niles Essanay Silent Film Museum (CA)
Twin Peaks Tunnel (1917).●
Versus Sledge Hammer (1915), Essanay comedy.●
NOAA National Severe Storms Laboratory (OK)
Union City, Oklahoma, Tornado (1973), scientific footage.●
North Carolina State Archives (NC)
North Carolina State Fair (ca. 1974), promotional film featuring an appearance by Bob Hope.●
North Carolina Town Films (1930s–40s), six town portraits by H. Lee Waters.●
Scott for Lieutenant Governor (ca. 1964), campaign ad for Robert W. Scott.●
North Carolina State University (NC)
Penn Family Home Movies (1926–41).  

North Scituate Public Library (RI)
Lewis J. Box Collection (early 1930s), community portraits of North Scituate.  

North Shore–Long Island Jewish Health System Foundation (NY)
New Long Island Jewish Hospital (1952–53), construction documentary.  

Northeast Historic Film (ME)

Aroostook County (1920), record of a rural agricultural fair.  

The Awakening (1932), In the usual Way (1933), and It Was Just Like Christmas (1948), amateur narratives.  

Benedict Collection (1920s), Charles Norman Shay Collection (1955–62), Forbes Collection (1915–28), Goodall Collection (1920s–30s), Joan Branch Collection (1928–36), Leadbetter Collection (1931), and Norma Willard Collection (1921), home movies.  

The Bill Wilson Story (1952), educational short.  

Cary Maple Sugar Company (1927).  

Goodall summertime: The Story of Warm Weather Profits (1932), film explaining how to sell Palm Beach suits.  

Hackett Collection (1934), silent documentary about a Maine tuberculosis sanatorium.  

Historic Provincetown (1916), travelogue.  

Maine Marine Worm Industry (1942).  

Rapid River Race (1940), scenes from the first National White Water Championship.  

The Story of Chase Velma: The Perfect Mohair Velvet (1926), industrial film.  

Sweeter by the Dozen (ca. 1950), day among second graders at the Westlake School for Girls.  

Trail to Better Dairying (ca. 1924), local production about bootleggers foiled by a canine hero.  

The Crystal Ascension (1923), exploration of Mount Hood’s Eliot Glacier, Oregon’s largest glacier.  

Four-Day Screen Test (ca. 1926), scenes of local competition to win a trip to Hollywood.  

Grants and Groans (1933), amateur film documenting the Portland Turnverein Gymnasium.  

The Haunted Camera (1938), supernatural thriller made by a teenage girl.  

John Makes Whoopee (1929), amateur film about a young farmer visiting the “big city” of Portland.  

The Little Baker (ca. 1925), clay animation by Oregon filmmaker Lewis Cook.  

Raymond Rogers Home Movies (1940s).  

Trapped (ca. 1924), local production about bootleggers foiled by a canine hero.  

Pacific Film Archive (CA)

Alexander Black Collection (1923–40), six films by and about the “picture play” innovator.  


The Devil’s Cleavage (1973), camp feature made by George Kuchar and his students.  

Dime Store (1949) and Life and Death of a Sphere (1948), by Dorsey Alexander.  

Dion Vigné Collection (1957–64), footage of the Bay Area underground film scene.  

E.S. Taylor Collection (1958–68), documentation of the North Beach beat scene.  


Hours for Jerome (1982), by Nathaniel Dorsky.  

Light Years (1987), by Gunvor Nelson.  

Miss Jess Fries on Grill (1972), by Dorothy Wiley.  

North Beach (1958) and Paper Collage (1955), by Dion Vigné.  

Notes on the Port of St. Francis (1951), by Frank Stauffacher.  

OffOn (1968), by Scott Bartlett.  

Sparkles Tavern (1984), by Curt McDowell.  


Theus Bernard Collection (1937), footage shot in Tibet by the American scholar and lama.  

A Visit to Indiana (1970), by Curt McDowell.  

Paso Robles Pioneer Museum (CA)

Peabody Essex Museum (MA)
Commercial Sailing (1921–35).  

