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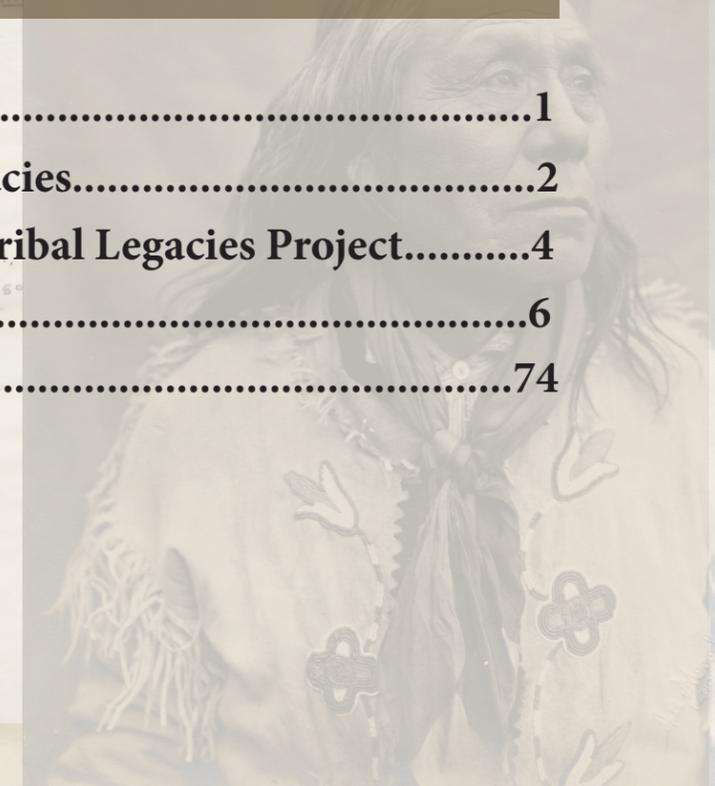
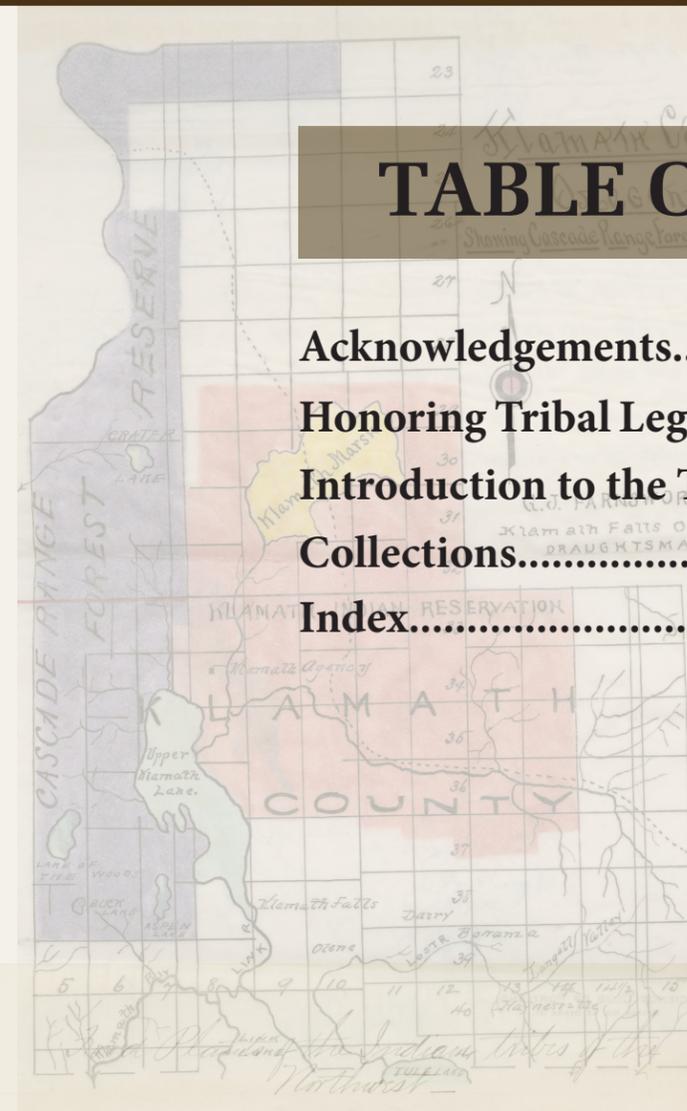
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A parallel digital collection has been created that will continue to be updated both with additional information about collections and access to additional digitized materials:
<http://oregondigital.org/digcol/tlegacies>.

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On a few years residence among the native tribes and a general acquaintance with their mode of living, we cannot but be impressed with the amount and variety of the vegetable foods which they make use of -

At a first glance one may be inclined to question their judgment in rejecting the bulbs of such plants as *Melilotus*, and *Zygadenus*, while they readily accept the bulbs of so many others from the same prominent order - viz: - *Allium*, *Prochloa*, *Calochortus*, *Lamprocarpa*, *Trifolium* etc., but a closer investigation of these plants will commend their good taste in the matter -

Their judgment generally in the matter of foods is so reliable that one is inclined to attribute it to the result of long experience rather than actual knowledge of the constituents - The fact that they will not eat blue snufflers (*Nyctitax scudis*) during the summer months when the succulent locoweed is more or less poisonous for some cause, while the white poppet, summer or fisherman will occasionally do so, with dangerous (and in one instance to the writer's knowledge, fatal) results; is sufficient proof of their good judgment in



An Indian Guide

Acknowledgements

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Funding to create this catalogue was provided by the University of Oregon Libraries and Office of Institutional Equity and Diversity.

This catalogue presents a work in progress, which we hope will be enriched with future research while also enabling greater access and information about the collections in the University of Oregon Special Collections and University Archives. Future installments of the catalogue will provide expanded information on collections.

A parallel digital collection has been created that will continue to be updated both with additional information about collections and access to additional digitized materials: <http://oregondigital.org/digcol/legacies>.

Significant contributions to this project were provided by the staff and students in the UO Libraries Special Collections and University Archives, Image Services Center, and Digital Library Services.

Honoring Tribal Legacies in Pursuit of Diversity & Academic Excellence

Deborah Carver, Philip H. Knight Dean of Libraries, University of Oregon Libraries
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This catalog represents collaboration between the University of Oregon's College of Education and the University of Oregon Libraries to address the needs of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes. It addresses the need to create a trusted central repository of historical tribal documents as well as current curriculum materials related to Indian history and culture.

The catalog is a living document highlighting resources in the UO Libraries that will serve as a focal point for ongoing teaching, learning, and research related to the Native American experience for UO students and faculty as well as tribal staff, students, and scholars. Its primary objective is to improve the visibility and accessibility of these rich resources while conveying the university's strong commitment to preserving the all-inclusive historical record of the Pacific Northwest and integrating it into the curriculum of both K-12 and higher education.

The UO Libraries has built a strong relationship with many of the regional tribes, beginning with an extensive project to archive important tribal documents during the 1990s. In May 1997, leaders of coastal Oregon tribes gathered for the first time in more than a century for a potlatch ceremony on the UO campus. During the ceremony, leaders of the Coquille tribe, in conjunction with the UO Libraries and Graduate School, presented to the tribes of Southwest Oregon copies of some 60,000 pages of documents on tribal history and culture. Organized and preserved as part of the Southwest Oregon Research Project (SWORP), the documents had previously been widely scattered and scarcely noticed as original documents pertaining to the history of the Native peoples of greater Oregon.

Another groundbreaking potlatch in June 2001 brought together representatives of 44 western Indian tribes for the first time in at least 150 years to celebrate the presentation of an additional 50,000 pages of archival material that SWORP researchers had recovered. In addition to the copies presented to the individual tribes, the UO Libraries holds a complete set in Special Collections and University Archives, where it is actively used by undergraduates and other researchers. Although this seems like an enormous amount of material, it scarcely scratches the surface of what is held in various regional archives and private collections.

The UO Libraries has also built a strong relationship with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla through a project called Picturing the Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Tribes (<http://oregondigital.org/digcol/mh>). This digital collection of historical images was assembled from the Moorhouse photograph collection, with material selected and described by tribal members. The library also is working with the Klamath tribes to provide copies of documents lost from tribal records during the period between the termination of tribal recognition in 1954 and its restoration 32 years later in 1986.

These projects have created an important foundation for this catalog and future endeavors that honor tribal legacies. They represent both the potential of such a central repository and the beginning of a relationship between Oregon tribes and the university built on the principles of tribal self-determination, tribal consultation, and equal partnership.

The catalog provides growing evidence that important goals of the UO Libraries strategic directions are being achieved by attending to the needs of tribal communities. The first of these goals relates to improving the campus climate for diversity by diversifying the library's holdings and broadening access to library materials. The project also helps the library create barrier-free access to its collections by enhancing both the intellectual and physical accessibility for all communities, not just university faculty, students, and staff.

Currently, access to many important tribal archives is challenging. The resources are dispersed and can be difficult to locate. The tribes spend considerable amounts of time and money sending individuals to study at remote sites or to make copies of materials to bring back to the community. This catalog will make it possible for tribal members, students, and researchers to have information about materials relating to Native peoples at their fingertips and to conduct original research and produce meaningful projects and papers. Along with future initiatives, this catalog will also provide the opportunity for tribal archivists and UO archivists to cross-train and work hand in hand on making this a dynamic living repository.

Additionally, the project addresses points, goals, and actions within the UO College of Education's (COE) Strategic Action Plan, particularly in developing and strengthening community linkages. Meaningful connections between the COE and tribal communities is paramount to complete the COE mission of preparing teachers, social service providers, and educational leaders to work in schools and social service systems serving Native people. The goal to cultivate sustainable relationships with tribal communities is an area of utmost concern and offers tremendous opportunities for reciprocal teaching and learning where the university, as an institution, can benefit from the knowledge and expertise of Native people locally, regionally, and nationally.

These collaborations, projects, and catalog serve many purposes. They represent an effort at the University of Oregon to develop a culturally responsive community by contributing to our knowledge of dispersed collections and responding to access and preservation requirements. They improve the campus climate by encouraging more tribal people to visit campus and by supporting more instruction related to Native themes. They help attract more students and faculty of Indian heritage to the UO. They develop and strengthen community linkages by demonstrating a commitment to collaboration, partnership, and service to our tribal nations and other communities of color. Finally, they develop and reinforce diversity infrastructure by creating a statewide resource and laying the foundation for focused curriculum development in areas such as Native Studies.

An Introduction to the Tribal Legacies Project at the University of Oregon Libraries

James D. Fox, Head, Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries

Linda Long, Manuscripts Librarian, Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries

The Tribal Legacies Project is an attempt to bring Native American history to the center of Oregon and United States history. Native Americans have had a continuous presence in what is now the state of Oregon for at least 15,000 years; sadly, their deep and vital history often has been neglected, distorted, or relegated to the margins.

The Tribal Legacies Project identifies and documents primary source collections in Special Collections and University Archives at the University of Oregon Libraries, as well as other locations, that relate to American Indians, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, and to their tribal histories. With this project, as outlined in this catalog, we hope to increase awareness of and make readily accessible the rich resources that tell their stories. What awaits discovery by scholars and students in these many collections is still unknown, but surely these discoveries will contribute to new knowledge, recognition, and understanding of Native American and United States history.

Special Collections and University Archives is the principal repository for the University of Oregon's archives, rare books, historic photographs, and one of the largest historical manuscript collections in the Pacific Northwest. It is the largest repository in the state that provides extensive public access to its collections and is a critically important reservoir of materials for research and instruction concerning Native American history in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

Our holdings include over 17,000 linear feet of manuscripts; 19,000 linear feet of university archives; 100,000 monographs; 600,000 photographs and moving images; 5,000 architectural drawings; 5,000 original drawings and illustrations; and over 20,000 broadsides, pamphlets, postage stamps, autographs, and pieces of ephemera. Included in these original research materials are hundreds of documents that reflect the tribal presence in Oregon.

Our diverse collections support all types of research, from K–12 education to international scholarship. We strive to play an active and creative role in the teaching, research, and service missions of the university. To that end, staff members in Special Collections and University Archives acquire, assess, organize, and preserve primary source documents—the raw stuff of history.

For the Tribal Legacies Project, staff in Special Collections and University Archives collaborated with Digital Library Services and a team of Native students and graduate teaching fellows to survey and assess our holdings related to Native Americans. Our purpose was to improve access to tribal materials by creating an online resource and this catalog. Our survey of primary source materials has a special emphasis on “tribal legacies” that can be integrated into a curricular program.

Researchers and students will discover that the manuscript, photograph, and archival collections at the University of Oregon reveal the broad scope of the colonization efforts of Euro-Americans. These collections comprise a wide range of original letters, reports, and treaty records that document the colonization period, including documents of federal officials appointed through the Office of Indian Affairs, later the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Over ninety individual collections related to Oregon tribes are housed in Special Collections and University Archives. Examples include: individual handwritten letters, such as the correspondence of appointed Oregon Territory Indian Agents; letters of American settlers to family and friends; diaries of Oregon Trail travelers that mention Native Americans; and records of army officials during the various “Indian Wars” in the Northwest.

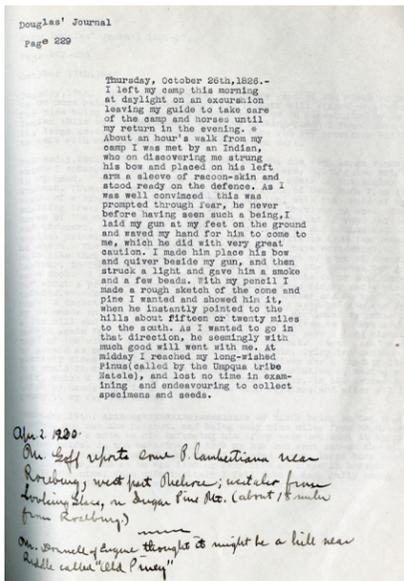
Larger collections are the Klamath Tribal Council Records, the extensive Lee Moorhouse photographs of Native American life in the Columbia Basin and Umatilla County, and the Southwest Oregon Research Project (SWORP), to name just a few. The SWORP Collection in particular showcases the range of primary sources available on tribal history and culture. This collection includes linguistic and ethnographic documents as well as political records produced by the federal government concerning management of the western tribes in Oregon. SWORP is one of the most frequently used collections in Special Collections and University Archives.

Many more related collections and primary source materials are held in Special Collections and University Archives, and some will be added to the UO Libraries' digital collections online. The Tribal Legacies Project is an evolving process, as we discover together the rich history hidden in these collections. We consider this project just the beginning of a strong collaboration with the Oregon tribes as we work to add resources to the Tribal Legacies Project and improve access to these collections.

COLLECTIONS

Albert Raddin Sweetser Papers

Ax_075



Douglas' Journal. Albert Raddin Sweetser. 1826. Albert Raddin Sweetser Ax_075, Box 1, Folder 7.

The Albert R. Sweetser papers consist of photographs, manuscripts, and journals, comprised of information on botany throughout the Pacific Northwest.

The majority of the data was collected by Albert Raddin Sweetser (1861-1940), but also contains works from his wife, Carrie Phinney Sweetser (1863-1952). A botanist and chairman of the Department of Plant Biology at the University of Oregon from 1909-1932, Albert, along with his artist-botanist wife Carrie, documented the trails and trials of their predecessors throughout the countryside of Oregon.

Box 1, folder 7 contains an item titled "Douglas' Journal Page 229." This typed page from a journal entry was most likely recorded by David Douglas, the Scottish botanist who explored southern Oregon in the 1820s and 1830s. The entry, dated October 26th, 1828, describes Douglas' encounter with an "Indian" who cautiously drew his bow towards Douglas, but then relaxed upon Douglas' sign of peace.

As Douglas was on a botanical research excursion, he drew a picture of the pine cone for which he was searching. The Indian, recognizing the pine cone, then showed Douglas where this specimen could be found. On the margins of this page are notes (written presumably by Sweetser in 1930) describing where Douglas probably was, somewhere near present day Roseburg, Oregon. Documentation such as this comprises a significant portion of Native American topics found in the Albert R. Sweetser papers.

Sources: Edward P. Thatcher, "The Procession of Botanists in Oregon," University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/guides/botan.html> (accessed June 12, 2012). Mitchell, Ann Lindsay, and Syd House. David Douglas: Explorer and Botanist (London: Aurum Press, 1999) 51-112.

A.C. Shelton Photographs PH243



Lower Falls on Upper McKenzie River, Lane Co. Oregon. A.C. Shelton. June 1914. A.C. Shelton Photographs PH_243, Box 4.

This collection contains photographs taken by A.C. Shelton from all over the Pacific Northwest, including the University of Oregon campus, the Deschutes River, the Mckenzie River, and the Rogue River among other locations.

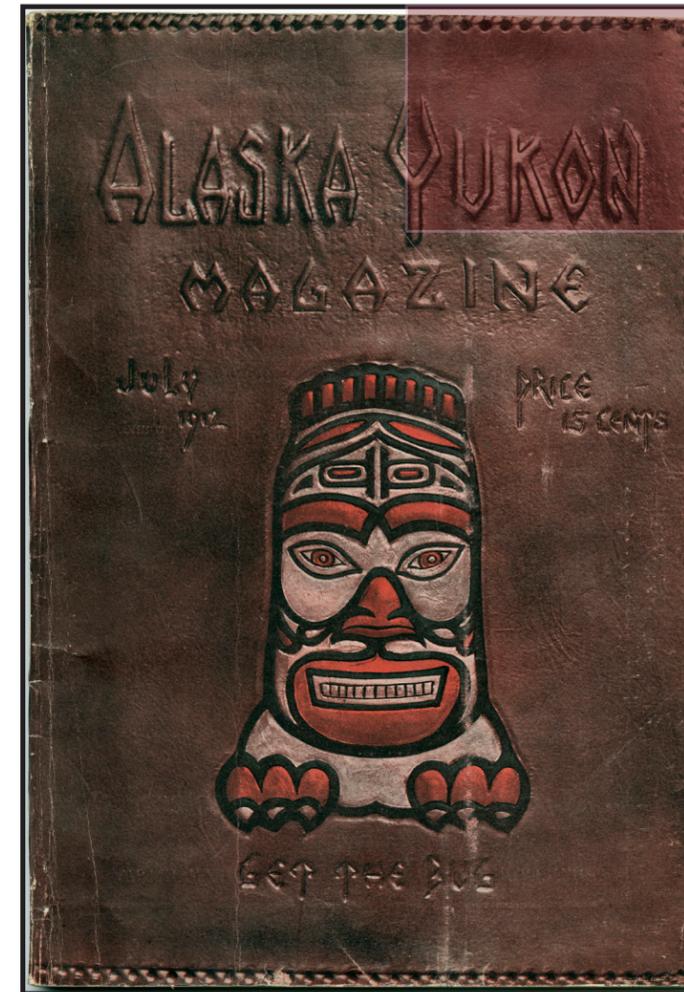
Albert Jourdan Photographs

PH200_026



Bronze Plaque of Joseph. 1889. Albert Jourdan PH200_026. Box #1. Photograph # PH200-026_A4054

This collection contains photographs by Albert Jourdan. Images range from shots of Portland and various architecture to some of Oregon's well known bridges. A photograph of a bronze image of Chief Joseph is the only item pertaining to Native Americans.



Alaska Yukon Magazine. Creator unknown. July 1912. Alaska Mining and Prospecting Company Records. Bx_001 Box 2.