Recreational Sailing in the 20ths (1924–26).  

Pennsylvania State Archives (PA)
The Inauguration of Governor Fisher (1927).  

Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Water Collection (1932–35), nine documentaries.  

Pima Air and Space Museum (AZ)
B-26 Torpedo Releases (1942), bombing footage.  

Pine Mountain Settlement School (KY)
Pine Mountain Settlement School Films (ca. 1935).  

Portland State University (OR)

The Seventh Day (1970), student documentary about the May 1970 strike at the university.  

Purdue University (IN)
Gilbreth Collection (1920s–61), research films.  

Rhode Island Historical Society (RI)
Brown University Graduation (1915).  

Calvary Baptist Church (1914), celebration filmed in Providence, Rhode Island.  

Diamonds (1915) and Inspiration (ca. 1916), crime dramas made in Rhode Island.  

Rochester School for the Deaf (NY)
Graduations and Other Events (1929–38).  

Roger Tory Peterson Institute of Natural History (NY)

Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation (GA)
Georgia Warm Springs Collection (1930s), three films showing the polio treatment facility.  

Rutgers University (NJ)
Cyclopean Perception (1973), early computer-generated film by cognitive scientist Béla Julesz.  

San Diego History Center (CA)
Balboa Park after the Fire (1925).  

Candy Manufacturing in San Diego (1924).  

Melodramas from the La Jolla Cinema League (1926–27), amateur theatricals.  

Stauffacher.  

Mutations.  

Paper Collage.  

Papillons.
Regua Collection (1935–37), architect’s work for the California-Pacific Exposition. ○
San Diego Exposition Weekly News (1916), news- reel of the Panama-California Exposition. ○
Spreckels Theater: Sound Premiere (1931). ○

San Francisco Media Archive (CA)
Blackie the Wonder Horse Seizes the Golden Gate (1938), newsreel story. ○
Cresci/Tarantino Collection (1958–63) and San Francisco’s Chinese Communities (1941), home movies. ○
Frank Zach Collection (1958–60), three films by amateur filmmaker Frank Zach. ○

San Francisco Performing Arts Library (CA)
Anna Halprin Collection (1955–73), six studies. ○

Science Museum of Minnesota (MN)
Elmer Albinson Collection (1936), home movies of a mortician’s honeymoon in Ecuador and Peru. ○
Smith Collection (1953–62), documentation of the peoples of the Amazon basin and Peru. ○

Senator John Heinz History Center (PA)
Joseph Pegnato Collection (ca. 1940s–50), home movies of big band, vaudeville, and circus performers. ○

Sherman Library & Gardens (CA)
Lamb Canoe Trips (1930s), films shot during an epic voyage from California to Panama. ○

Silent Cinema Presentations (NY)
The King of the Kongo: Episodes 6 and 10 (1929), chapters from an early sound serial featuring Boris Karloff. ○

Silver Bow Art (MT)
Drum City (ca. 1980), Gaudi (1962), Let Girls (ca. 1980), and Maze (ca. 1980), by Beryl Sokoloff. ○ ○

Smithsonian Institution Archives (DC)
Mann Expedition (1939), footage of the Smith- sonian Zoo’s expedition to Argentina and Brazil. ○
The Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition to Liberia (1940), zoological expedition. ○

Society of the Divine Word (IL)
Thirty Year Man (1956–57), film about Catholic missionary work in Papua New Guinea. ○

South Dakota State Archives (SD)
Lawrence H. Cool Collection (1930s), home movies shot in Platte, South Dakota. ○

South Dakota State University (SD)
Dunn Collection (late 1940s–54), two films about the prairie painter Harvey Dunn. ○
Johnson Family Farm (1945–75), 8mm films. ○
RFQ 38 (1938), documentary about a South Dakota farm’s recovery from drought. ○
Whitlock Collection (1936–50), Lakota life as filmed by a Rosebud Reservation official. ○

Southern Illinois University (IL)
Katherine Dunham Dance Research (1932–36), home movies in Haiti. ○

Southern Methodist University (TX)
The Blood of Jesus (1941), salvation drama. ○
Carríb Gold (1956), African American crime drama with Ethel Waters and Cicely Tyson. ○
Catskill Honeymoon (1950), musical comedy with performances in Yiddish and English. ○

St. Vincent Medical Center (CA)
Politico at St. Vincent’s Hospital (mid-1930s). ○
St. Vincent’s Capping Ceremony (1947). ○

Stanford University (CA)
Richard Bondelli at the San Francisco Opera (1930s). ○

State Historical Society of North Dakota (ND)
Prairie Fire (1977), documentary about the Nonpartisan League. ○

Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms (NJ)
Farny Family Collection (1928–32), home movies. ○

Studio7Arts (MA)
Marathon (1965), by Robert Gardner. ○

Swarthmore College (PA)
Blessed Are the Peacemakers (ca. 1956), and The Way of Non-Violence (1950s), interviews with pacifist leaders. ○
Walk to Freedom (1956), documentary about the Montgomery Bus Boycott. ○

Temenos (NY)

Tennessee Archive of Moving Image and Sound (TN)
The Breezezie, Snappeziet Hill-Billy Band on Stage and Radio (1948), promotional short. ○
Bristol, Tennessee, Newsboy Soapbox Derby (ca. 1955). ○
Chilhowee Park Opening Day (1948). ○
Erwin, Tennessee (1940), town portrait. ○
Kidnapper’s Foil (1949), Melton Barker’s portrait of Bristol, Tennessee, starring local children. ○
The Knoxville Policeman’s Hollywood Ball (1949), ○
Tennessee Movie Ads and Trailers (1941–54). ○

Texas Archive of the Moving Image (TX)
The Kidnapper’s Foil (1930s and ca. 1940), by itinerant filmmaker Melton Barker. ○
Story Slane Collection (1915–25), events filmed in and around Houston, Texas. ○

Texas Tech University (TX)
Dong Tam Base Camp (1967), army footage. ○

Third World Newsreel (NY)
America (1969), anti-Vietnam War film. ○
Break and Enter (Rompieando Puertas) (1970), documentary about an anti-gentrification protest. ○
Columbia Revolt (1968), ○
People’s War (1969), by Robert Kramer. ○
Yippie (1968), ○

Town of Pelham (NY)
Memorial Day Pelham NY’ (1929). ○

Trinity College (CT)
A Community Meets (1969), profile of a meeting organized by the Black Panther Party. ○

Trinity University (TX)
Clande and ZerNona Black Collection (ca. 1955), home movie by civil rights activists. ○

Trisha Brown Dance Company (NY)
Baller (1968), Homemadre (1966), Man Walking down Side of Building (1970), and Walking on the Wall (1971), experimental dance pieces. ○
Planes (1968), film by Jud Yalkut. ○

Tudor Place (DC)
Tudor Place (1930s–40s), upstairs/downstairs look at life in a Georgetown mansion. ○

Tulane University, Amistad Research Center (LA)
African American Carnival Balls (1955–56), ○
New Orleans Street Parade (1968). ○