The Colorado based company sold stock to fund the expedition to Alaska and the Yukon in 1898. The party of prospectors and miners, headed by geologist Andrew Sherwood, arrived in the Yukon Territory in the fall and began prospecting in the spring.

Unfortunately for Sherwood, no major mines were discovered and only a few samples of gold were found. Sherwood recorded the expedition in his multivolume journals from May of 1898 to September of 1899. The venture was ultimately unsuccessful and afterward Sherwood relocated to Portland, Oregon.

The Alaska Mining and Prospecting Company Records mostly contain correspondence involving Sherwood and the company, company documents, printed material, and Sherwood's journals.

Alaska Mining & Prospecting Co.

Records Bx 001

The Alaska Mining and Prospecting Company was formed in 1897 for the sole purpose of exploring the Klondike River region for gold.

The Alaska-Yukon Magazine, volume 13, number 3 has a leather bound front cover displaying an Alaska Native design of an ornamented head with hands. The cover text and design are etched into the leather. The bottom caption of this July, 1912 periodical says "Get the Bug." Overall, the Alaska Mining and Prospecting Company records contain limited references to Native Americans/Alaska Natives.

Sources: Jenny Palm, "Guide to the Alaska Mining and Prospecting Company Records," Northwest Digital Archives, http://nwdadb.orbiscascade.org/nwdasearch/fstyle.aspx?doc=OrUBx_001.xml&t=k&q=Alaska+Mining+and+Prospecting+Company+Records (15 May, 2012)

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

• **Albert Conrad Ullman papers: Coll 040**
Al Ullman, Democrat of Baker, Oregon, represented Oregon's second district in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1957 to 1981. The collection consists of correspondence, reports, legislation, published material, and other files accumulated during his twenty-four years in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Alexander L. Crosby Papers Coll 013



An Indian Mother Seeks Help in Court Fight. 1976. Alexander L. Crosby Papers. Coll 013. Box 27. Folder 15, 8 in. x 11 in.

Alexander L. Crosby was a mid-twentieth century author, editor, and political activist. Though his political activism did not focus on issues relating to Native Americans, Crosby collected some information on Indian civil rights. The Alexander L. Crosby papers consist of articles, files, correspondence, manuscripts, and journals.

Box 27, folder 15, is a subject file titled "Indians" which contains the only reference to Native Americans in the collection. Within this folder is a newspaper clipping from the periodical *Fellowship* that includes three stories. The second story, titled, "An Indian Mother Seeks Help in Court Fight," from May 1976, explains the legal battle of one Yvonne Wanrow who was jailed for killing a man in self-defense. The writer seeks support for Wanrow, a Colville Indian living in Spokane, Washington, in her defense fund. This relevant item represents one of most important Native American pieces of the extensive Alexander L. Crosby papers.

Barbara Day Collection of Edward Partridge Photographs PH245_x1



Indian Hut. Edward Partridge. 1887. Barbara Day Partridge. PH 245_x1. Box 2. Folder 1.

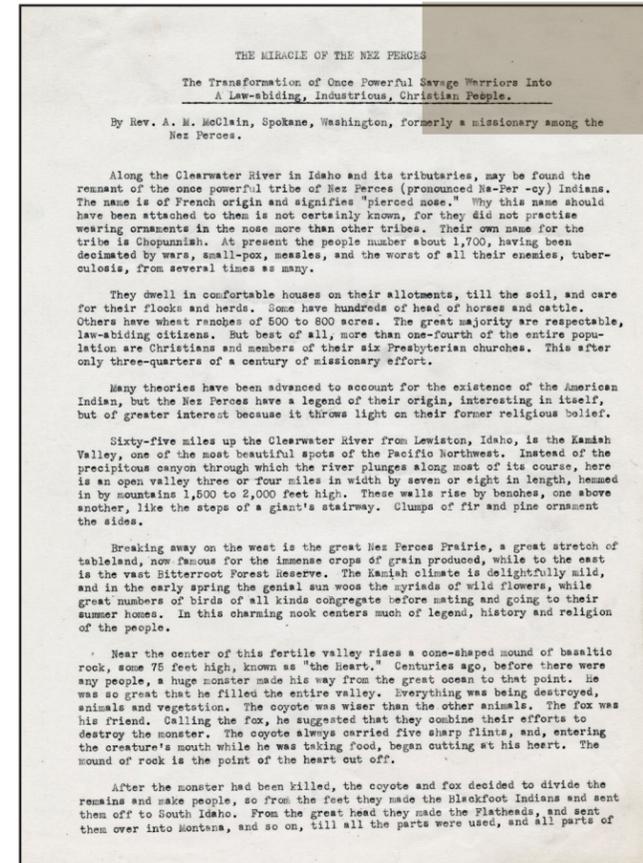
Barbara Day was a descendent of the noted Partridge photographic family. The collection consists of thirteen images from Alaska, many from 1887.

Bernard Joseph Stern Coll 026



A Group of Lummi Indians in Spirit Dance Costume. Jacobson. Date unknown. Bernard Joseph Stern. PH_091. Box 1. Folder 1. 8 in. x 10 in.

Bernard Joseph Stern (1894-1956) was a professor of social anthropology and an "independent Marxist" who, with his wife, Charlotte Todes Stern, suffered under McCarthyism. The collection consists of four images by Eugene H. Field from Stern's 1934 book, *The Lummi Indians of Northwest Washington*, of Lummi tribal people and a house. There is also a portrait of three young men, probably including Stern, c. 1910s.



The Miracle of the Nez Perce. Albert M. McClain. 1896. Albert M. McClain. CB M131. Box 1. Folder 1.

Albert M. McClain worked for many years as a missionary among the Nez Perce Indian community of north central Idaho. In addition to his mission service, McClain served as the superintendent of the Nez Perce reservation. He was later assigned to the Presbyterian congregation of Nampa, Idaho. While serving as minister, McClain wrote several treaties on Native Americans, explorers, missionaries, and indigenous culture in the Northwest.

In his writing, McClain was particularly interested in Nez Perce interactions with Lewis and Clark in 1805-1806, as well as their experiences with noted missionaries Marcus Whitman and Henry Spalding. The Albert M. McClain papers consist of essays authored by McClain. Most of these writings are dedicated to Native American topics in some regard.

Box 1, folder 1 of the collection contains a document titled "The Miracle of the Nez Perce." This piece, printed by the First Church Printing Press, offers no date, but McClain speaks contemporaneously of the year 1896.

Albert M. McClain CB M131

Albert M. McClain was a late nineteenth and early twentieth century Presbyterian minister working primarily in the Pacific Northwest.

The 11-page essay, subtitled "The Transformation of Once Powerful Savage Warriors into a Law Abiding, Christian, and Industrious People," describes McClain's interpretation of Nez Perce assimilation into a more "American" lifestyle. As the essay continues, McClain highlights missionary efforts among the Nez Perce and offers comparisons of the Nez Perce experience to their regional neighbors, the Shoshone-Bannocks. The Albert M. McClain papers contain valuable archival documentation of McClain's work and writing among Native Americans in the Pacific Northwest.

Sources: Normandy Helmer, "Subject guide to Native American, American Indian, and Alaska Native materials in Manuscript and Photograph collections," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/guides/native.html> (accessed June 13, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

• *Bert C. Thomas Papers: Ax 410*

• *Bond and Associates Landscape Architects Records: Coll 297*

• *Broadside Collection*

• *C. Gilman Davis Papers: Coll 057*

Charles Gilman Davis (1918-1979) was an architect and educator. The C. Gilman Davis Papers include architectural project files, project drawings, and research and educational material that reflect his career as an architect and educator.

Alice Henson Ernst Papers Coll 039

Alice Henson Ernst was a playwright, author, and professor in the Northwest throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

After receiving a college degree in English and conducting graduate work, Ernst taught at the Universities of Washington and Oregon from 1920 to 1950. In her research and writing, Ernst produced one-act plays, many of which were set in the Pacific Northwest. Her play, "Spring Sluicing," from High Country, won a significant prize in the National Drama League.

Throughout her career, Ernst became more interested in the cultural history of theater in the Northwest, the research of which culminated into a study titled "Trooping in the Oregon Country." From here, Ernst began to focus on Native American theater, specifically the performance rituals of various Northwest Coast tribes. *The Wolf Ritual of the Northwest Coast*, published in 1952, examined the dances and regalia used during Makah, Quillayute (Quileute), and Nootka wolf ceremonies. Throughout her research, Ernst communicated with Franz Boas, the noted anthropologist and founder of the school of cultural relativism.

The Alice Henson Ernst papers consist of correspondence, manuscripts, plays, diaries, and photographs. Boxes 20 through 23 contain drafts and research materials for *The Wolf Ritual of the Northwest Coast* and the unpublished "Masks of the Northwest Coast" and "Quileute Ethnology." Additionally documents in Box 28, folders 10, 11, 12, and 16 pertain to Native American theater and languages of the Pacific Northwest. The Alice Henson Ernst papers contain important cultural and ethnographic materials on regional Native American groups.

Source: "Guide to the Alice Henson Ernst Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv59872> (accessed June 3, 2012).

Benjamin Franklin Dowell Papers Ax 031

Benjamin Franklin Dowell served as an attorney and newspaper publisher in southern Oregon from the 1850s to the 1870s.

After migrating to California along the overland trail in 1850, Dowell quickly moved north to the Oregon Territory. He taught school for a time before purchasing and operating a pack train on a supply route from California to the Rogue River region. Here, he supplied the American military campaign conducted against native groups in the Rogue River War.

As the military operations wound down, Dowell moved to Jacksonville to reestablish his law practice. Drawing from his experiences in the Oregon Indian wars, he began to focus his legal cases on war claims of the volunteers and settlers, especially in southern Oregon. Dowell expanded his business enterprise by purchasing the *Oregon Sentinel* newspaper. Along with his wife, he managed the *Sentinel* for fourteen years before selling.

The Benjamin Franklin Dowell papers consist of correspondence, newspaper clippings, and diaries. Dowell's correspondence contains extensive references to Native Americans, mainly in the context of Indian War Claims cases, which are all housed in Box 1, folder 1. Phasebox 17, a scrapbook titled "Oregon Indian Wars 1854-1878" provides local coverage of these conflicts. The Benjamin Franklin Dowell papers contain important documentation to Native American groups in Oregon in the 1850s.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Benjamin Franklin Dowell Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv41730> (accessed July 11, 2012).

Charles W. Furlong Papers PH244



Title unknown. 1910. W.S. Bowman. Charles W. Furlong Papers. PH 244. Box 9. 4 in. x 6 in.

Charles Wellington Furlong was an explorer, writer, and an amateur ethnologist during the first half of the twentieth century. Furlong's diverse career brought him all over the world as he conducted research for his ethnographic studies and through his service in the military during World War I. As his travels to various countries and continents began to wear on his health in the 1910s, he chose to move west to drier climates. While Furlong was living and working on cattle ranches in Montana and Oregon, he conducted ethnographic studies of Crow, Blackfeet, and Umatilla Indian cowboy culture.

Upon hearing of the Pendleton Round Up in 1914, Furlong attended the rodeo and entered in the bull riding contest where he displayed commendable riding ability. He documented his cowboy experiences and the nascent Round Up in his 1921 book *Let 'er Buck: The Passing of the American West*. For this manuscript, Furlong collected dozens of photographs from the Roundups of the 1910s. The Charles W. Furlong Papers and Photographs consist of newspaper clippings, photographs, and manuscripts. Many of the photographs contained in the PH244 collection exhibit Native American participants in the early years of the Pendleton Round Up. Box 9 of the photograph series contains a portrait of legendary Roundup rider Jackson Sundown, a Nez Perce Indian from Lapwai, Idaho pictured next to an unidentified man in cowboy attire. Both men don period chaps and are holding the reins to their horses standing behind them. This photo, featuring Sundown, joins other images in the Charles W. Furlong papers and photographs that display Native Americans in the early twentieth century.

Source: Normandy S. Helmer, "Charles W. Furlong photographs, 1895-1965," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/Pendleton/furlong.html> (accessed June 6, 2012).

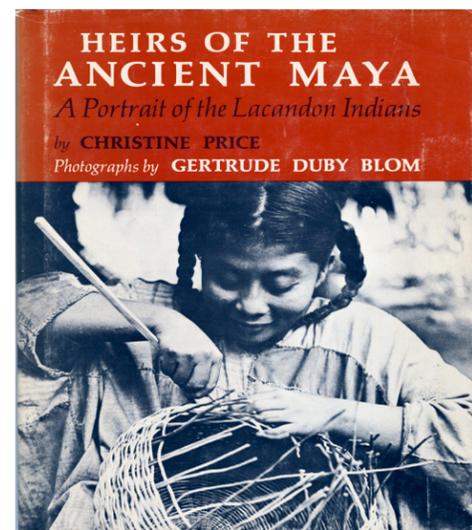
C. Girard Davidson Papers Coll 162



Indian Leader Asks Stop to Logging Near SE Villages. Creator unknown. 1969. C. Girard Davidson Papers. Coll 162. Box 26. Folder Native Land Claims.

The C. Girard Davidson papers document the career of this public official. The collection specifically contains personal letters, newspaper clippings, and summaries of Native Claim bills from the early 1970s.

Christine Price Papers Ax 448



Heirs of the Ancient Maya. Christine Price. 1972. Christine Price Papers. Ax 448. Box 12.

The Christine Price papers contain manuscripts and working materials for many of her books, general correspondence, and background materials. Collection contains books on the Maya, Earthwatch's Black Canyon petroglyphs, and various Native American Art Exhibits from the 1970s.



Poker Jim and Party, Indians at Multnomah Hotel. 1922. Angelus Studio Photographs. PH037. Box 144.

Angelus Studio Photographs PH037

The Angelus Studio Photographs collection contains thousands of photos taken between the 1880s and 1940s.

The principle photographers, George M. Weister, Arthur M. Prentiss, and Benjamin A. Gifford, contributed to what, by 1911, became known as the Angelus Commercial Photo Company.

The Portland, Oregon-based company also collected other photographers' work throughout its existence. The images are recorded as glass negatives, safety negatives, and nitrate negatives, original photographs, and reprinted photos from company logbooks.

Loosely organized by theme, the Angelus Studio photographs contain images documenting Portland, urban scenes, Oregon landmarks, ships, harbors, cemeteries, and manufacturing industries such as canneries and logging operations. Events like the Pendleton Round-Up and the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition were also extensively photographed. A significant portion of the photograph collection contains images of Native Americans.

The various photographers working for the Angelus Studio recorded tribal leaders, celebrations, architecture, families, livestock raising, food preparation, and government delegations. Most of these images come from sites in Oregon.

In Box 144 of the Angelus Studio photograph collection is an image titled "Poker Jim and Party- Indians at Multnomah Hotel." This item, described as a glass plate and safety negative, displays a delegation of five tribal leaders from the Umatilla Reservation posing with Eric V. Hauser, the owner of the Multnomah Hotel in Portland, Oregon. The image is dated April 4, 1922. A description on the photograph explains the scene: Chief Poker Jim and his party were meeting Marshall Joffre, the man who their sons fought under (presumably in World War I).

Source: Normandy Helmer, "Guide to the Angelus Studio Photographs," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://oregondigital.org/u/?tlegacies,222> (accessed May 4, 2012)



Indians in Camp Squaws. Angelus Studio Photographs. PH243. Box 144

Boyd J. Jackson Papers Ax 055

Boyd J. Jackson was Business Committee secretary of the Klamath Tribal Council in the 1940s and 1950s.

Boyd J. Jackson, a Klamath elder during this time, also served on the tribal loan board which provided business loans to tribal members. His work for tribal government occurred during the Termination debates among the tribe and federal government. Jackson spent years representing the Klamath tribe in Washington DC, before and after Termination.

As a tribal delegate to Congress, he provided and collected extensive documentation pertaining to land, timber, welfare issues and other miscellaneous congressional bills. In testimony before Congress, Jackson claimed that most tribal members opposed Termination, or at least were certainly not prepared for such an action by 1954. He supported the study of reservation economic and social conditions, conducted by an outside agency, to determine whether the Klamaths were ready to proceed without federal support. Throughout the debate, Jackson found himself pitted against the outspoken Wade Crawford, a former tribal executive and strong supporter of Termination. Though Congress approved Klamath Termination, Jackson worked to help with the tribe's transition through the process up to his death at age ninety.

The Boyd J. Jackson papers consist of government documents and correspondence, of which there are approximately 1,500 letters. The three current collection series include "Indian Affairs Papers," "Loan board papers," and "Delegate papers." Items range from the Cattle Committee to tribal hospital to Oklahoma Modoc loans. This collection is particularly valuable for documentation pertaining to tribal government views of Klamath Termination.

Sources: Roberta Ulrich, *American Indian Nations from Termination to Restoration, 1953-2006*, (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2010) 46-56. Vida Germano, "Guide to the Boyd J. Jackson Papers," <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv72853> (accessed July 11, 2012).

Davenport Family Papers Ax 242

Timothy Woodbridge Davenport, of the notable Davenport Family, was a farmer, agent, and Oregon politician in the mid-nineteenth century.

Along with his family, T.W. Davenport migrated to the Willamette Valley of Oregon in 1851. Becoming a reputable figure in Oregon, T.W. ventured into politics and helped establish the Republican Party in the Territory in the mid-1850s. In 1862, due to his political affiliations, he was approached by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to manage the Umatilla Indian Reservation as special Indian Agent.

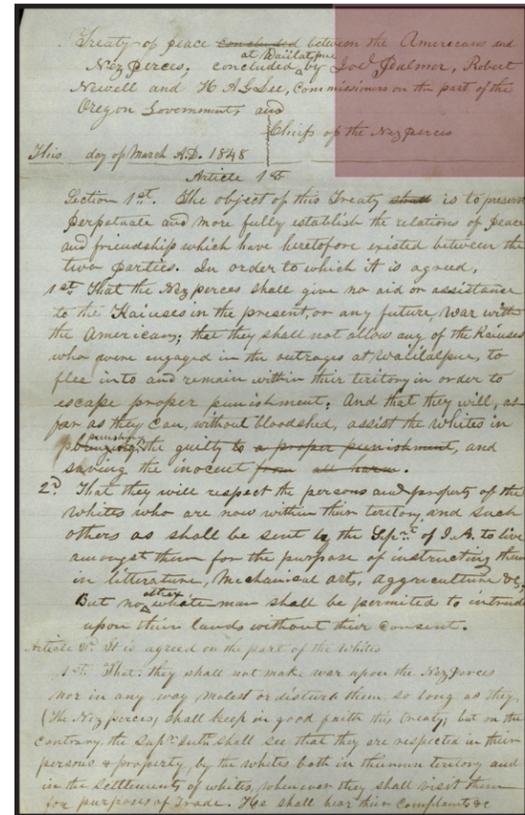
During his time at Umatilla, T.W. encountered numerous administrative challenges. The Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla bands who lived on the reservation protested the resignation of the Indian Affairs doctor whose presence they appreciated. T.W. had difficulties encouraging off-reservation Indian bands to move to the reserve while simultaneously fending off the Army officers and soldiers who supported the Indians' removal.

The Davenport Family papers consist of correspondence, essays, newspaper clippings, and photographs. Box 3, folder 1 under "Legal Documents" contains an item labeled "Umatilla Agency, Receipt Roll, Walla Walla "C" property return, 4th Qr. 1862, Umatilla Indian Reservation." This document explains administrative budgets and expenditures on the reservation in 1862. The Davenport Family papers contain useful descriptions of Native American life in the 1850s and 1860s.

Source: Scott Britt and Christa Orth, "Guide to the Davenport Family Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv88243> (accessed July 11, 2012).

Cayuse, Yakima, & Rogue River Wars Papers Bx 047

The Cayuse, Yakima, and Rogue River Wars papers consists of documents pertaining to various military engagements between Native American groups and settlers, missionaries, and soldiers in the 1840s and 1850s in Oregon and Washington.



Treaty of Peace between the Americans and Nez Perce. 1848. Cayuse, Yakima, and Rogue River Wars Papers. Bx 047. Box 1. Folder 12.

In the three somewhat related conflicts, diplomatic, folk, and military representatives of the US attempted to subjugate various Indian bands around the Columbia and Rogue Rivers, primarily to acquire native lands. Native groups, including the Cayuse of present eastern Oregon, the various Rogue River bands of southeastern Oregon, and the numerous Plateau bands led by the Yakima chief Kamiakin, resisted American incursions and conquest efforts through armed resistance.

Eventually, by 1858, native leaders, tired of war and related disease outbreaks, consented to signing treaties with US representatives agreeing to cede portions of their homelands and move to reservations. As Oregon and Washington militias, US Army, and federal bureaucrats waged war in the Northwest, they developed a large collection of war-related correspondence, reports, budgets, and inventories. Notable settlers and government officials mentioned in the documents include Joel Palmer, Jesse Applegate, Berryman Jennings, and Robert Newell.

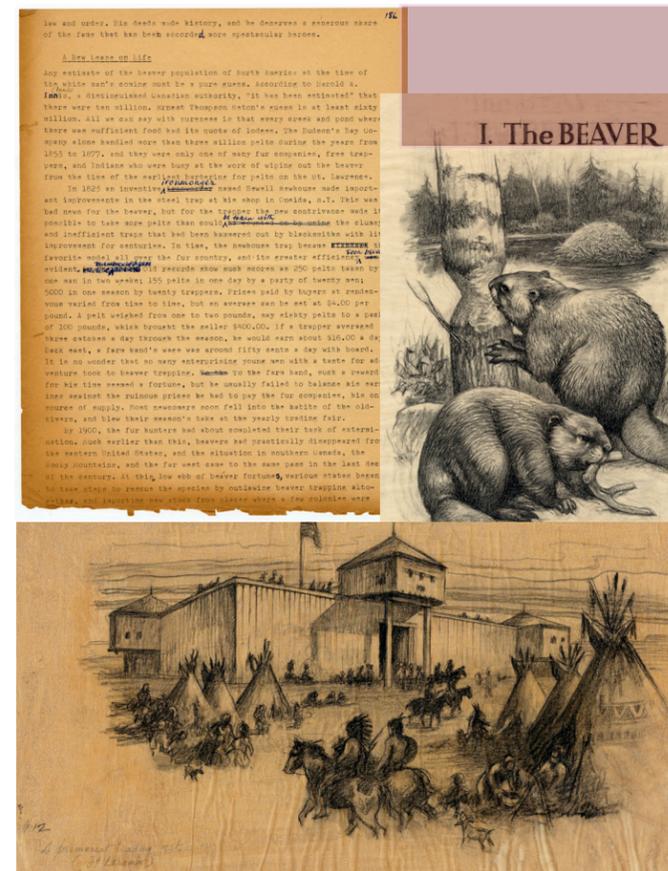
Box 1, folder 12 of the Cayuse, Yakima, and Rogue River Wars papers contains a document labeled "Peace Treaty with the Nez Perce." This treaty, dated March 7, 1848, describes the guidelines of Joel Palmer's request that the Nez Perce remain neutral in the Cayuse War. Palmer asks of the Nez Perce chiefs to not assist the Cayuse bands responsible for the Whitman incident and to perhaps aid the Americans in rounding up the perpetrators. The Cayuse, Yakima, and Rogue River Wars papers provide important documentation dedicated to these Native American topics.

Source: Rose M. Smith and Barrett Codieck, "Guide to the Cayuse, Yakima, and Rogue River Wars Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv85849> (accessed July 10, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- **Edward Chambreau Collection: Coll 056**
This collection is a valuable source for details on the activities of the Hudson Bay Company, early American/Indian relationships in Oregon and the strategies and techniques of bushwhacking, bar-fighting and card cheating.
- **Edwin Tunis Papers: Ax 776**
The Edwin Tunis Papers consist primarily of book manuscripts, illustrations, and correspondence.

Carl Burger Papers Ax 577



Various Titles. Carl Burger. 1910-1960's. Carl Burger Papers. Ax 577. Box 1. Various sizes.

Carl Burger trained in the arts at various prestigious institutions like Maryville College, Stanford, Cornell, and the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. After serving in World War I, he returned to his career in art education and production. Burger participated in many art and natural history organizations including the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Zoological Society. He painted large murals for the New York Aquarium and the Bronx Zoo.

In addition to illustrating for others, Burger began writing and illustrating his own children's books, most of which related to natural history and animals. His illustrations were featured in *Old Yeller* by Fred Gipson and Sterling North's *Little Rascal*. The Carl Burger Papers consist of research notes, drafts, correspondence, sketches, and illustrations. However, most of this already small collection is made up of materials related to the children's book *Beaver Skins and Mountain Men*, which makes several references to Native Americans.

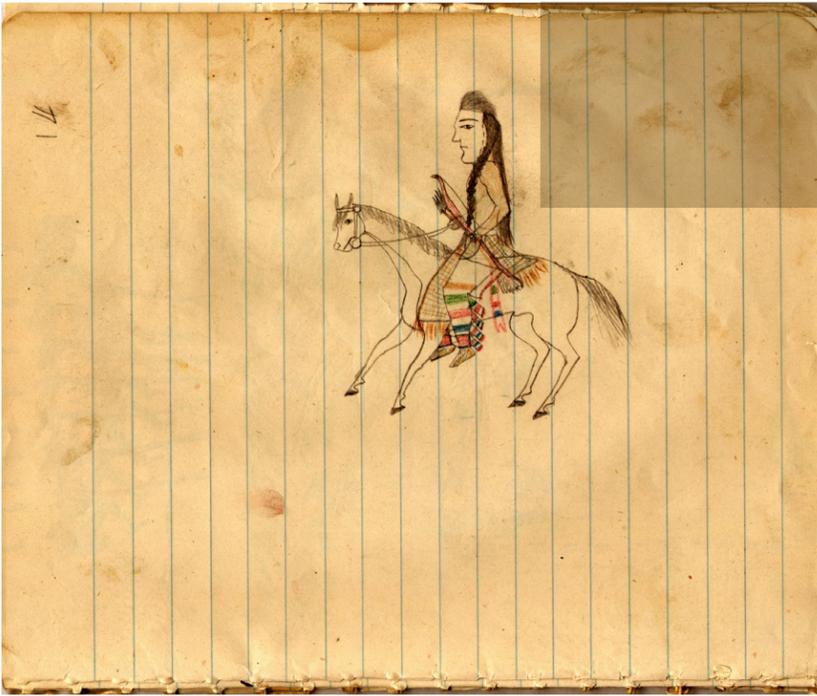
Carl Burger was an accomplished artist, author, and children's book illustrator from the 1910s to the 1960s.

In Box 1 are several illustrations of Indians involved with the beaver fur trade from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. Included in this series is a sketch catalogued as "Pencil drawing of American flag fort building with Indian teepees in front. Titled: A Permanent Trading Post (Fort Laramie)." The busy scene displays Native Americans working and riding horses in front of six teepees. Their camp is set up in front of a large fort in the background. This is one of many illustrations included in Burger's *Beaver Skins* book. The Carl Burger papers collection offers limited information pertaining to Native Americans.

Source: "Guide to the Carl Burger Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv37637> (accessed May 16, 2012)

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- **C.C. Lewis Photographs: PH200_044**
This collection contains photographs of C.C. Lewis from the 1890s, all taken near Monmouth, Oregon.
- **Calbreath Family Papers: Ax 193**
This collection documents the Calbreath and Smith families, both pioneer families in Oregon.
- **Calvin Clements Papers: Ax 493**
Calvin J. Clements (1915-1997) was a writer of television scripts, screenplays, and adventure stories.



Title Unknown. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Cayuse-Nez Percé Sketchbook, SFM 016.

Cayuse-Nez Percé Sketchbook SFM016

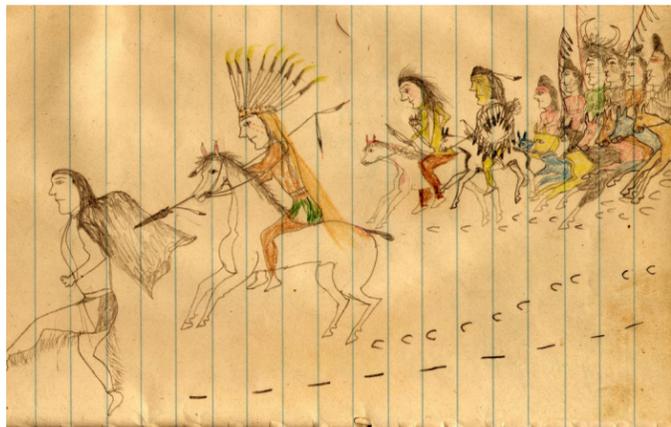
A sketchbook by an unknown artist depicting scenes of Nez Perce and Cayuse Indian warfare along with drawings of soldiers, cowboys, and athletes.

The Cayuse-Nez Perce Sketchbook contains multiple drawings depicting various Native American experiences in late nineteenth and early twentieth century eastern Oregon and central Idaho. Alphonse F. Halfmoon, an Umatilla tribal member, discovered the sketchbook in the 1970s near the St. Andrews mission on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Hidden within a then dilapidated building previously occupied by the noted Captain Sumkin of Cayuse and Nez Perce ancestry, the sketchbook's origins have perplexed historians and anthropologists since its disinterment. Theodore Stern, Halfmoon, and others suggested that the illustrator of the notebook's thirty six pictures may have been Sumkin himself or Michel Thompson, a member of Sumkin's menage.

The illustrations, mostly drawn with plain and colored pencil, depict various scenes, including warrior life, hunting, sports, warfare, and horse culture. The warrior images seem to refer to the Nez Perce conflict of 1877. The drawings display intimate native perspectives of battle scenes between the US Army and Nez Perce defenders. Other illustrations depict sports teams posing together as well as a flyer for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

The Cayuse-Nez Perce Sketchbook, held in the Manuscripts Collections of the Special Collections and University Archives, includes a drawing of a combat scene on page twenty one. In this image, four men, presumably Nez Percés, are exposed to a barrage of soldier gunfire. Three of the armed men take cover while another stands before the Army unit. Over twenty rifles fire at the Native Americans, illustrating the soldiers' numerical advantage. This image, along with the rest contained in the Cayuse-Nez Perce Sketchbook, proves incredibly valuable for providing Native American perspective to the events of the era.

Source: Theodore Stern, Martin Schmitt, Alphonse F. Halfmoon, "A Cayuse-Nez Perce Sketchbook," Oregon Historical Quarterly 81, no. 4 (1980), pp 340-376.



Title Unknown. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Cayuse-Nez Percé Sketchbook, SFM16.



Title unknown. Charles L. Marshall. Date unknown. Charles Louis Marshall. PH 012. Box 4.

Charles Louis Marshall began studying engineering and mining at the University of Oregon before 1911. During his undergraduate studies he and a colleague conducted surveys of mining operations in the McKenzie River valley of the Cascades Mountain Range. Marshall's study of geologic conditions in the area was published as a requirement for his Bachelor's degree from UO, where he graduated in 1913.



Title unknown. Charles Louis Marshall. Date unknown. Charles Louis Marshall. PH012. Box 6.

During his engineering career, Marshall accumulated numerous photographs of Cascades mining sites from Walterville to Portland. In addition to his mining district photos, Marshall collected images of Native American pictograph art from around the state. Many of the pictographs came from the John Day River region of central Oregon. Columbia Plateau rock art depicts humans, animals, and indigenous spirit figures associated with ceremonies and rituals important to native groups of the area.

Charles Louis Marshall Ax 408

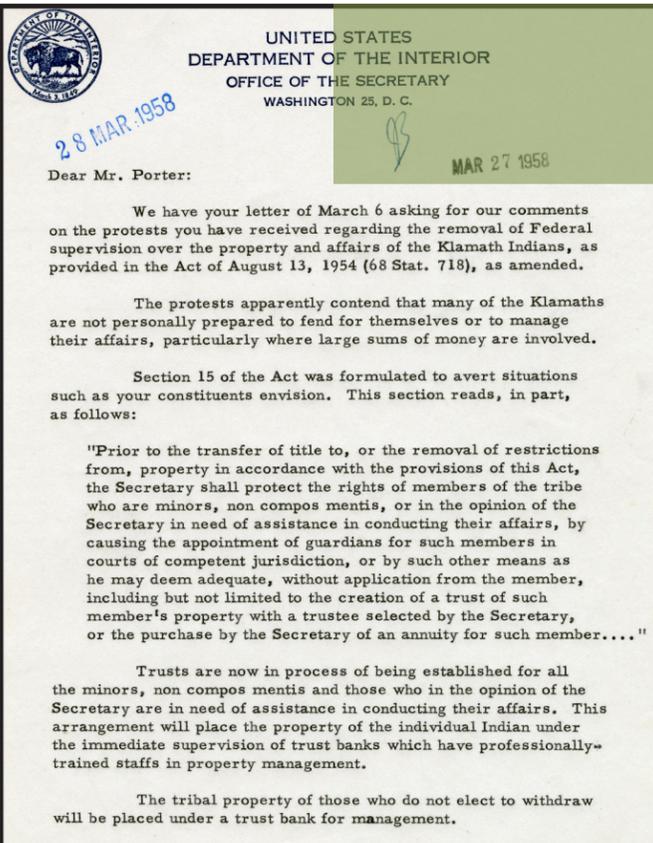
Charles Louis Marshall was a mining engineer and surveyor in Oregon during the first half of the twentieth century.



Title unknown. Charles Louis Marshall. Date unknown. Charles Louis Marshall. PH012. Box 6.

Some of Marshall's photograph collection contains photos taken in 1927 of pictographs near the "Picture Gorge" site, about eight miles north of Dayville. This grouping displays dozens of designs engraved on a cliff wall. One image from Box 5 features a rock with eleven pictograph designs etched on its face. Seven animals, perhaps deer or coyote are displayed near four human figures. In the background hangs a set of three power line wires. The Charles Louis Marshall photograph collection contains several quality images of Oregon Native American pictographic rock art.

Sources: Normandy Helmer, "Abstracts of Photograph Collections," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/abstracts.html> (accessed July 18, 2012). D. Russel Michimer, Gallery, Oregon Rock Art, <http://www.oregonrockart.com/gallery.htm> (accessed July 18, 2012).



Letter to Mr. Porter. United States Dept. of the Interior. 1958. Charles Orlando Porter Papers. Ax 088. Box 21. 8 in. x 11 in.

Charles Orlando Porter practiced law in Eugene, Oregon after service in WWII, then ran for Congress in 1956. Porter served in the House of Representatives from 1957 to 1961 from Oregon's Fourth District. He later represented Klamath tribal members in land claims litigation in 1972.

The collection includes bills introduced in 85th and 86th Congress, and various subject files relating to foreign affairs, trips, interstate commerce, Post Office, Civil Service, campaign materials, and the Department of Interior.

In Box 21, under subject file heading "Klamath Indians," are several legal documents and Congressman Porter's correspondence pertaining to the liquidation of Klamath assets and the termination process. Located in Box 21 is a letter from the Department of Interior to Porter. The letter, dated March 28, 1958, answers Porter's request for comments from Interior on the Klamath protests to the Act.

Charles Orlando Porter Papers Ax 088

The Charles Orlando Porter papers contain Porter's political and congressional documentation mainly from his time as Congressman from Oregon.

Porter's constituents were concerned that the Klamaths were not ready for federal withdrawal and were unprepared to handle personal finances for those accepting the liquidation funds. The reply outlines for Porter the Termination Act's statute on individual trusts established for those not wishing to withdraw. Though Porter served in Congress after the Klamath Termination Act passed, he attempted to keep the tribe informed of the legal details throughout the process of removal of federal trust responsibilities.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Charles Orlando Porter Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv68064> (accessed May 3, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- **Charles Jonathan Huntington Photographs: PH018**
Charles Jonathan Huntington (1846-1878) was a photographer in Washington Territory in the 1870s.
- **Circuit Riders, Inc. Records: Bx 137**
Circuit Riders, Incorporated was a group, formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, whose purpose was to spread the gospel of Christ.
- **Claude R. Butcher Papers: Coll 137**
This collection contains original drawings, layouts on tracing paper, blueprints, correspondence, and reference material.

O.G. Allen/Electric Studio PH200_117



No. 236 Elks Parade Portland. Orla G. Allen. 1911-1913. Electric Studio/O.G. Allen Photographs. PH200_117. Box 1. Folder 1.

The Electric Studio was a photography company that operated in the early twentieth century. The company maintained several branches throughout the West and was responsible for recording many of the region's notable events, such as rodeos and parades. The studio employed photographers in various towns and cities in Oregon. Local proprietors ran studios in Pendleton and Portland during the 1910s. The Pendleton branch was managed by O.G. Allen and E.E. Gustin, of which Allen was the official photographer of the Pendleton Round Up for its first few years. Many of these images are held in the "Pendleton Group" collection.

The Portland office was established by Arthur B. Cross in 1909. Cross, along with his partner Edward L. Dimmitt, photographed landscape portraits of Mount Hood and the Columbia River Gorge and sold these images as some of the first post cards. Cross and Dimmitt's studio recorded the Elks Grand Lodge Reunion and Convention in 1912. They took pictures of the large parades that tramped down Morrison Street, featuring a marching band, police officers, and Native Americans. The Electric Studio photographs, collection number PH200_117, consists of glass negatives of images from around Portland. Box 1, folder 1, contains a photo of at least twenty Native American's parading down the street on horseback. The male riders don ceremonial regalia, including headdress and beaded vests. Hundreds of onlookers in the crowd watch the parade from the sidewalk. Dozens of flags hang from ropes above the street. The Electric Studio photographs collection contains important images depicting Native Americans in various settings.

Sources:
Normandy Helmer, "Electric Studio/O.G. Allen photographs, ca. 1911-1913" Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/Pendleton/fallen.html>, (accessed June 21, 2012).
Tim Lyman, "Cross and Dimmitt," Historic Columbia River Highway, <http://www.columbiariverhighway.com/coppermine/index.php?cat=2> (accessed June 21, 2012).

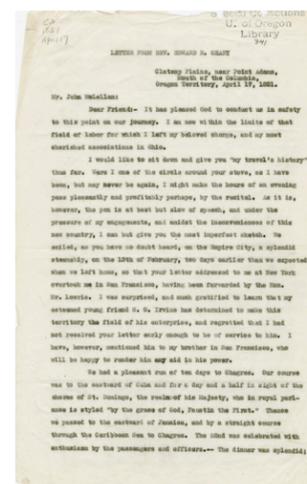
Edward and William Partridge Photographs PH245



Alaska, U.S. Chief Kitch Kawk, Sitka. Partridge Photo. Date unknown. Edward and William Partridge Photographs. PH 245. Box 1. Folder 1. 8 in. x 10 in.

Edward J. Partridge (1856-1891) and his brother, William H. Partridge (1860-1939), were photographers active in Oregon, Alaska, and San Francisco. The collection consists of seventy images, primarily vintage prints. Other Partridge images appear in the Day collection and the Angelus Studio collection.