UCLA Film & Television Archive (CA)
The Adventures of Tarzan (1928), silent serial. ○
Andy’s Stump Speech (1924), comedy. ○ ○
Animated Short Subjects by Ub Iwerks (1930s). ●
Barriers of the Law (1925), crime drama. ○
Behind Every Good Man (1966), pioneering portrait of gay life in Los Angeles. ○
Birth of a Hat (1920), industrial short. ○ ○
Bless Their Little Hearts (1984), Billy Woodberry’s study of a struggling African American father. ○
Brillantino the Bullfighter (1922), comedy. ● ○
Bunny’s Birthday Surprise (1931), comedy. ○
Capital Punishment (1925), crime melodrama. ○
Christopher Street Gay Liberation Day (1971), ○
Crooked Alley (1923), revenge drama. ○
Dawn to Dawn (1933), gritty farm drama. ○
Diary of an African Nun (1977) and Illusions (1982), by Julie Dash. ○
The Exiles (1961), by Kent Mackenzie. ○
The Fighting Blade (1923), swashbuckler. ○
FILM (1965), collaboration between Samuel Beckett, Buster Keaton and Alan Schneider. ○
The Greater Call (1910), melodrama. ○ ○
Harvey Milk Campaigning (1973).
Heart Metronome News Collection (1919–39).
The Horse (1973) and Several Friends (1969), shorts by Charles Burnett.
The Hushed Hour (1919), morality tale.
I & 1 (1979), by Ben Caldwell.
In the Land of the Headhunters (1914), Edwin S. Curtis’s legendary feature.
International Newsreel (ca. 1920).
Intimate Interviews: Bela Lugosi at Home (1931).
The Jam Makers (1919), cartoon.
The Jungle (1916), vivid portrayal of Philadelphia street life made by gang members.
Labor’s Reward (1925).
Lena Rivers (1914), early feature.
Life on the Circle Ranch in California (1912).
Lorna Doone (1922), by Maurice Tourneur.
The Love Girl (1916), melodrama.
The Man in the Eiffel Tower (1949), detective yarn featuring Charles Laughton.
Marion Anderson’s Lincoln Memorial Concert (1939), newsreel footage.
Mary of the Movies (1923), comedy.
Midnight Madness (1928), starring Clive Brook.
Molly O’ (1921), starring Mabel Normand.
My Lady of Whim (1925), My Lady’s Lips (1925), and Poisioned Paradise (1924), starring Clara Bow.
Pathé News, No. 15 (1922).
Peggy Leads the Way (1917), feature starring Mary Miles Minter as the plucky Peggy.
Rabbit’s Moon (1950), by Kenneth Anger.
Race Night Films (1933), slapstick shorts from a Depression-era prize-giveaway series.
The Roaring Road (1919), racing romance.
Romance of Water (1931), sponsored film.
Ruth of the Rockies (1920) and Who Pays? (1915), surviving serial chapters.
Selenick News (1921).
Stand and Deliver (1928), romantic adventure.
Tillie’s Punctured Romance (1914), Charlie Chaplin’s first comedy feature.
Tom Chomont Collection (1967–84).
A Trip through China (1917), fragment from Benjamin Brodsky’s documentary.
Vanity Fair (1932), starring Myrna Loy.
Vista-gaph Short Films (1905–14).
War on the Plains (1912), early Western.
Water Ritual #1: An Urban Rite of Purification (1979), by Barbara McCullough.
We Were There (1976), by Pat Rocco.
A Window on Washington Park (1913).
United Daughters of the Confederacy (VA)
The Conquered Banner (1933).
United Methodist Church, General Commission on Archives and History (NJ)
Far from Alone (1955), temperance narrative.
Worship: A Family’s Heritage (1952), documentary.
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (DC)
American Jews Abroad (1932–39) and Glick Collection (1939), home movies.
Siege (1940), Julian Bryan’s short.
Universidad del Este (PR)
Jesús T. Pórtico Collection (1940s), home movies by Puerto Rico’s first native governor.
University of Akron (OH)
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company Films (1931–33), documentation of the construction of the airship the USS Akron.
University of Alaska Fairbanks (AK)
Alaska 49th State (1959), celebration of the new state by Fred and Sara Machetanz.