Edward R. Geary Papers CA 1851



Letter From Rev. Edward R. Geary. Edward R. Geary. April 17, 1851. Edward R. Geary Papers. CA 1851.

Edward R. Geary, a pioneer missionary & Presbyterian minister who served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon and Washington state from 1859 to 1861, founded Albany College, and was a Regent of the University of Oregon. The papers include correspondence, writings, and financial records, copies of letters from Geary's brother, John W. Geary; papers relating to the Oregon Central Railroad; papers relating to the estate of John Webster Perit Huntington; and detailed expenditure reports from the Oregon Office of Indian Affairs, 1859-1861.

J.H. Horner Photographs
PH200_039



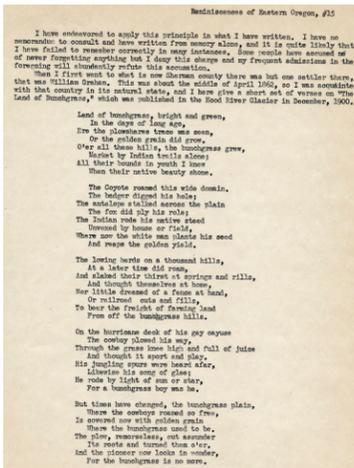
Nez Perce nephew of Chief Joseph. Unknown. Date unknown. J.H. Horner Photographs. PH200_039. Box 1. Folder 1.

J.H. Horner was a local amateur historian in eastern Oregon during the first half of the twentieth century. After moving to the Wallowa County town of Enterprise in 1911, Horner served as the county tax assessor beginning in 1918. Horner became very interested in the history of the Wallowa country, which was the homeland of Chief Joseph's Nez Perce band in the mid nineteenth century. He began to research the historical developments into the region and record his findings into a manuscript. Horner worked with Umatilla reservation tribal member Otis Halfmoon, of Nez Perce ancestry, to access local knowledge of the Wallowa's Native American heritage.

Horner compiled his thirty years' worth of research into a 1,500-page manuscript titled Wallowa River and Valley, which was never published. A copy of the manuscript is held by the Oregon Historical Society. The J.H. Horner Photographs collection consists of thirty-two images, primarily of Native Americans, from the 1920s. Box 1, folder 1 of the collection contains an image of a Native American man sitting in tribal regalia. The image is labeled "Ah-La-Kat, Nez Perce nephew of Chief Joseph, son of the celebrated Ah-La-Kat (Ollicut, Ollokot) who served with Chief Joseph." Ah-La-Kat poses in a plaid shirt, beaded belt, and fur sash with a feather in his hair. The J.H. Horner photographs collection contains important images and descriptions of Native Americans in nineteenth century Eastern Oregon.

Sources: "Guide to the J.H. Horner Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv70117> (accessed June 22, 2012). "Guide to the J.H. Horner Papers," Special Collections and University Archives, UO Libraries.

Ernest Haycox Papers Coll 164



Reminiscences of Eastern Oregon, #15. Ernest Haycox. Date unknown. Ernest Haycox Papers. Coll 164. Box 54. Folder 4.

Ernest Haycox (1899-1950), a prolific writer of Western fiction, graduated from the University of Oregon in 1923 with a degree in journalism. The Ernest Haycox Papers comprise manuscripts of his short stories and novels, magazine tearsheets, freestanding volumes and research material, including documentation on the history of the Wasco.

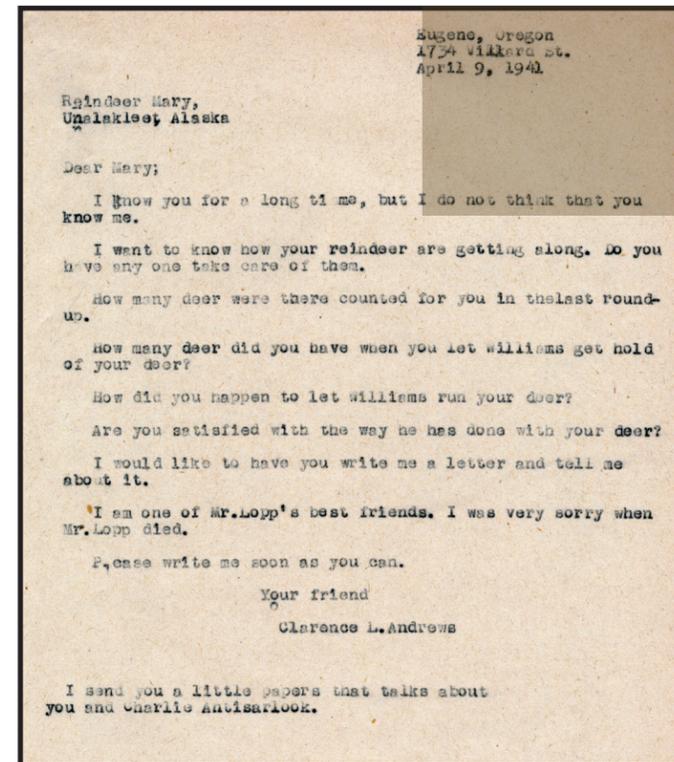
Eugene P. Lyle Jr. Coll 010



Calendario Azteca O Piedra Del Sol, 1790. Eugene P. Lyle Jr. Papers Coll 010. Box 4. Folder 1. 5 in. x 7 in.

Eugene P. Lyle Jr. (1873-1961) was a journalist and a writer of pulp fiction. The collection is notable for a series of images documenting Mexico before the Revolution, by Percy Cox, C.B. Waite, and unidentified photographers. A second series shows the members of Lyle's literary club, the San Diego "Padres," and historical discoveries at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The third series includes portraits of Lyle and family members, and research images for his 1920 story, "The High-Grader," and postcards from Holy City, California.

Clarence Leroy Andrews Papers
Coll 067



Reindeer Mary Letter. Clarence L. Andrews. 1941. Clarence Leroy Andrews Papers. Coll 067. Box 2. Folder 31.

Clarence Leroy Andrews participated in the Alaska Native reindeer management program during the 1920s and 1930s.

Migrating from Oregon in 1896 to engage in a mountain climbing expedition in Alaska, Andrews stayed in the territory after securing employment. In the 1920s, he served in the Interior Department Bureau of Education for the state of Alaska, which focused on Alaska Native education. Eventually, Andrews worked with William T. Lopp who was responsible for reintroducing reindeer back into southern Alaska at the turn of the century.

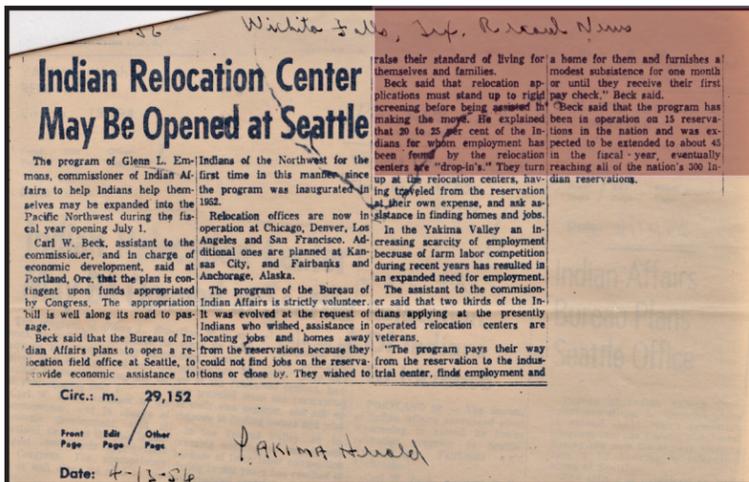
Throughout his time working with the Reindeer Service, Andrews wrote about Eskimo life. Andrews' manuscripts include *The Eskimo and His Reindeer in Alaska*, which details how Eskimos work with outsiders to manage the reindeer herds. He became concerned with the development of corporate reindeer ownership ventures that dictated to the Eskimos how to manage their herd.

To deal with this issue, in the 1930s Andrews led the campaign to remove Carl Momen of Seattle from controlling the Alaska reindeer industry. The Clarence Leroy Andrews papers consist of correspondence, manuscripts, books, and 1,500 photographs. Many of the files contain documents pertaining to Alaska Native topics.

Half of Box 3 is dedicated to "Eskimo Folklore and Customs," focusing on the communities of St. Lawrence, Wainwright, and Kivalina. Box 3, folder 34 contains various documents relevant to Eskimo life. Box 2, folders 27 through 31 are particularly valuable as they contain correspondence written by Alaska Natives. Found within folder 31 is a letter from Andrews to "Reindeer Mary" in Unalakleet, Alaska dated April 9, 1941. In the letter, Andrews asks about how Mary is faring with her reindeer and why she is letting another person manage them. He also expresses his condolences for the death of William T. Lopp who was a friend of both of them. The Clarence Leroy Andrews papers collection contains important documents relevant to Alaska Natives.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- **Dana Burnet Papers: Coll 141**
The papers consist of Dana Burnet's correspondence primarily with his literary agents Carl & Carol Brandt, manuscripts of short stories, plays & screenplays, tearsheets, & contracts.
- **David E. Thompson Landscape Architecture Project Files: Ax 851**
Collection comprises the project files of landscape architect David E. Thompson, including working drawings, sketches and final plans for 138 projects in Washington and Oregon from 1936 to 1970.



Indian Relocation Center May Be Opened at Seattle. Creator unknown. 1956. Douglas McKay papers. Ax 063. Box 67.

In 1956 Douglas McKay ran for the US Senate and lost to Wayne Morse. In these positions, McKay promoted the Republican political agenda in the West. He campaigned for governor on a platform of fiscal conservatism and economic development in the state of Oregon. McKay opposed the establishment of a Columbia Valley Authority. As Secretary of Interior, McKay worked to balance natural resource conservation and development and supported the Indian termination and relocation policies of the mid-1950s.

The Douglas McKay papers consist of correspondence, political files, documentation, speech materials, campaign files, appointment books, trip files, and newspaper clippings. The collection offers a few explicitly marked files pertaining to Native American issues. Box 39, folder 7, from the "Secretary of Interior-Personal Correspondence" series contains a file titled "Indians: Pueblo Tribes—abridgement of rights by whites" from 1954-1956.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- Elizabeth Orton Jones Papers: Coll 200**
The collection includes original illustrations, literary manuscripts, photographs, scrapbooks, audio recordings, newspaper clippings and artifacts.
- Eloise and William McGraw Papers: Ax 243**
The McGraw Papers reflect the writing careers of Eloise and William McGraw and include correspondence, literary manuscripts, and book reviews.

Douglas McKay Papers Ax 063

Douglas McKay served in the Oregon state legislature from 1935 to 1947, as Governor of Oregon from 1949 to 1952, and as President Eisenhower's Secretary of Interior from 1952 to 1956.

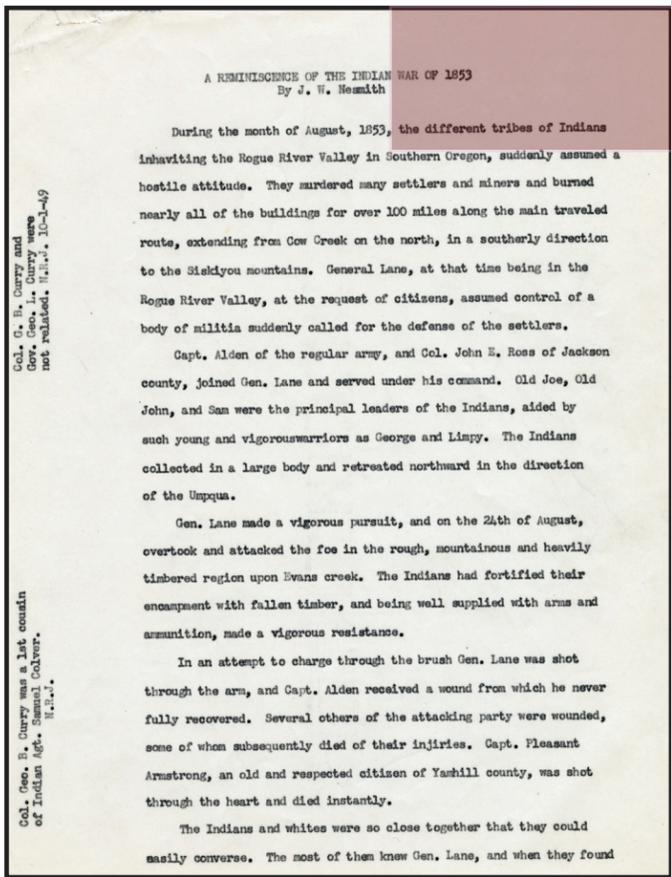
From the "McKay-Morse Campaign" series, in Box 67, folder 18, is a file marked "Indians." Within this file is a newspaper clipping from the Yakima Herald titled "Indian Relocation Center May Be Opened Up at Seattle." This article, dated 4-13-56, discusses the Indian urban relocation program in which Indians seeking jobs in cities can access government support for relocating to work. The article explains that Congress is considering legislation to appropriate funds to establish a new relocation center based in Seattle to serve the Pacific Northwest.

Douglas McKay served in an important position during the implementation of the Indian termination and relocation policies. More documentation on these programs is sure to be found in the extensive Douglas McKay papers.

Source: "Guide to the Douglas McKay Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv03770>, (accessed May 18, 2012)

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- Eugene H. Field Lummi Indian Photographs: 77**
This collection contains photographs taken on the Lummi Indian reservation in the early 1930s by Eugene H. Field, by request of Bernhard J. Stern.
- Eunice Blake Bohanon Papers: Ax 342**
This collection contains correspondence, manuscripts, tearsheets & other misc. items such as itineraries, invitations, travel brochures, clippings, leaflets, diaries, photographs, & articles about Ms. Bohanon, reflecting her travels from 1964-1966 as a representative.



Reminiscences of the Indian War. J.W. Nesmith, 1853. Colver Family Papers. Ax 126. Box 2. Folder 1.

Samuel Colver migrated west in 1850 after studying law in the Midwest and serving with the Texas Rangers. He also served as an Indian scout in Texas. After settling in Oregon's Rogue River Valley, he became an Indian Agent and participated in the signing of the Table Rock Treaty that ended the Rogue River Wars. Samuel later served as US Marshall.

Samuel was an advocate for women's suffrage and prohibition. His son, Lewellyn, served in the 1st Oregon Infantry based out of Fort Klamath in the late 1860s. Later Samuel's granddaughter, Nellie Rose Jones, compiled historical and genealogical notes pertaining to the family.

The Colver Family papers consist of correspondence, written memoirs, and printed materials covering life in southern Oregon in the late nineteenth century. This small collection of documents contains references to Native Americans, especially the Rogue River Wars and the Table Rock Reserve.

Colver Family Papers Ax 126

Samuel Colver and the noted Colver family were known for founding the community of Phoenix in southern Oregon in the mid-nineteenth century.

Box 1, folder 2, which is labeled "historical materials," contains an item titled "Reminiscences of the Indian War." This multi-page document describes the end of the Rogue River Wars in 1853 and the Table Rock Treaty council. The story is written by J.W. Nesmith, a soldier who could speak the native trade language Chinook Wawa well enough to translate for the council negotiations. The typed narrative mentions tribal delegations, government agents, and military officers involved with the conflict. The "Reminiscences" document is one of the only items to mention Native Americans in the Colver Family papers.

Source: Rose M. Smith, "Guide to the Colver Family Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv30445> (accessed May 17, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- Don B. and Terry Diener Allen Papers: Ax 500**
Includes the papers of American authors Don B. Allen & Terry Allen; literary manuscripts & research materials for works of historical fiction & non-fiction about the West & Native Americans.
- Douglas E. and Virginia Kapsa Photographs of Belknap Crater and Films: PH308**
- E. Schuster Stereographs: PH194_013**
E. Schuster was a stereo photographer active in La Vegas, New Mexico in the 1880s.

Edwin Deming Papers

Ax 595

Edwin Deming was a late nineteenth and early twentieth century artist, writer, and illustrator. Deming focused much of his artistic and literary work on covering Native American lifeways.

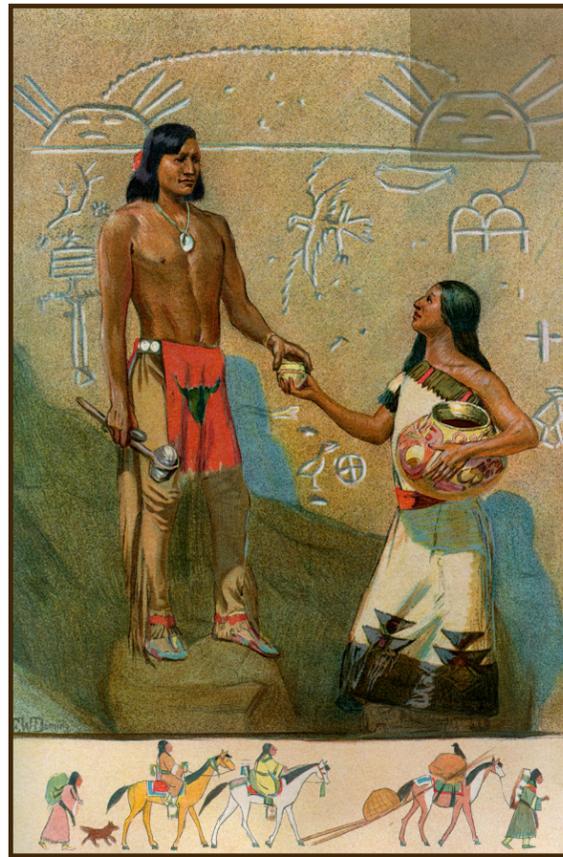


Image with man & woman in "Indian Pictures." Edwin Deming. 1899. Edwin Deming Papers. Ax 595. Box 4. Folder 1.

Growing up around Native American communities in 1870s Illinois, Deming developed respectful relationships with local Winnebago Indians that influenced his later career. After formally studying art in New York and Paris in the 1880s and working with a theater company in the US, he returned his attention to Native Americans.

Deming traveled around Indian Country in the Southwest, Oregon, Montana, and the Dakotas and lived among the tribes he was working with. He illustrated images of Yuma, Apache, Pueblo, Umatilla, Lakota, Crow, and Blackfeet Indians. Later, he studied indigenous people in Mexico and Columbia. In addition to producing paintings and drawings of native ceremonies and individuals, Deming recorded and reproduced Native American stories into children's books and novels.

The Edwin Deming papers consist of correspondence, diaries, sketches, manuscripts, published materials, photographs, and anthropological and linguistic materials. Box 4, folder 1 of the collection contains an image of a Native American man and woman.

This illustration displays a woman in a buckskin dress, holding a vase and handing a cup to the man next to her. Below this scene is a depiction of four Native Americans on the move with two horses and travois carrying their bags. The line at the bottom of the illustration says "Copyright 1899, Frederick Stokes Company," which implies this image was published in a book. The Edwin Deming papers contain an array of records that reference and portray Native American life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Source: "Guide to the Edwin Deming Papers," Special Collection and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•Evelyn Sibley Lampman Papers: Coll 011
The Evelyn Sibley Lampman Papers consist of manuscripts, galley proofs, illustrations, short story manuscripts, radio manuscripts, plays, correspondence, and photographs.

•Ezra Meeker Photographs: PH200_012
Ezra Meeker (1830-1928) was a pioneer who devoted his life to promoting and preserving the Oregon Trail by reenacting the pioneer journey three times. The collection consists of forty postcards documenting the journeys, 1906-1911.

Molly Gloss Papers Coll 296



Map (news clipping) titled "Early Oregon." Northwest Cartographic Institute. November 30, 1975. Molly Gloss Papers. Coll 296. Box 18. Folder 1.

Though much of Molly Gloss' work places social issues and human emotions in science fiction settings, some of her popular books feature stories that take place in the Pacific Northwest. In particular, her novels *The Jump-Off Creek* (1989) and *Wild Life* (2000) tell stories of individuals and families attempting to settle and establish themselves in the Northwest at the turn of the century. Both books address literary themes of community and human response to the wilderness.

The Molly Gloss papers contain the author's short stories manuscripts, unpublished works, planning documents, drafts of novels, essays, book reviews, and research notes. Contained in the Molly Gloss papers are Gloss' extensive collection of research notes for *The Jump-Off Creek* which include drafts, author proofs, critiques, and in box 18, folder 1 a newsclipping titled "Early Oregon Indian Trails, Explorer Routes, Settlement Trails and Stagecoach Routes." This item, published in the November 30, 1975 edition of the *Sunday Oregonian* provides a map of Oregon and a description of the multiple trails established throughout the state. The commentary on the left side of the item describes the Indian trails on which various native groups traveled to access food sources from regional gathering and fishing locations and trade items such as weapons and stone materials.

The map, designed by the Northwest Cartographic Institute, highlights the numerous trails throughout what is now the state of Oregon. Indian trails comprise a significant portion of the routes included on the map. The author most likely used this map, found in the Jump-Off Creek folder of the Molly Gloss papers, for its description of the Oregon Trail route.

Sources: Nathan Georgitis, "Guide to the Molly Gloss Papers 1979-2003," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv25658> (accessed April 26, 2012).

Father De Smet Lantern Slides

PH214_03



The Missionner's Welcome. Scholten photo. 1870. Father De Smet Lantern Slides. PH 214_03. Box 3. Folder 1. 2 in x 4 in.

Father Pierre-Jean De Smet was a Jesuit missionary active in establishing missions to serve tribes of the Northwest. The collection consists of ten lantern slides with portraits of De Smet and locations where he worked, including a portrait of himself with several unidentified Oregon chiefs, from the 1870s.

Feminist and Lesbian Periodical Collection Coll 257



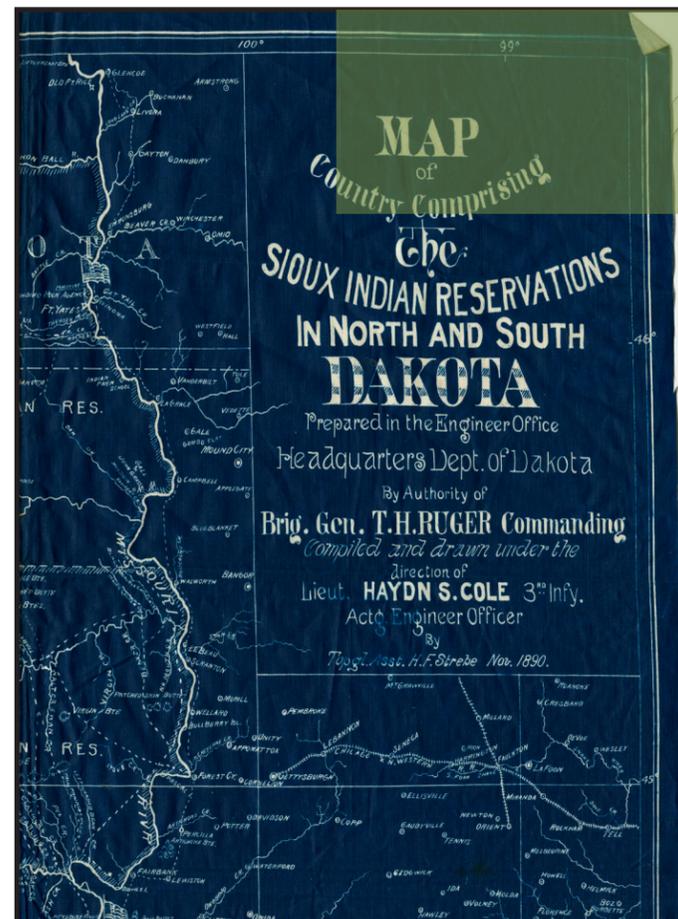
Ghost Dance. Terry Yazzolino. Date unknown. Feminist Lesbian Periodical Collection. Coll 257. Box 22. Folder: Heartland No. 13.

The Feminist and Lesbian Periodical Collection contains 482 lesbian and feminist periodical titles including 36 Oregon titles and 31 international titles. Approximately 80 percent of the entire collection contains titles published during the 1970s.

Frazier Augustus Boutelle Papers

Ax 012

The Frazier Augustus Boutelle papers consist mainly of family letters, maps, notebooks, military awards, administrative account books and records, and the school papers of Boutelle's son.



Map of Country Comprising the Sioux Indian Reservations in North and South Dakota. Frazier Augustus Boutelle. 1890. Frazier Augustus Boutelle Papers. Ax 012. Box 5. Folder 7.

Throughout his military career, Frazier Augustus Boutelle served in the Civil War, the Modoc War in 1872-1873, and in various posts in the Western Territories. He served as the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park from 1889-1890 and then became the adjutant general for the recently admitted state of Washington. Boutelle's son, Harry, a military man himself, collected various newspaper clippings covering the Sioux Campaign of 1890-1891 which culminated in the Wounded Knee massacre.

Harry did not participate in the Sioux Campaign as he was in school during the early 1890s, but observed the event through newspapers. Other items in the collection are land deeds, information on migration and settlement, photographs, and material concerning the Sioux, Crow, Blackfeet, and Cheyenne Indian tribes. Box 5, Folder 7 of the Frazier Augustus Boutelle papers contains various maps of western states and provinces in the U.S. and Canada, but also a map labeled "Map of Country Comprising the Sioux Indian Reservations in North and South Dakota."

The map highlights the Pine Ridge, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Rosebud, and Crow Creek Reservations. Major rivers, cities, topographic features, and military forts are also designated. This map, produced sometime during the year 1890, displays the locations of the Sioux Indian reservations and military forts just before the massacre at Wounded Knee Creek in December of 1890.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Frazier Augustus Boutelle Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv43100> (accessed April 24, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•**Follett Publishing Company, Children's Department Records: Ax 865**

This collection consists of manuscripts, revisions, illustrations, proofs, related material, publicity and minor correspondence for children's books.

•**Gardner Fox Literary Manuscripts: Coll 008**

Gardner Fox (1911-1986) was a comic script writer and author of pulp fiction. The collection contains manuscripts, comic books, paperback books, periodicals, and miscellany.

Frederick William Cleator Papers Ax 013

Frederick William Cleator made his career as a forester and conservationist in the early twentieth century.



Young Indians Celebration Dress July 4, 1941. Frederick William Cleator. July 4, 1941. Frederick William Cleator Papers. Ax 013. Box 5c. Folder 5.

Frederick William Cleator's work in the Forest Service moved him around Washington and Oregon from 1909 to 1943. As an administrator, much of his policy planning pertained to national forest recreation areas and sites, the plans for which he articulated in his writing of *Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington*.

The Frederick William Cleator papers contain personal and professional notes, diaries, documents, and photographs. This collection contains various subject files related to national parks, the Pacific Crest Trail, outdoor organizations, and business correspondence. Numerous short story drafts and journals are also included.

Series III of the collection is dedicated to Cleator's photographs. These photographs are dated mainly from 1934 to 1941, with the bulk of the images referring to national forests and national parks in the Pacific Northwest. The subject file within Box 5c, section 5 is titled "Native Americans 'Indians' at Colville Reservation" from 1939 and 1941. These images from the Colville Indian Camp show Native American men, women, and children in ceremonial regalia.

The image marked "Young Indians Celebration Dress July 4, 1941" displays three Native American children, two older girls and one younger boy. The girls wear buckskin dresses and beaded shawls and the boy wears a red shirt and an ornamented breech cloth. Automobiles are parked next to teepees in the background. This color photo was taken at the Colville Fourth of July Powwow. These photographs represent the only reference to Native Americans in the Frederick William Cleator papers.

Sources: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Frederick William Cleator Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv75931> (accessed May 3, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•**Hal George Evarts Jr. Papers: Ax 823**

The Hal George Evarts Jr. Papers consist of personal and professional correspondence, literary manuscripts, personal journals, and printed materials of author Hal George Evarts, Jr.

•**Helen Damrosch Tee-Van Papers: Ax 715**

Collection comprises papers of American artist, illustrator and author Helen Damrosch Tee-Van, and includes illustrations from her books, sketch books, educational dioramas and more.

Garry W. Jewett Papers Ax 147

Garry W. Jewett was an attorney in the state of Washington during the first half of the 20th century.

Jewett also owned and operated a hotel in the town of Pomeroy, a small community about thirty-five miles west of Lewiston, Idaho. Beyond Lewiston is the town of Lapwai, tribal headquarters of the Nez Perce reservation that was established in 1855.

Due to the Office of Indian Affairs' frequent miscalculations and misappropriations of land and reservation resources, many tribal groups brought suit against the US government in the Court of Claims in the early twentieth century. In these suits, most tribal litigants hired non-Indian lawyers to represent them in the complex cases that involved land and jurisdictional authority.

Jewett was hired by the neighboring Nez Perce tribe in the 1934-1942 case *Joseph's Band of Nez Percé Tribe of Indians vs. US*. Throughout this experience, Jewett communicated with Washington State politician Clarence Dill, a former US Senator in office during the development of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. He also corresponded with Amos Wilkinson, a Nez Perce elder at the time of the case. After representing the Nez Perce in this protracted case, Jewett moved to Portland, Oregon where he continued to practice law before retiring.

The Garry W. Jewett papers consist of correspondence, legal documents, photographs, and scrapbooks. Box 1, folders 1 through 4 contain letters written to and from those Nez Perce presumably involved with the Court of Claims case. This collection is valuable for its references to Indian law and issues of tribal sovereignty.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Garry W. Jewett Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv94400> (accessed July 12, 2012).

James J. James Papers Ax 553

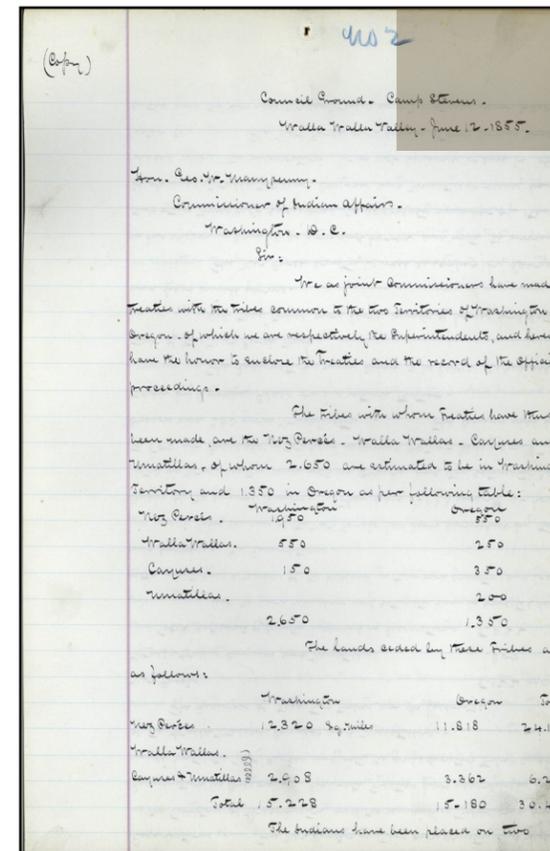
James J. James, also known as Jimmy James and George N. James, was an Indian rights activist in the 1950s and 1960s.

James J. James moved from Kansas to attend art school in Illinois at the Chicago Art Institute, then relocating to Portland, Oregon upon completion. Here, James was inspired to paint the region's natural landscape.

Claiming Cherokee heritage, James became involved in Native American social causes. By 1953, he had begun writing letters to Indian leaders, federal politicians, authors, and diversity awareness organizations seeking support for his campaign to improve the status and conditions of American Indians. Senator Wayne Morse, activist Chief Rising Sun, and the Anselm Forum organization all received letters from James. He also collected numerous issues of tribal newspapers from around the country including the *Char-Koosta* of Pablo, Montana, the *Cherokee Times* of Cherokee, North Carolina, and the *Ute Bulletin* of Fort Duchesne, Utah, among others.

The James J. James papers consist of extensive correspondence and newspaper issues. The incoming letters come from an array of individuals and groups ranging from the Warm Springs tribal council to the United Nations to Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater. The James J. James papers provide a wealth of documentation pertaining to Native American activism, issues, and debates in the mid 20th century.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the James J. James Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv76956> (accessed July 12, 2012).



Letter from Governor Isaac Stevens to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs George Manypenny. Governor Isaac Stevens. June 12th, 1855. Hazard Stevens Papers. Ax 042. Box 8. Folder 30: Walla Walla Valley Council: Related materials- 1855

Hazard Stevens' father Isaac was the first governor of Washington Territory and conducted several Indian treaty negotiations with tribes around the Pacific Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountains. Stevens volunteered in the Northwest Indian wars of 1855-1856 and later left school at Harvard University to serve in the Civil War.

Upon relocating to Massachusetts, Stevens wrote a biography of his father, *The Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens*. The Hazard Stevens Papers hold a wealth of documentation regarding the Stevens family, particularly Isaac Stevens' governor records. Some documents from Box 2, folders 11 and 14 discuss Indian treaties and councils from the mid-1850s. However, an entire subject file dedicated to the Isaac Stevens treaties contains notes, correspondence, and proceedings of the councils held from 1854 to 1856.

Box 8, folders 17 through 35, includes documentation from the Blackfeet, Flathead (Hellgate), Puget Sound, Straits del Fuca, and Walla Walla treaty councils, with materials that specifically cover Klickitat and Nez Perce participation.

Hazard Stevens Papers Ax 042

The Hazard Stevens papers contain correspondence, diaries, manuscripts, and ephemera associated with Stevens' military, business, and political careers.

Box 8, folder 30 (titled Walla Walla Valley Council: Related materials—1855) of the Hazard Stevens Papers contains a letter from Governor Isaac Stevens and his Oregon counterpart in the Walla Walla treaty council, Superintendent Joel Palmer, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs George Manypenny.

The letter, dated June 12, 1855, discusses the official records of the council and the treaties negotiated. Stevens and Palmer note that they treated with Cayuse, Walla Walla, Umatilla, and Nez Perce tribes who agreed to move to two reservations, one in Oregon and one in Washington territories, respectively. The number of Indians from each group and the amount of lands ceded to the US is enumerated. The letter further explains the operations of the extended council meeting and the actions of the Cayuse and the Yakamas during the negotiations. This item, along with the rest of the Hazard Stevens papers, expresses important communications and details of the various Stevens Treaties of 1854-1856.

Source: Erick Arenas, "Guide to the Hazard Stevens Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv40020> (accessed May 1, 2012).

Henry Davidson Sheldon Papers Coll 155

Henry Davidson Sheldon served as a professor of education at the University of Oregon during the first half of the twentieth century.

The Removal Policy.
Twice in the history of the present century has the American government deemed the Indian question of sufficient importance to outline a definite policy. As to the lasting results of the latter of these two policies, we are not yet in a position to judge, but of the former, it may truthfully be said that it has long since been worked out to its logical results. The condition of affairs from which the removal policy was an expedient of escape, has already been described. The stand of the southern states and the agitation in Congress, although a superior historical interest has attached itself to the Cherokee removal. The Seminole war forms another interesting episode of the removal policy. The outcome of the removal policy has been one of the most misunderstood topics connected with the whole Indian question. Consequently a full account will be given of the ante-bellum conditions of Indian territory; of the effect of the civil war and especially of the recent developments and present conditions.

American Indian Policy: "The Removal Policy." Henry Davidson Sheldon. Date unknown. Henry Davidson Sheldon. Coll 155. Box 27. Folder 1.

Educated in California in the 1890s, Hendry Davidson Sheldon began teaching in the education department at UO in 1900. After over a decade of instruction and working to professionalize teaching certification requirements and to establish extension courses off campus, he became Dean of the School of Education. While Dean, Sheldon served as an advisor on the college president's advisory council. He also authored books on the history of education in Oregon and the state's history in general.

A noted progressive, Sheldon also produced a manuscript on the history of American Indian Policy. Sheldon taught courses in [Western] Civilization and Education History at UO until 1947. The Henry Davidson Sheldon papers consist of an extensive collection of correspondence, research materials, photographs, and manuscripts. The collection's only overt reference to Native American content comes from the drafts of Sheldon's manuscript, *American Indian Policy*.

In Box 26, folders 14 through 17, and Box 27, folder 1, are the rough and final drafts to *American Indian Policy*. Box 27 of the final draft of *American Indian Policy* includes a chapter on "The Removal Policy." The first page of this chapter describes the nature of the Indian removal policy in the context of the Cherokee and the Seminole. He explains that removal was a misunderstood program and notes its connection to the coming of the Civil War.

Source: Mary Anteaux, "Guide to the Henry David Sheldon Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv81416> (accessed 7 June, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- *Hinsdale Family Papers: Coll 251*
- *Historic American Building Survey Records and Photographs: PH314*
The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) collection documents achievements in architecture, engineering, and design in the United States and its territories through a comprehensive range of building types and engineering technologies.

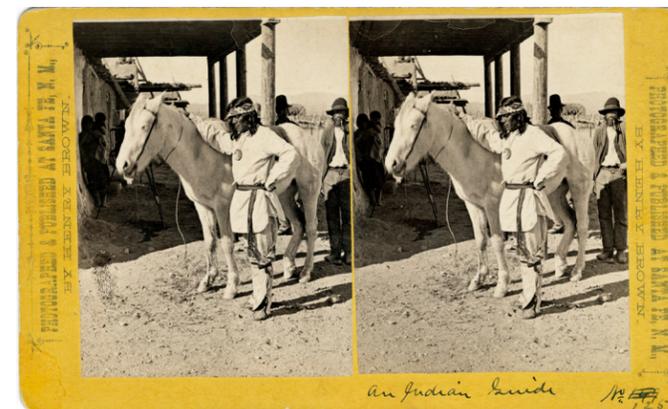
Mystery Collection PH000



Celilo Fisherman postcard. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Mystery Collection. PH000. Box 1. Folder 1.

The Mystery Collection is an assortment of miscellaneous material collected and sorted into a box set. Included among the materials is an image of the Klamath Agency. The Klamath Agency was an Indian Agency for, and located on, the Klamath Indian Reservation. There is also a postcard image of Celilo Indians following their tribal tradition of fishing along the Colombia River with Dip Nets. There are other images of Native Americans that are unidentifiable due to lack of information.

Henry W. Brown Stereographs PH194_007



An Indian Guide No. 125. Henry W. Brown. 1885?. Henry W. Brown. PH194_007. Box 1. Folder 1.

The W. Henry Brown stereographs are a collective assortment of images from around New Mexico of the Pueblos and miners that inhabited the area. The images of the Pueblos show their housing conditions, such as caves and traditional buildings made of clay, as well as their traditional baking ovens and some images of how the Pueblo normally dressed.

Herbert C. Holdridge Papers Coll 124



Near White House Picket Mar 19/59. Herbert C. Holdridge. March 1959. Herbert C. Holdridge. Coll 124. Box 1.