The Cockaloochic (1924), feature shot in Alaska.
Inupiat Dances (1950s).
Logan Collection (1939), footage of the motorcycle expedition across Alaska.
People of the Tundra (1941–59), documentary about indigenous Alaskans in World War II.
Sippala Collection (1926–46), home movies by the musher who inspired the Iditarod race.
Trip to Cleary Hills Mine (1935), introduction to the famous gold mine, produced for investors.
Uksuum Cauyai: The Drums of Winter (1977–88), documentary about the Yup’ik of Emmonak.
Will Rogers and Wiley Post (1935), last known moving images of the humorist and the aviator.
University of Arizona (AZ)
Coast Redwoods and Schulman Caring on Mt. Lemmon (1930s).
Mission San Xavier del Bac (1968), film about the church’s Native American communicants.
Yaqti De Grazia (1938–1940), documentary about the Yaqui Easter ceremony.
University of Arkansas (AR)
Opportunity for Arkansans—The Buffalo National River (ca. 1964), conservation film.
University of California, Berkeley (CA)
Strawberry Festival (1960), documentation of the Kashaya Pomo Strawberry Festival.
Verdina Parker Collection (ca. 1959–66), home movies showing life in and around the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in Humboldt County.
University of California, Los Angeles (CA)
University of California, Riverside (CA)
Fidel (1969), documentary by Saul Landau.
University of Central Florida (FL)
Barren Richey Collection (1971–76), home movies shot at Walt Disney World.
University of Georgia (GA)
Abbot L. Patzton Collection (1953), footage of the sculptor.
Cordele, Georgia (1936) and Fitzgerald, Georgia (1947), town portraits.
Ehrbrite Collection (1939–56), Kaldiska-Greenblatt Collection (1920s–30s), and Louis C. Harris Collection (1947–53), home movies.
Making of ‘Americus’ Heros” (1928).
Moore Collection (1942–52), behind-the-scenes footage of the radio show King Biscuit Time.
University of Hawaii at Manoa (HI)
Spectrum (1965), student film set amid campus civil rights rallies and antiwar protests.
University of Idaho (ID)
Harry Webb Marsh Collection (1926–30 and 1940s–50s), films documenting Idaho mining.
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (IL)
Joseph T. Tychoniewicz’s Sound Experiments (1922), early sound-on-film demonstrations.
University of Iowa (IA)
Iowa Test of Motor Fitness (1960), physical education film for use in schools.
The Thesis Films (1939), dance shorts.
University of Kansas (KS)
Leo Beerman (1969), Academy Award–nominated short profiling a disabled man.
To the Stars (1950), university promotional film.
University of Maryland (MD)
Terrapins vs. Gamecocks (1948).
University of Minnesota (MN)
Island Treasure (1957), Migration Mysteries (1960s), Spring Comes to the Subarctic (1955), and Wood Duck Ways (1940s–60s), nature studies by Walter Breckenridge.
People, Power, Change (1968), by Luther Gerlach.
University of Mississippi (MS)
Lytle Collection (1938–41) and Thomas Collection (1950s), home movies.
University of Missouri—Columbia (MO)
Williams Collection (1933–34), around-the-world footage by university president Walter Williams.
University of Montana (MT)
H.O. Bell Collection (late 1920s), Line Family Collection (1931–32), and McLeod Collection (1928–32), home movies.
University of Nebraska—Lincoln (NE)
The Rainbow Veterans Return to Europe (1930).
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (NC)
Allard K. Lowenstein Collection (1956–58), Hartlee/Quattlebaum Collection (1920s–30s), and Roger King Collection (1941–42), home movies.
The First 100 (1964), recruitment film made for the North Carolina Volunteers.
The Hudson Shad (1973), by George Stoney.
UNC vs. Duke Football Game (1948).