The Herbert C. Holdridge papers consist of approximately 3000 letters, 1954-1974; background material for speeches; manuscripts, including portions of an autobiography; organizational records for Holdridge's provisional government and other groups founded by Holdridge; legal papers; pamphlets; reel-to-reel tapes; and copies of Holdridge's books *Fables of Moronia* and *How to Gain Freedom from Economic Slavery*.



Chilkats in Dancing Customs at Sitka Potlatch. James T. Gray. 1904. James T. Gray Papers. Ax 207 or PH 007. Box 8. folder: "Gray papers photographs- Alaska Towns & scenes."

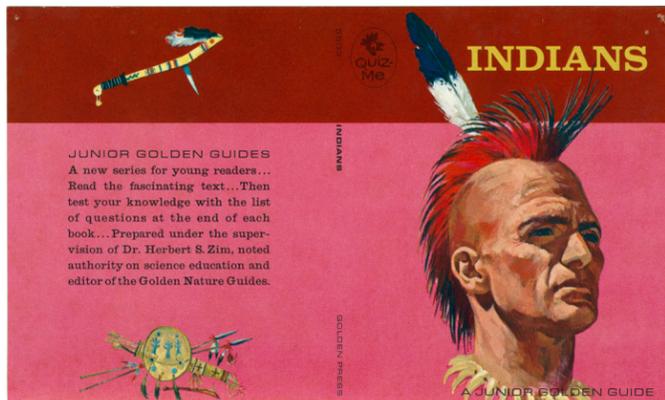
James Gray, a turn-of-the-century businessman, first worked in real estate in northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington before turning to steamboat navigation ventures. Throughout his career Gray worked in steamboat firms out of Vancouver, San Francisco, the Yukon, and Alaska. He became a river transportation pilot for various steamboat outfits and developed an extensive collection of photographs during his travels.

Within the James T. Gray Photographs are dozens of images covering Alaska Native life from roughly 1900 to 1915. Relevant items are located primarily in Boxes 1 and 8, with other images scattered throughout Boxes 2, 13, and 14. Several images depicting Alaska Native life show children attending school and men, women, and children participating in the potlatch and constructing canoes and houses.

Identified as Chilkats and Killisnoo Alaska Natives, the photographer tried to record these groups' customs, clothing, and daily life. Located in Box 8, in a folder marked "Gray papers photographs- Alaska Towns & scenes," is a photograph displaying an Alaska Native potlatch. Titled "Chilkats in Dancing Customs at Sitka Potlatch," the image shows a group of potlatch participants donning ceremonial regalia posing in front of a wood frame building. The photograph is dated and copyrighted in 1904 by (presumably the photographers) Case and Draper.

Source: Megan Dazey, "Guide to the James T. Gray Photographs," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv48582> (accessed May 1, 2012).

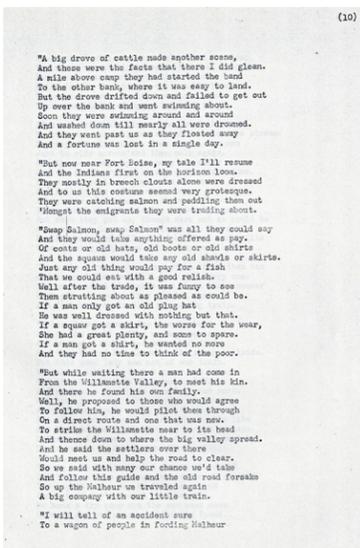
Herbert Spencer Zim and Sonia Bleeker Papers Ax 558



Quiz Me: Indians. Sonia Bleeker. 1970. Herbert Spencer Zim and Sonia Bleeker. Ax 558. Box 3. folder 9.

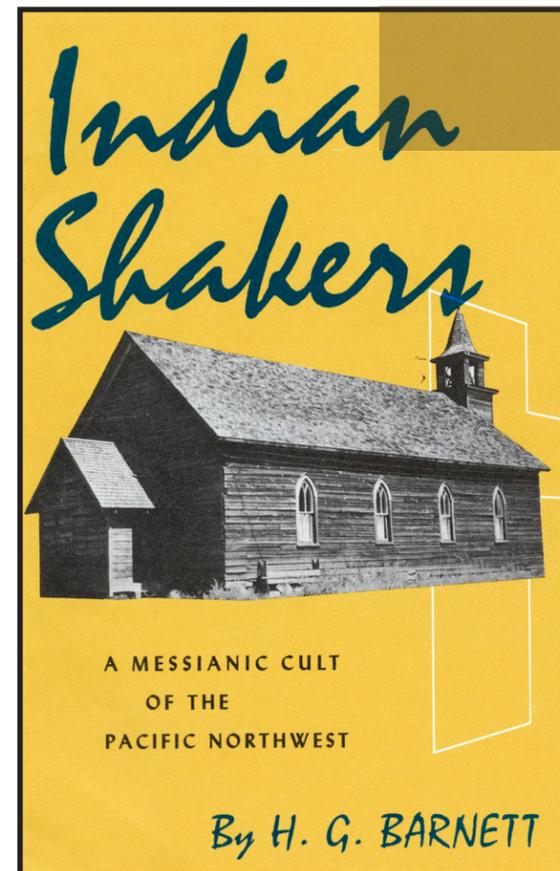
Herbert Spencer Zim (1909-1994) was a teacher and author in the field of science. His works in this collection reflect his work in the science field. Sonia Bleeker Zim was an editor for a publishing house and a writer of youth books. Her work in this collection represents her career as a youth author and anthropologist.

How we came to Oregon by John Hamilton McClure SFM 221



How we came to Oregon. John Hamilton McClure. 1853. How we came to Oregon by John Hamilton. SFM 221.

A reminiscence, in verse, of an overland journey from Knox County, Indiana, to Eugene, Oregon, in 1853. A version of this reminiscence was published by the Lane County Pioneer-Historical Society in 1967.



Advertisement for Barnett's book on the Indian Shakers. Homer Barnett. December 22, 1957. Homer Barnett Papers. UA 002. Box 11. Folder 7.

Barnett attended college at Stanford and received his PhD in anthropology at the University of California in 1938. While teaching at the University of Oregon, Barnett conducted field research on Native American cultures in California and the Pacific Northwest, particularly of the Yakama of Washington State. He later studied cultural relations of the indigenous people of the Palau Islands in the South Pacific.

In addition to his extensive fieldwork, Barnett also belonged to and participated in several anthropological associations. From 1947 to 1963, Barnett served as a representative of the American Anthropological Association to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Homer Barnett papers consist of photographs, microfilm, drawings, professional papers, correspondence, and research notes. Much of the collection pertains to Barnett's work with Native Americans, including published works deriving from his research. Boxes 11, 12, 15, 17, and 23 contain notes and published materials referencing the Indian Shaker Church, Eskimos, Aleuts, Tlingit, Yakama (Yakima), and "North West Indians" in general.

Homer Barnett was a noted professor and researcher of anthropology at the University of Oregon from 1939 to 1974.

Box 11, folder 7 contains a newspaper clipping that displays an advertisement for Barnett's book on the Indian Shakers. This December 22, 1957 clipping from the *New York Times* religion section highlights *Indian Shakers: A Messianic Cult of the Pacific Northwest* by H.G. Barnett. The advertisement displays the book title and an image of an Indian Shaker church building. The rest of the Homer Barnett papers contain extensive valuable material on Native American topics and indigenous people.

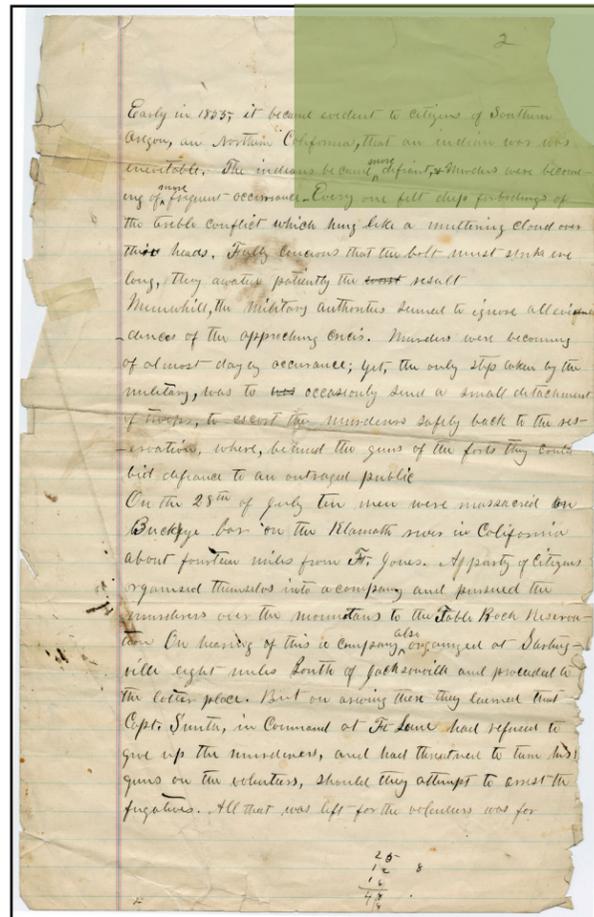
Source: Greg Childs and Emily Hartsfield, "Guide to the Homer Barnett Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv99538> (accessed May 22, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

- Howard and Mina Lewiston Simon Papers: Ax 702
This collection contains manuscripts, manuscript materials, published books, illustrations and miscellaneous items pertaining to the work of Howard and Mina Lewiston Simon.
- Hugh B. Wood Papers: UA 011
- Jackson County, Oregon Records: Bx 067
The Jackson County, Oregon records comprise the administrative and judicial records of the county clerk's office from 1853 to 1920.

J.M. Sutton- “An Account of the Rogue River Indian War of 1855” CB Su87

“An Account of the Rogue River Indian War of 1855” is a collection that contains a 14-page, handwritten account of the Rogue River Indian War of 1855.



Page 2 of “An Account of the Rogue River Indian War of 1855.” J.M. Sutton. 1855. J.M. Sutton- An Account of the Rogue River Indian War of 1855. CB Su87.

J.M. Sutton was a Southern Oregon historian and participant in the Indian War. The fourteen pages of his account illustrate the ample amount of pre-war animosity between the Rogue River Indians and white settlers. Sutton openly outlines many of the disputes between miners and natives and settlers and natives that led to the Rogue River Indian War of 1855.

On page two, Sutton explains that an Indian War seemed inevitable for citizens and military persons alike in Southern Oregon and Northern California, as murders and massacres became an almost daily occurrence and the natives growing more defiant. He writes of how the military would occasionally send out a small detachment of troops to retrieve and escort the natives accused of the violence back to their designated reservation.

Cultural information is limited but within are points, locations, and moves made by all sides. Specific tribes and bands of Natives are often generalized as “Rogue River Indians” but the information within this collection is substantial.

Sources: Martin Schmitt, “Catalogue of Manuscripts in the University of Oregon Library,” e-Asia Digital Library, <http://library.uoregon.edu/ec/e-asia/read/schmitt.pdf> (accessed June 14, 2012). Sutton, J.M. Papers. Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, Eugene, Oregon.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

• **James C. Ingebretsen Papers: Coll 147**
James C. Ingebretsen (1906-1999) was a lawyer, developer, and conservative who lived in the Los Angeles area from the 1930s to the 1990s. His papers consist of documents related to his religious and spiritual undertakings that began in the mid-1950s, as well as documents related to his legal career and his real estate investments.

Jefferson Center for Education and Research Records Coll 317

INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES IN FORESTRY EDUCATION WORKSHOP

Indigenous Perspectives

in
Forestry Education Workshop

First Nations Longhouse
1985 West Mall
The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC, Canada
15 to 18 June 1997

Workshop Report

Web: <http://www.forestry.ubc.ca/firstnat/workshop.html>

Indigenous Perspectives in Forestry Education Workshop Report. Creator unknown. 1985. Jefferson Center for Education and Research Records. Coll 317.

The Jefferson Center for Education and Research specialized in facilitating discussion, problem solving and community connections among low-income non-timber forest workers and harvesters, rural communities and contingent laborers in the Pacific Northwest. This collection provides much needed insight into the economic, political, and social issues among these groups. The center was founded by Beverly Anne Brown in 1994 and was headquartered in Sunny Valley, Oregon. The collection includes meeting materials and minutes, correspondence, forest product resources and information, published and unpublished manuscripts, interviews, photographs, and audio and video materials.

James G. Crawford Photographs PH200_010



Warm Springs Indians. James G. Crawford. Date unknown. James G. Crawford Photographs. PH200_010. Box 1. Folder 1.

James G. Crawford (1850-1929) was an Oregon photographer active 1868-1925, chiefly in the Albany area. He was noted for his landscape work and published successful stereos. The collection consists of 46 images, primarily stereos, dating from the 1880s-1920s.

James Weaver Papers Coll 321



White Guilt. John Aloysius. Date unknown. James Weaver Papers. Coll 321. Box 111

James Howard “Jim” Weaver (August 8, 1927-) was a US Congressman for Oregon’s 4th congressional district. He served six terms in the House. The collection represents records produced by Weaver and his congressional office during his service as a congressman.

Margaret Szasz Collection on the Klamath Indian Tribe Coll 314

Margaret Connell-Szasz is a professor of history at the University of New Mexico, studying Native American education and relations as well as Indian-Celtic connections.

Szasz has published numerous books and articles on indigenous education issues as they pertain to colonial and federal policies in a historical context. Szasz's recent works include *Between Indian and White Worlds: The Cultural Brokers* (2001) and *Scottish Highlanders and Native Americans: Indigenous Education in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World* (2007).

In 1974, her study, *Education and the American Indian: The Road to Self-Determination Since 1928*, was published, with two more editions printed since. The 1999 edition included more recent developments in tribal education. In her research, Szasz compiled a wealth of documentation on the Klamath Tribes of Oregon from the latter half of the twentieth century. In 2007, she donated this collection to the University of Oregon.

The Margaret Szasz collection on the Klamath Indian Tribe consists of legal documents, tribal and federal reports, newspaper clippings, and government publications. The collection is divided into several series including Termination, Restoration Committee, Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan, Wildlife Management, Timber Claims, and General Council and Executive Committee.

There is also a separate series dedicated to newspaper issues and clippings. Secondary sources, including manuscripts pertaining to Klamath Termination and Termination policy in general are found in Box 2, folder 8 and Box 1, folder 8, respectively. The subseries topics range from Health Care Policy Materials to Commissioned Studies, to Education Policy Materials. The Margaret Szasz Collection contains valuable documentation on the Klamath Tribes' experience with Termination, Restoration, and tribal nation building since the 1950s.

Source: Evan Dresman and Cassandra A. Schmitt, "Guide to the Margaret Szasz Collection on the Klamath Indian Tribe," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv32604> (accessed July 13, 2012).

Joel Palmer Papers Ax 057

Joel Palmer was a pioneer, politician, and Indian Superintendent in Oregon in the mid 19th century.

Joel Palmer first visited the Oregon Territory in 1845, recording the trip in his *Journal of Travels Over the Rocky Mountains*, which was published two years later. At the outbreak of the Cayuse War in 1847, Palmer served as the commissary-general of the territory's volunteer forces, in addition to convincing other tribal groups in the region to remain neutral in the conflict. Afterwards, Palmer spent a short time in California before returning to the Willamette Valley to take up a donation land claim at Dayton, a town site which he founded.

In 1853, he became the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the entire Oregon Territory. Palmer served in this position during a tumultuous time in the territory's Indian-white relations. In the Rogue River conflict, Palmer oversaw the removal of the Indians from the bloodshed of southern Oregon to the Coast Reservation. Palmer also served as a treaty commissioner in the Walla Walla Treaty Council of 1855 that met between the Yakima, Nez Perce, Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribal delegations.

After he was removed from his position as superintendent, Palmer served as Indian agent of the Siletz reservation. He concluded his public career by serving in state politics until 1870. The Joel Palmer papers consist of correspondence, official records of the Oregon Superintendency and U.S. office of Indian Affairs, a notebook describing the publication of the *Journal Over the Rocky Mountains*, as well as material relating to the Siletz Indian Reservation and a number of photographs and miscellaneous documents.

Sources: "Guide to the Joel Palmer Papers," Special Collections and University Archives, UO Libraries. Tod Welch and Geoffrey B. Wexler, "Guide to the Joel Palmer Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv29082> (accessed July 12, 2012).

Lee D. Drake Photographs Ax 27



Umatilla Indians at the Round-Up. W.S. Bowman. 1910. Lee D. Drake Photographs. Ax 27. Box 2. Folder 1.

Eastern Oregon native Lee Drake was a prominent Oregon businessman and owner of several newspapers in Pendleton and Astoria, Oregon and Twin Falls, Idaho. Drake's career in Oregon journalism spanned over half a century, from 1888 to the 1950s. His business enterprises allowed him and other investors to organize the East Oregon Publishing Company.

Later in life, Drake became interested in amateur photography and began taking pictures of local features around Pendleton and the Umatilla Indian Reservation. He also became an ardent collector of other regional photographers' works, including Lee Moorhouse and Walter S. Bowman. The Lee Drake Photographs consist of about 1,500 negatives and 850 silver photoprints. The images are arranged by subject: the Drake family, Pendleton Round-Up, and Umatilla Reservation photographs. Hundreds of the collection's photographs are of Native Americans, specifically the Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla tribes.

In Box 2, folder 1 of the collection is an image titled "Umatilla Indians at the Round-Up." The image shows five Indians riding horses around the track; all are wearing headdresses. The front two riders sit on blankets. A large crowd watches behind the horsemen. On the photograph is a description that reads "Copyright 1910, W.S. Bowman, Pendleton, OR." The collection of images of Native Americans found in the Lee Drake photographs is extensive and valuable for study.

Source: Normandy S. Helmer, "Guide to the Lee Drake Photographs," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://oregondigital.org/u/?tlegacies,243> (May 10, 2012)

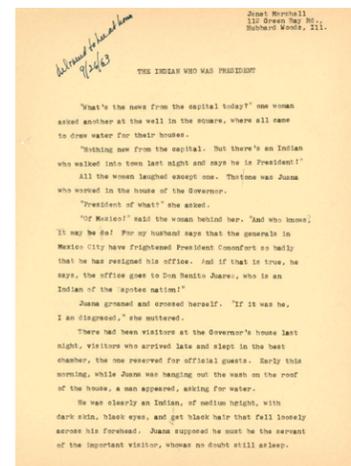
Joaquin Miller Papers Ax 864



Will Recite Miller's Poems "Alaska Day." Creator unknown. Date unknown. Joaquin Miller Papers. Ax 864. Box 1.

Cincinnatus Hiner "Joaquin" Miller (c. 1837-1913) was an adventurer and a Western writer known as the "Poet of the Sierras." He lived with a tribe in the Mt. Shasta area, which he chronicled as "Life Among the Modoc," and in Lane County, where he married the Oregon poet Therese Dyer. The collection consists of papers and photographs, including 42 portraits of Miller and friends and relatives. There are no pictures from the Shasta area.

Janet Marshall Stevenson Papers Ax 265



The Indian Who Was President. Janet Marshall. 1963. Janet Marshall. Ax 265.

Within this collection are research items and family papers associated with her biography of Robert W. Kenny, an influential liberal that championed the rights of several of the "Hollywood 10" before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC).

Author Janet Marshall Stevenson (1913-) has made contributions as a writer of civil rights, the women's movement, and the arts. This collection contains manuscripts, holographs and photographs of her many short stories, articles and books.