University of North Carolina School of the Arts (NC)
The Golden Mirror (1968), film commemorating the 50th anniversary of the American Legion.

University of Oregon (OR)

University of Pennsylvania (PA)
The Eastern Cherokee (ca. 1930), Glimpses of Life among the Catawba and Cherokee Indians of the Carolinas (1927), Hudson Bay (1930), and Native Life in the Philippines (1913), ethnographic studies.
Matto Grosso (1931), expedition film.
Tode Travellogue Collection (1930).
Warden Family Collection (1934–35), home movies of the first American evacuation in Iran.

University of South Carolina (SC)
Airmail Service (1926), newsreel outtake of Charles Lindbergh as a young mail pilot.
The Augustas (ca. 1942), Scott Nixon’s film about places sharing the name of his hometown.
A Frontier Post (1925), newsreel of the Buffalo Soldier regiment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Kate Gleason Collection (1928–31), home movies from the pioneering engineer.
Native American Life (1929), Reunion of Confederate Veterans (1930), and Women Aviators of the Silent Era (1920s), newsreel outtakes.
Willie Lee Buffington Collection (1950s), home movies from the founder of Faith Cabin Libraries.

University of Southern California (CA)
And Ten Thousand More (1949), Bunker Hill (1956), Chavez Ravine (1957), A Place in the Sun (1949), and Ride the Golden Ladder; Ride the Cyclone (1955), student films.
Captain Voyager (1969), by John Carpenter.
Pro Patria (1932), documentary by actor Guillermo Calles about his three-month road trip from Los Angeles to Mexico City.
Schulitz Lottery Ticket (1913), comedy short.
That Other Girl (1913), starring Pearl White.
Vorkapich Home Movies (1940).

University of Texas at Austin (TX)
Carnival in Trinidad (1953), by Fritz Henle.
Fannie Hurst (ca. 1930), newsreel story.
Norman Bel Geddes Collection (1920s–30s),
Norman Mailer Film (1947), the first film by the celebrated writer.
University of Texas at San Antonio (TX)
The World in Texas (1968), world’s fair film.
University of Utah (UT)
A Canyon Voyage (1955), portrait of the Green and Colorado rivers before flooding by dams.
University of Vermont (VT)
Agricultural Experiment Station Films (1940s).
University of Virginia (VA)
Charles Smith’s Black Painting (1960).
University of Washington (WA)
Eskimo Dancers (1971).
Grays Harbor County (ca. 1925–33).
The Tacoma Narrows Bridge Failure (ca. 1960).
University of Wyoming (WY)
Old Faithful Speaks (ca. 1934).

US Constitution Museum (MA)
USH Constitution at Sea (1931).

Utah State Historical Society (UT)

Virginia Commonwealth University (VA)
Harris H. Stilson Collection (1929–31), home movies of Richmond and rural Virginia.

Visual Communications (CA)

Wisconsin Historical Society (WI)

Wisconsin State Archives (WV)

Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research (WI)
Busterfly (1967) and 24 Frames per Second (1977), by Shirley Clarke.
Campus Smiles (1920).
The Lumberjack (1914), short featuring locals.
Our Own Gang in the Chase (ca. 1933).
Wisconsin Family Vacation (ca. 1937–43), home movies of the World’s Fair.

Wisconsin Historical Society (WI)

Yale University (CT)

Yale-China Collection (1928–47), life in China.

Western Reserve Historical Society (OH)
Jospehus F. Hicks Collection (1930s–40s), footage of African American life in Cleveland.

Wethersfield Historical Society (CT)
Wethersfield’s Tercentenary Parade (1934).

Whitney Museum of American Art (NY)
The Desert People (1974), by David Lamelas.
Shutter Interface (1975), by Paul Sharits.
Setters (1975), by Robert Beavers.

Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research (WI)
Busterfly (1967) and 24 Frames per Second (1977), by Shirley Clarke.
Campus Smiles (1920).
The Lumberjack (1914), short featuring locals.
Our Own Gang in the Chase (ca. 1933).
Wisconsin Family Vacation (ca. 1937–43), home movies of the World’s Fair.

World Figure Skating Hall of Fame (CO)
1928 Olympics (1928), figure-skating footage.

Yale University (CT)
The Boy Who Saw Through (1956), Mary Ellen Bute production directed by George Stoney.
Kapauku (1950s), feature-length documentary about a Papuan tribe in West New Guinea.
Our Union (1947), by Carl Marzani.
Passages from Finnegans Wake (1965), adaptation by Ted Nemeth and Mary Ellen Bute.
Yale Class Reunions

Yosemite National Park Archives (CA)
Rangers’ Club (ca. 1920), footage of the dedication ceremony conducted by Stephen Mather.
The Rockford Peaches (ca. 1943), home movie preserved by the Midway Village Museum in Rockford, Illinois.

Appendix Two: Financial Statements

The following tables, extracted from the financial statements audited by Allan Liu, CPA, show the financial position of the NFPF as of December 31, 2014.

These statements report several significant program developments. In 2014, the NFPF awarded $479,096 in preservation grants to 40 institutions. This sum includes The Film Foundation’s generous underwriting of the Avant-Garde Masters grant program. The federal funds were authorized by *The Library of Congress Sound Recording and Film Preservation Programs Reauthorization Act of 2008* and appropriated through the Library of Congress. From the $530,000 received from the Library for preservation activities, $103,524 was temporarily restricted for the preservation of films repatriated from abroad. In addition, $104,490 was received for our 2015 grants and repatriation efforts and temporarily restricted for these purposes.

### Statement of Financial Position

*December 31, 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
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<td>Investments</td>
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<td>Pledges receivable—current portion, net</td>
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<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
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<td>Total Current Assets</td>
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<td>Other Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pledges receivable—non-current, net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment, furniture, and software, net of accumulated depreciation</td>
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<td>Deposits—rent and copier</td>
<td>2,222</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Other Assets</td>
<td>5,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$1,681,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities and Net Assets

| Current Liabilities                        |                     |
| Accounts payable                           | $14,013             |
| Grants payable                             | 493,295             |
| Accrued compensation                       | 9,992               |
| Total Current Liabilities                  | 517,300             |

| Net Assets                                  |                     |
| Unrestricted                                | 547,527             |
| Temporarily restricted                      | 616,700             |
| Total Net Assets                            | 1,164,227           |

| Total Liabilities and Net Assets            | $1,681,527          |
In 2014, we expended $96,692 to preserve films repatriated from EYE Filmmuseum. Through generous support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the non-fiction films from EYE will be preserved and presented online with new music and program notes. In August the NFPF hosted the web premiere of Too Much Johnson (1938), an unfinished work created by Orson Welles for the Mercury Theatre. The reels comprising the film were located in Italy and returned to the U.S. in 2014 for preservation in collaboration with Cinemazero, la Cineteca del Friuli, and George Eastman House.

The inventory figure estimates the value of assembled DVD sets available at the end of 2014.

This past year, 93 percent of NFPF expenses were program related; administration and development accounted for 7 percent of the total expenses. The NFPF delivered its services within budget and on schedule with a staff of five. As of December 31, 2014, the NFPF has advanced film preservation projects in 273 nonprofit and public organizations across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and funded the preservation of 2,166 films.

A copy of the complete audited financial statements may be downloaded from the NFPF website, www.filmpreservation.org.

### Statement of Activities

**December 31, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support and Revenue</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants and contributions</td>
<td>$171,388</td>
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<td>$796,112</td>
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<td>Federal contract income</td>
<td>63,248</td>
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<td>63,248</td>
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<td>DVD sales</td>
<td>9,619</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant savings from under-budget projects</td>
<td>49,158</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>49,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>7,438</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing and other fees</td>
<td>8,278</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized gains on investments</td>
<td>3,466</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets released from restriction</td>
<td>713,461</td>
<td>(713,461)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td>1,026,056</td>
<td>(88,737)</td>
<td>937,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
<td>991,802</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>991,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and general</td>
<td>66,241</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>66,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>8,772</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>1,066,815</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,066,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>(40,759)</td>
<td>(88,737)</td>
<td>(129,496)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets—Beginning</strong></td>
<td>588,286</td>
<td>705,437</td>
<td>1,293,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets—Ending</strong></td>
<td>$547,527</td>
<td>$616,700</td>
<td>$1,164,227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix Three: Contributors

The National Film Preservation Foundation gratefully acknowledges all those who have supported film preservation since 1997.

Benefactors ($50,000 or more)
Academy Foundation
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
The Andy Warhol Foundation
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Technicolor Worldwide Film Group
Triage Motion Picture Services
Twentieth Century Fox
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DJ Audio
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“For the Love of Film” Blogathon
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Budd and Mary Reesman
Jon Reeves
Eric J. Schwartz and Aimee Hill
David Stenn
Sterling Vineyards
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YCM Laboratories

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