20.

end of this time we found that our provisions were all out consumed and our supply pack train had failed to show up.

We were not far from the meadows on lower Rogue river, where we thought that Chief Limpy was aiming to go to join Chief's John's band. After laying over one day waiting our supply train and seeing that it did not arrive we turned and started back for our headquarters. On our back march we came to the Camas Valley on the Coquille River, where we camped for the night, there we found Milch Cows, some of which we milked. We also found potatoes in the ground which had not yet been dug and also green onions. Those things we got so as to help us out as we had been on bacon straight for three days.

Just as we got our supper ready, the pack train drove up with plenty of provisions. We went to work and made bread and coffee and had a fine supper. The next day we started for headquarters. I had hurt the old sore on my shin again running through the brush and over logs, and had caught cold in it. It was paining me very much and by the time we got to head quarters I could not walk, so I went to the hospital where I remained for two weeks. In the mean time, the volunteers and U.S. soldiers had forced chief John's band to surrender. In a few days chief Limpy's band also surrendered so the Indian war in southern Oregon was at an end. Our time being out and more than out, (we had enlisted for four months) we started for Eugene where we were discharged. I just got home in time to help my brother with his harvest. I worked some on my own place that fall and in the winter I went to a three months school on Pleasant Hill, the only good school that I ever went to. I learned mathematics and geography quite fast but neglected my orthography. There was an Astronomy class in the school and I neglected my studies to hear it recite and hear the teachers lecture, so in that way I learned about as much as the class.

Jeremiah Barnett Thompson "Reminiscences"

CB T384

"Reminiscences," is a manuscript written by Jeremiah Barnett Thompson, depicting his experiences traveling as a boy on the Oregon Trail by wagon with his family in 1853.

Jeremiah Barnett Thompson Reminiscences, page 20. Jeremiah Barnett. 1922. Jeremiah Barnett Thompson Reminiscences. CB T384.

Jeremiah Barnett Thompson highlights his service in the southern Oregon Indian wars, experiences in the mines, and the first discoveries of gold. This 36-page manuscript, printed in Roseburg, Oregon in 1922, comprises the bulk of the Jeremiah Barnett Thomson papers.

On page 20 of the manuscript, Thompson describes his experiences as a soldier in the Rogue River Indian wars. In 1856, his unit was ordered to march to the lower Rogue River where, amidst the hostilities, Chief Limpy was reportedly making a break to join Chief John's band. The soldiers and volunteers left their position when their supply train failed to arrive, and Thompson was admitted to the hospital for a leg injury. Here, Thompson heard the news of the US military forcing chiefs Limpy and John to surrender. This action then ended the conflict in Southern Oregon.

In addition to Thompson's description of Native Americans in the Rogue River wars, he makes reference to Indians elsewhere in his manuscript. At one point along his travels in a wagon train, an unidentified Indian joined Thompson for a few days. He wrote that the Indian later disappeared with some food and a horse.

Observations such as these provide insight into Thompson's interpretations of Indians in the mid-19th century. The Jeremiah Barnett Thompson "Reminiscences" provide valuable documentation of Native Americans in Oregon.

Sources: Martin Schmitt, "Catalogue of Manuscripts in the University of Oregon Library," e-Asia Digital Library, <http://library.uoregon.edu/ec/e-asia/read/schmitt.pdf> (accessed June 13, 2012). Thompson, Jeremiah Barnett, Papers. Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, Eugene, Oregon.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•James Ivory Papers: Coll 283

The James Ivory Papers, comprised of his personal and professional papers, include material relating to Ivory's feature films, television programs and commercials, Merchant Ivory Productions materials (including papers of Ismail Merchant and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala), and Ivory's published and unpublished writings, including literary and artistic work done while Ivory was a college student at the University of Oregon.



Natives of Alaska, 1900. Mrs. Henry Wallick. 1900. Jodie (Mrs. Henry) Wallick Photographs. PH200_006. Box 1.

In addition to her work as a photographer, Jodie Wallick also invented and received a patent for her design of a multi-photograph picture frame, capable of holding 11 photos. Though she did take a few human portraits, Wallick seemed to focus her work on industrial scenes in the rural west, particularly of mining works and communities. Many of her photographs capture mine laborers in operations in Eastern Oregon and Alaska.

Her images from Sumpter, Oregon display mine buildings juxtaposed with the scenic Blue Mountains in the background. Wallick also photographed sluice miners at the gold fields outside of Rampart City and Manook, Alaska as well as images of the Yukon and Dutch Harbor landscape.

The Jodie Wallick photographs consist of 25 photos of the series described above. This small collection does contain a few photographs of Alaska Natives, taken around 1900. One of the photos displays Alaska Native women working on a wooden carving, and another shows the final product of the carving, a wooden sculpture with clothes.

Jodie (Mrs. Henry) Wallick Photographs

PH200_006

Jodie Wallick was a female photographer during the first decade of the 20th century.

The featured image from this collection exhibits an Alaska Native woman holding a young child, with another child standing next to her. The photo caption reads "Natives of Alaska, 1900, by Mrs. Henry Wallick." The woman is wearing a white shirt and a dark skirt and the children are wearing large white over-shirts. The Jodie Wallick Photographs collection is not a substantial source for documents referring to Alaska Natives/Native Americans.

Source: Normandy Helmer, "Guide to the Jodie (Mrs. Henry) Wallick photographs 1900-1905," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•John Ray Bruckart Papers: Coll 059

The John Ray Bruckart papers consist of personal correspondence, his memoirs and his other writings on topics such as Douglas fir silviculture, several editions of Forest Service alumni newsletters, and his collection of materials on the Willamette National Forest and the Three Sisters Wilderness Area.

John Phillips Shannon Papers CB Sh19

...said "I guess it is." she then said "Don't you know me" and then she said
 as who she was. I then asked her what because of her partner (the other
 girl) and she told me she was dead, and that she was raising a brother
 who is Tom. I never saw her after that but heard she married a man in
 California.

I went to make trails for horses with the Indians as they came
 into the country out of Timbath on both sides and made by handcarriage in
 the Rogue River Valley and at Troth. I had a lot of cattle and hired a
 young fellow that had some with a team to drive by trail, to the valley
 and we went out to look at the stock, and the Indian had a "pile" (an
 Indian gambling game) that we came to look at.

I was talking with some some (they were afraid) and was that
 a lot of Indian men (they were Rogue River Indians, and the women
 were also Rogue River women) and they were all going to this gambling
 game. The Indian men from all over the country to this gambling game.
 We went down and were out to the first game put out by the Indians.
 We were to stay there until they sent us to the work party, and then
 we had to go to the next game and watch. We had to pass three games and then
 when we got inside up to the first (they were gambling), and another sister
 was sitting down with a couple of other women from Rogue River. They
 one of these women was the sister of the man called "Princess Mary"
 and she had the power to see "spooks" (spirits). I said to her "You know
 the Indians' name that I was in a dangerous position and that they
 were liable to kill me any minute because they were Snake Indians.
 The Indians had gathered from different places for the purpose of gambling.
 I spoke to Mary and said: "I know I am in a bad place; you had better
 kill me or send me just as you please." She says: "Those said by spooks."
 She says: "You are sure as my eye as to be killed, Mary. You know I am an
 Indian spook." And she says: "I will save you if I can." I says
 "All right, Mary." And then I said to her "You know they I found your
 name."

The John Phillips Shannon Manuscript, page 3. John Phillips Shannon. mid 19th C. John Phillips Shannon Papers. CB Sh19. Box 1. Folder 1.

Autobiographical statement of John P. Shannon, an Oregon pioneer. This small collection contains special reference to the Indian Wars in Southern Oregon as well as accounts of experiences with Indians in the areas Shannon was present. Typed copy from an interview with Robert A. Miller.

Jules Archer Papers Ax 314



Toward a New Era For American Indians
 by Robert L. Bennett

A new day has dawned for most Americans since the Great Depression, but for the American Indian on a reservation the sun still rises and sets on much the same old poverty.

The average reservation family earns no more than \$1,500 in cash each year. Only 26 percent of families reach the annual income of \$3,000 established as a "poverty line" by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Unemployment on some reservations runs between 40 percent and 50 percent, ten times the national average, with the highest rates among the Indians of the Dakotas.

In the face of earnest efforts to develop reservation economies, the land base remains a constant while the population grows steadily upward. There are some 10 million Indians each year—over 250,000 by the 1960 U.S. census count—and 300,000 of them live on or near reservations. By comparison, there were less than a quarter million Indians in the nation at the turn of this century.

While thousands of Indians have established themselves off the reservation in the past decade, the birth rate—and life expectancy rate—have climbed to such a point that the reservation population remains fairly constant.

On the reservation, life often assumes the shape of a shabby but comfortable gnomon. Although poverty is a daily companion, the pattern is familiar. A search for the "better life" somewhere else can be a wrenching experience, depriving an Indian of the

Article with photo, "Toward a New Era For American Indians." Robert L. Bennett. Date Unknown. Jules Archer Papers. Ax 314. Box 33. Folder 1.

The Jules Archer papers is an extensive collection of book manuscripts, articles, short stories, article ideas, outlines, research materials, and correspondence covering a time span from the 1940s through the 1970s.

Oregon Territory. Adjutant-General's Office. Cayuse Indian War MF 055--MF F880.0736 (1954)

Dear Sir

I am requested by Col. William to inform you that he wishes you to forward all the men, provisions and ammunition that can possibly be raised up to this place immediately.

Col. William has ordered a party of men to remain at this place to protect the post and assist in making the portage of provisions, etc.

Col. William on his arrival here yesterday received a letter from Maj. Lee informing him that a few of his men had had a light skirmish with a party of Cayuse and one man slightly wounded, and that he was expecting an attack upon the place daily.

Allow me to subscribe myself yours most obedt. servt.

Adjutant

Oregon Territory. Adjutant-General's Office. Cayuse Indian War. MF 055--MF F880.0736.

The Oregon Territory. Adjutant-General's Office collection reflects on the Cayuse Indian War with hand-written manuscripts on microfilm. The collection contains correspondence between the General and higher officials about the events during the war, such as killings, claims filed by the Indians, and general correspondence relating to this event.



Los Pueblos De Taos. B.H. Guernsey. 1878. John K. Hillers, Tribal Peoples in New Mexico album. PH203_016. Box 1. Folder 1.

In 1872, John K. Hillers became the photographer of John Wesley Powell's survey expeditions, capturing images of Southwest Native American buildings and people. Through his contact with Powell, Hillers became involved with the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology in 1879. As a result, he was able to join several more expeditions into the Southwest for ethnographic studies.

For the next twenty years, Hillers photographed Zuni, Apache, and Pueblo people for the Bureau of American Ethnology. Many of the photographs are portraits of Indians and depictions of scenery. Even after retiring in 1900, Hillers continued making trips to New Mexico, recording Native American life for the Bureau and the US Geological Service.

The "Tribal Peoples in New Mexico photograph album" consists of 41 prints from 1879-1881. Most of the photographs focus on Native Americans while the rest are of the Hotel Montezuma in Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico.

John K. Hillers, Tribal Peoples in New Mexico album PH203_016

John K. Hillers served with explorer John Wesley Powell on his expeditions to the Colorado River in the late nineteenth century.

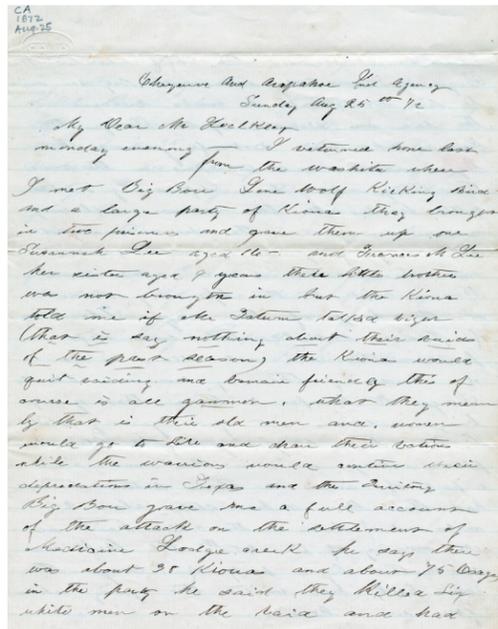
Box 1, folder 1 of the collection contains a photograph titled "Los Pueblos de Taos," dated 1878. This photograph, taken by B.H. Guernsey, displays a large multifamily Pueblo structure. The image shows several Taos Pueblo Indians standing in front of the building. A tall mountain stands in the background. The John K. Hillers Tribal Peoples album is a very valuable source for photographs of late nineteenth century Southwest Native Americans.

Source: Normandy Helmer, "Guide to the John K. Hillers Tribal peoples in New Mexico photograph album 1879-1881," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, (accessed May 24, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

• **Kurt Wiese Papers: Ax 445**
 Kurt Wiese was a freelance writer and illustrator of books. His collection contains mostly artwork, including early photograph albums, sketchbooks, book illustrations and other art, dust jackets, correspondence, manuscripts, published books, greeting cards, and proofs.

Philip McCusker, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency CA 1872 Aug 25



Letter to Mr. Loelkley. Philip McCusker. August 25, 1872. Philip McCusker, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency. CA 1872 Aug 25.

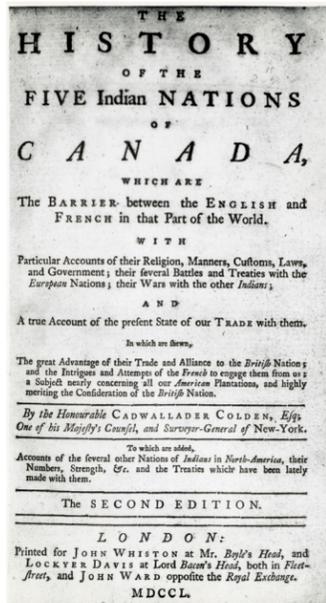
Philip McCusker served as a Native American language interpreter for the US Indian Service in the late 19th century. It was reported that before his work with the Indian tribes of the southern plains, McCusker's career was with the US Army. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, however, he enlisted as a soldier and officer for the Confederacy.

At one point in his life, McCusker had lived among the Comanches and became a fluent speaker of their language. After the Civil War, he became an important intermediary and interpreter during the Southern Plains Indian Wars and the subsequent Treaty of Medicine Lodge.

The Philip McCusker papers consist of a single folder which holds a letter written by McCusker. In the August 25, 1872 letter, McCusker describes to the recipient, a Mr. Loelkley, the activities of their Kiowa neighbors. He claims that a group of Kiowas showed up and turned in several children previously captured in a raid. The Kiowas stated they would stop their depredations, but he did not believe them. McCusker seemed sure that their warriors would continue further raiding to provide for their elders and women. This four-page document from the Philip McCusker Papers contains important documentation on Native Americans of the southern plains in the 1870s.

Sources: Stan Hoig, *Tribal Wars of the Southern Plains* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993; Google Books) 242, http://books.google.com/books/about/Tribal_Wars_of_the_Southern_Plains.html?id=6gy7dCyQ8DgC (accessed June 15, 2012). John Murphy, "Chronicles Of Oklahoma Volume 1, No. 3 June, 1923 Reminiscences Of The Washita Campaign And Of The Darlington Indian Agency," *Oklahoma Historical Society's Chronicles of Oklahoma*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/v001/v001p259.html> (accessed June 15, 2012).

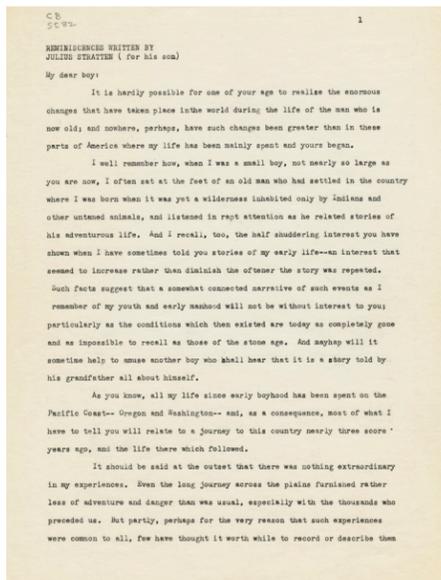
Julia Burgess Papers Coll 209



History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada. Julia Burgess Papers. Date unknown. Julia Burgess Papers. Coll 209. Box 12.

Sarah Julia Burgess was an assistant professor of English at the University of Oregon. In addition to teaching, she wrote poetry and was actively involved in local issues, but also traveled extensively. Her papers include photographs, manuscripts, drawings, books, and family papers.

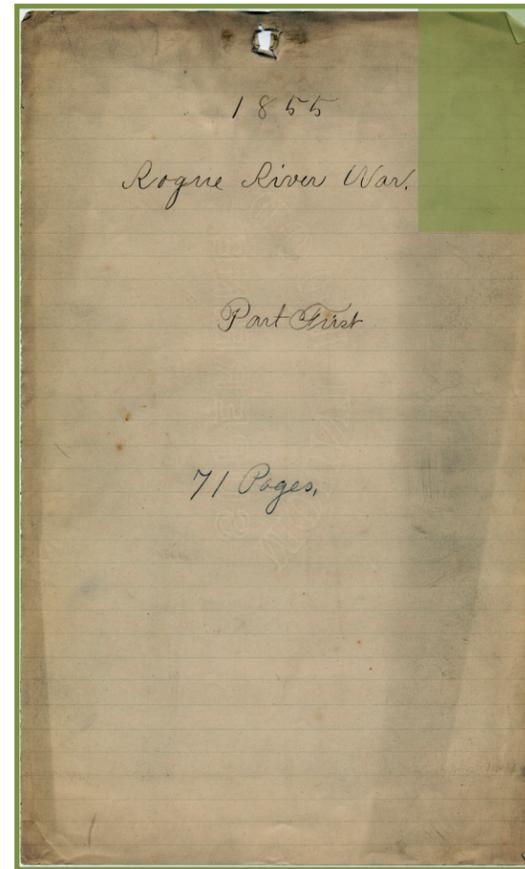
Julius A. Stratton "Reminiscences" CB St82



Reminiscences. Julius A. Stratton. Date unknown. Julius A. Stratton. CB St82.

Julius Stratton's reminiscences is a single document that recounts Stratton's childhood in Indiana as well as his journey to Oregon where his family settled in the Umpqua River country.

Joseph Henry Brown, "History of Indian Wars in Oregon" F979.5 B814h



Rogue River War. Joseph Henry Brown. 1855. Joseph Henry Brown. History of Indian Wars in Oregon. F979.5 B814h. Box 2.

Joseph Henry Brown was a soldier, newspaperman, state legislature clerk, and news correspondent in mid-nineteenth century Oregon.

Joseph Henry Brown emigrated to Oregon in 1847 and worked for the *Oregon Statesman* newspaper through the 1850s. After managing various enterprises in California and The Dalles, Brown returned to the printing trade in Salem. He did a stint in the First Oregon Calvary in 1861 and saw action in conflicts with Native Americans in eastern Oregon. Here he recorded in military reports the difficulties of fighting in unfamiliar territories.

Upon his conclusion of military service, in the mid-1860s, Brown served in Salem as both a newspaper correspondent for the *Oregonian* and as a clerk for the Oregon state legislature. After Brown moved to Portland in 1880, he began work on his manuscript, *Political History of Oregon*, the first volume of which was published in 1892.

The Joseph Henry Brown papers consist of Brown's autobiography, research notes and materials, correspondence, scrapbooks, and newspaper clippings. Box 2 of the collection contains pages from Brown's military reports from the 1855 Rogue River and Modoc Wars. In the document titled "Modoc War," Brown describes his interpretation of the history and ethnology of the Modoc tribe of northern California and southern Oregon. He explains the natural environment surrounding Modoc homelands and their first encounters with whites.

Brown asserts that violence resulted from most interactions between Modocs and white traders and settlers. He cites the source for this information as originating from *Wigwam and Warpath* by A.B. Meacham. The Joseph Henry Brown papers contain extensive documentation referring to Native American topics.

Source: Geoffrey B. Wexler, "Guide to the Joseph Henry Brown Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv00701> (accessed June 14, 2012).

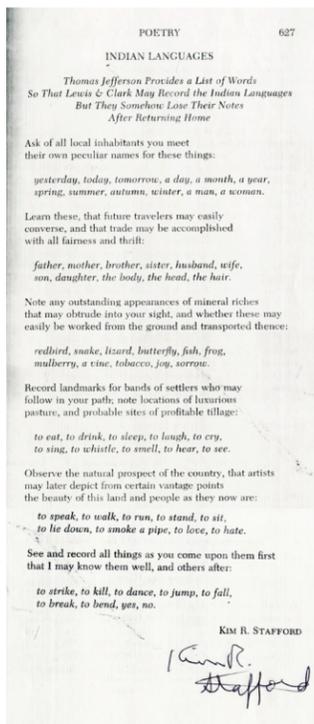
Kate Seredy Papers Ax 517



Character Caddie Woodlawn w/ Indians. Kate Seredy. Date unknown. Kate Seredy Papers. Ax 517. Box 1. Folder 1.

Kate Seredy (1899-1975) won the Newbery Award and Newbery honors for her children's books. Noted as an illustrator for titles such as *Caddie Woodlawn*, she also illustrated her own works, drawing on her Hungarian childhood for classics including *The Good Master* and *The White Stag*. The collection includes illustrations for *Caddie Woodlawn* and *With Harp and Lute*, and a representative sampling of her work.

Kim Robert Stafford Collection Coll 206



Poetry "Indian Languages" page 1 and 2. Kim Robert Stafford. Date unknown. Kim Robert Stafford Collection. Coll 206. Box 6. Folder 4.

Kim Stafford is a writer from the Pacific Northwest. His poetry and essays focus on the relationship of people with nature and social custom. Stafford places great value on folklore and bases much of the research for his own writing on the study of folk custom and oral history. He has taught and served as an artist-in-residence throughout the state of Oregon and in Washington, Idaho, and California. He regularly offers poetry readings and writing workshops and is active as a printer.

Report on mineral valuation of Indian lands along the Oregon coast, [1950?] / by Warren D. Smith SFM 122



Sketch of Gold Mining Areas. Warren D. Smith. Nov. 9, 1855. Report on mineral valuation of Indian lands along the Oregon coast, [1950?] / by Warren D. Smith. SFM 122. Box 1. Folder 1.

The focus of this report is the geology of the Oregon coast, its minerals, and the Oregon Coastal tribes, Coquille, Tutuni, Chetco. The report addresses some of the history related to Indians who were occupying the lands and were engaged in mining and their relation to the white miners.



Klamath and Piyute Indians, Beatty Ore. May 1921. Creator unknown. May 1921. Klamath Indian Agency. PH 203_037. Box 1. Folder 1.

The photographer of this album is unidentified, but may have been the noted Klamath County photographer Maud Baldwin. Baldwin recorded various scenes, places, and people in the Klamath Basin, including Native Americans and the Klamath Indian Agency. The reservation, established in 1864, was the home to the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snakes (Shoshones, but also included Paiutes). Federal officials constructed the Agency, which acted as the headquarters for the reservation administration.

The collection's numerous images display Indian agency buildings, regional grazing fields, vacation photographs, horse roundups, and road construction projects on or near the reservation. One photograph from the album is titled "Klamath and Piyute Indians, Beatty, Ore., May, 1921." This image features at least six men mounted on horses closely grouped together in a field. Behind them to the left stand two barn buildings, and to the right are a horse-drawn carriage and its driver.

Klamath Indian Agency album PH203_037

The Klamath Indian Agency Photograph Album consists of sixty-eight images from around the Klamath Indian Reservation, Oregon from 1920 to 1922.

Beatty is a rural community in the Sprague River Valley. It was also the site of several Klamath tribal member land allotments, many of whom were descendants of Moses Brown and Jim Barkley, the noted Klamath leaders near Beatty. The Klamath Indian Agency photograph album depicts active ranching and farming enterprises developing on the Klamath Indian Reservation in the 1920s and is a useful collection of images from the reservation in the early 20th century.

Sources: Normandy Helmer, "Abstracts of Photographs Collections," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/abstracts.html> (accessed July 18, 2012). Thomas J. Connolly, "Archaeology, History, and Community: An Enduring Legacy at Beatty, Klamath County," *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1, vol. 112 (2011). "Maud Baldwin Photo Collection," Klamath County Museums, <http://www.co.klamath.or.us/museum/maudbaldwin.htm> (accessed July 18, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS
 • *Lee and Robert Wyndham Papers: Ax 472*
Lee and Robert Wyndham were authors of children's books as well as holding many other positions pertaining to writing. Their collection includes correspondence, miscellaneous materials, published works and many manuscripts that represent the careers of the Wyndhams.

Lee Moorhouse Photographs PH036

(Thomas Leeander) Lee Moorhouse was an amateur photographer, militia officer, businessman, and government agent in Umatilla County, Oregon at the turn of the century.



Umatilla Tribe...Thorn Hollow(?), 1901. Lee Moorhouse. 1901. Lee Moorhouse Photographs. PH036. PH036_4465.

Lee Moorhouse was a businessman and owned ranches in Pendleton, Oregon. From 1889 to 1891, he served as the Indian Affairs agent at the Umatilla Indian Reservation. During his time as agent, Moorhouse became very interested in Native American culture, which he believed was fading and needed to be recorded. After his stint in the Indian Service, he began taking photographs of the local Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla tribes, beginning around 1897.

Moorhouse expanded his photographic coverage to the tribes of the greater Columbia Plateau, including the Flathead Salish, Colville, Coeur d'Alene, and Nez Perce groups. He was also one of the early photographers of the Pendleton Round-Up in the 1910s. Moorhouse accumulated over 9,000 glass plate negative photographs before 1919, including work by O.G. Allen and W.S. Bowman. The Moorhouse collection contains many posed portraits of identified Native peoples, but there are also documentary photos of the reservation, and objects from his Native "curio" collection.

An image from the collection, catalogued as PH036_4465, is labeled "Umatilla Tribe... Thorn Hollow(?), 1901." In this photo, two women stand on snow near a river. The women wear shawls, dresses and boots; they both wear earrings, and one has two necklaces and rings. The Lee Moorhouse Photograph collection is a very valuable source for photographs of the following tribal people: Cayuse, Yakama, Umatilla, Colville, Walla Walla, Palouse, Wisham, Warm Springs, Nez Perce, Flathead, Bannock, and Crow.

Sources: "Guide to the Lee Moorhouse Photographs," Special Collections and University Archives, UO Libraries. Megan K. Friedel, "Guide to the Lee Moorhouse Photographs," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv58152> (accessed July 19, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•**Nora S. Unwin Papers: Ax 358**
This collection comprises correspondence, sketchbooks, literary manuscripts, illustrations and other material by children's book author and illustrator Nora S. Unwin (1907-1982). Illustrations include ink and watercolor illustrations for children's books by Unwin and others, notably Elizabeth Yates. Collection also includes several sound recordings and photographs of Unwin.

Leonard Everett Fisher Papers Ax 538



Native American man dancing with a mask, feathers, and weapons. Leonard Everett Fisher Papers. 1959. Leonard Everett Fisher Papers. Ax 538. Box 1. Folder 3.

Leonard Fisher was an artist, painter, designer, and children's book illustrator known for his scratchboard method of drawing. Fisher was formally trained in the arts at Brooklyn College and later Yale University where he received a Master's degree in Fine Arts. In the 1950s, after a brief stint as an art school administrator, he began his career as a children's book illustrator.

On top of writing and illustrating over eighty books himself, Fisher illustrated for over 260 children's books for other authors, including a history series on Colonial America. While working on various illustrations and projects, Fisher taught art at the college level and served as the dean of Paier College of Art in Connecticut from the mid-1960s to 1982.

Fisher's children's book illustrations were represented in numerous publications, including *Verity Mullens and the Indian*, *My Eskimos: A Priest in the Arctic*, and *Columbus*. The Leonard Everett Fisher Papers consist of correspondence, illustrations, production materials, and photographs.

The bulk of the collection contains illustrations showing Indians in the historical settings described in the children's books that Fisher illustrated for. Box 1, folder 3, contains an image sketched by Fisher of four depictions of desert life. Designed for author Phil Ault's *This is the Desert*, the sketches display painted rocks, Hoover Dam, a boat in a canyon, and a Native American man dancing with a mask, feathers, and weapons. Each image is assigned a chapter from the book. The document is signed by Fisher and dated 1959.

Source: Aika-Maria Kihunrwa, Judith Osborn, Christopher Wolf, "Guide to the Leonard Everett Fisher Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv11292> (accessed May 11, 2012).

Robert D. Clark Papers Coll 285



Oregon Clergy and Indian War in the Northwest. Patricia E. Karlberg and Robert H. Keller. January 1988. Robert D. Clark Papers. Coll 285. Box 52. Folder 10.

Robert Donald Clark (1910-2005) was a professor of speech, author, public speaker, and president of the University of Oregon. The Clark papers are comprised of correspondence, schoolwork, speeches, writings, research notes, publications, administrative reports and memorandum, and reference files. Included in the collection are records of the populations of different Indians in the Northwest along with a brief history of the Indian War.

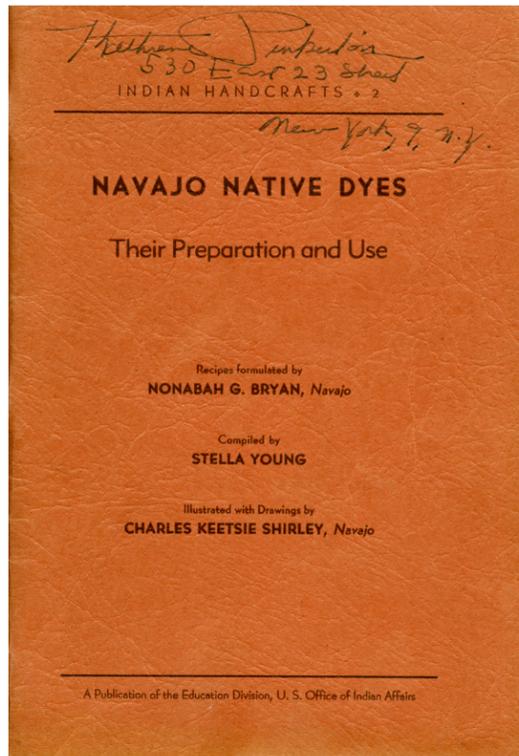
London Stereoscopic Co. Stereographs PH194_002



No. 195.—Incident in the Life of a Pioneer. William England. Date unknown. London Stereoscopic Co. Stereographs. PH194_002. Box 1. Folder 1.

The London Stereoscopic Co. dominated the stereoscopic industry in the 1850s. Its principal photographer, William England (c.1816-1896), produced a set of American travel images in 1859 that provided Europeans with the first look at the American landscape--including the iconic Niagara Falls--and in 1862 took images at London's International Exhibition. The collection consists of 27 images, 24 by England. Few contain tribal content. Many are hand-tinted.

Robert E. Pinkerton and Kathrene Pinkerton Papers Ax 591



Navajo Native Dyes: Their Preparation and Use. Nonabah G. Bryan, Stella Young, and Charles Keetsie Shirley. 1940. Robert E. Pinkerton and Kathrene Pinkerton papers. Ax 591. Box 2. Folder 4.

Robert E. Pinkerton and Kathrene Pinkerton were authors of fiction and nonfiction literature in the first half of the twentieth century. Both natives of the Midwest, the Pinkertons met in college at the University of Wisconsin and married in 1911. Early in their careers, Robert had beats with various Milwaukee newspapers while Kathrene engaged in social work in Chicago. The couple's first co-authored publication was a novelette sold to *Munsey's Magazine*. The Robert E. Pinkerton and Kathrene Pinkerton papers consist of literary manuscripts, journals, correspondence, tear sheets, photographs, and Kathrene's diary. A few of the boxes from this relatively small collection pertain to Native American topics. Box 2, folders 1, 3, and 4 are dedicated to research materials and short stories on Native Americans. Box 2, folder 4 contains an item titled "Navajo Native Dyes: Their Preparation and Use." This pamphlet, published by the US Office of Indian Affairs Education Division in 1940, contains dye recipes formulated by Navajo weaver Nonabah G. Bryan. The small collection of Robert E. Pinkerton and Kathrene Pinkerton papers is a limited source for Native American content.

Source: "Guide to the Robert E. Pinkerton and Kathrene Pinkerton Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv36267> (accessed June 1, 2012).

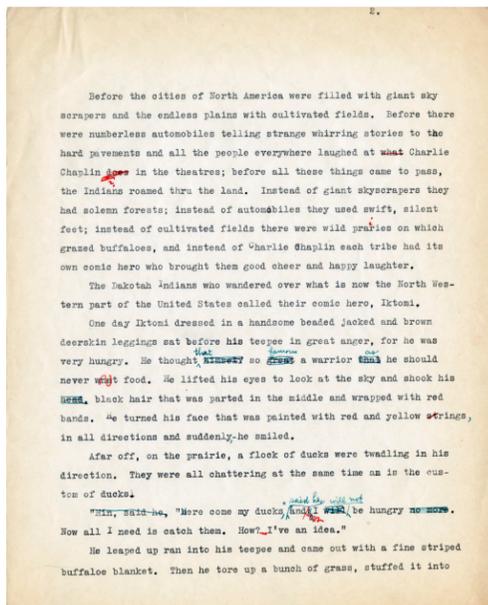
Louis Heller Photographs PH200_038



2511 Capt. Jack's Cave showing Modoc fortifications on top-looking west. Louis Heller. 1873. Louis Heller Photographs. PH200_038. Box 1.

Louis Heller (1839-1928) was an Ashland photographer noted for his important documentary stereos of the 1873 Modoc War, later distributed by Carlton Watkins. The collection consists of 24 Modoc War images.

M.A. Jagendorf Papers Coll 045



Title unknown. Mortiz A. Jagendorf. Date unknown. M.A. Jagendorf Papers. Coll 045.

Moritz A. Jagendorf (1888-1981) was a dentist in New York for forty years, but his true interests were in the folklore of Europe, Asia and America. He was the founder of the Free Theatre and director of the Children's Playhouse in New York, vice-president of the New York Folklore Society, and wrote numerous books, plays and short stories based on folktales, in addition to being a practicing dentist. The collection includes correspondence, literary manuscripts, lectures, and research materials. Included in his manuscripts is a short play called, "How the Sun Came to the Mi-Wok Indians," describing village life through theatrics.

Lindsay Applegate Papers Ax 004



Lindsay Applegate (Ashland Mills, Or.) to J.W.P. Huntington (Salem, Or.) Lindsay Applegate. July 8, 1867. Lindsay Applegate Papers. Ax 004. Box 1.

Lindsay Applegate was a pioneer, trailblazer, and Indian agent in and around southern Oregon in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Lindsay Applegate and his brothers emigrated to Oregon and helped to establish the Applegate Trail, an alternative route south of the Oregon Trail. Lindsay established himself in Jackson County by the 1860s and was appointed sub-agent to administer to the Klamath and Modoc Indians of southern Oregon. For eight years he served as interpreter and carried out the responsibilities of the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snakes' treaty with the federal government.

Soon after his retirement, the Modoc War broke out in 1872 and Lindsay acted as a peace commissioner to help end the conflict. Years later, Lindsay's son Oliver later served as the agent to the Klamath Reservation. The Lindsay Applegate papers consist of correspondence, government reports, and newspaper clippings. All boxes of the collection relate to Lindsay's work as an Indian agent. Many of the letters to other government officials pertain to Indian concerns such as settlement, rations, and depredations by other regional tribes.

Box 1 contains an item labeled "Lindsay Applegate (Ashland Mills, Or.) to J.W.P. Huntington (Salem, Or.)" dated July 8th, 1867. In this letter, Lindsay warns his correspondent of the potential problems arising from white settlement of the Klamath Basin. He is concerned that the Indians under his charge have not been compensated for their lands, which settlers had been squatted on. The Lindsay Applegate papers are a valuable and very useful collection for descriptions of Native American developments in southern Oregon in the 1860s and 1870s.

Source: Rose M. Smith, "Guide to the Lindsay Applegate Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv44808> (accessed July 23, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•Opal Whiteley Papers: Ax 097

The Opal Whiteley Papers consist of correspondence, class notes, personal and literary notes and writings, and material relating to Whiteley's writings. Her self-published diary, *The Fairyland Around Us*, is also part of this collection.

•Philip Hyde Photographs: PH305

This collection contains 253 scenic images of Oregon in the 1940s.

Before the Indian Claims Commission

No. 100

KLAMATH AND MODOC TRIBES AND YAHOSKIN BAND
OF SNAKE INDIANS, PETITIONER

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEFENDANT

ANSWER

Comes now the defendant by its Acting Assistant Attorney General and in accordance with the order of this Commission dated September 6, 1951, files this answer to the amended petition of the plaintiff on the allegations not relating to the accounting demanded by paragraphs 12-16 of said amended petition:

First Defense

1. The petition fails to state a claim against defendant upon which relief can be granted.

Second Defense

2. (a) Answering paragraph 1 of the amended petition, defendant alleges that the "Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians," captioned as petitioner herein, is not the real party in interest to this action.

(b) Further answering paragraph 1 of the amended petition, defendant alleges that the Yahooskin Snakes (i) did not exist historically as a

(1)

Luther Cressman Papers UA 005

*Luther Cressman
founded the
anthropology
program at the
University of Oregon
in the mid-1930s.*

Before the Indians Claims Commission. Luther Cressman. Date unknown. Luther Cressman Papers. UA 005. Box 2. Folder 15.

Luther Cressman is noted for discovering the "sagebrush bark sandals" at Fort Rock in central Oregon in 1938. At 9,300 years, these sandals are presumed to be the oldest footwear in the world. Cressman, educated in sociology and anthropology at Columbia University, taught anthropology at the University of Oregon while conducting research on the migrations of prehistoric man in the Pacific Northwest.

His major published works include *Klamath Prehistory: The Prehistory of the Culture of the Klamath Lake Area, Oregon* and *Prehistory of the Far West: Homes of Vanished Peoples*. He also authored *A Golden Journey*, which describes his life as an archeologist and anthropologist.

The Luther Cressman papers consist of journals, photo negatives, manuscripts, minor publications, general papers, and correspondence. Much of this collection contains material on Native Americans. Almost every box contains documentation from Cressman's research material on Oregon native peoples; boxes 12, 13, and 15 are particularly useful.

In Box 2, folder 15, which is titled "Indian Claims Commission," is a document discussing the nature of the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians of the Klamath Reservation. This item documents the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians' claim against the US for withheld compensation - they were not reimbursed for land ceded to the federal government in 1864. The Luther Cressman papers is an extensive and valuable source for research related to Native American anthropology and archeology.

Source: Keisha Janney and Emily Hartsfield, "Guide to the Luther Cressman Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv17458> (accessed May 30, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

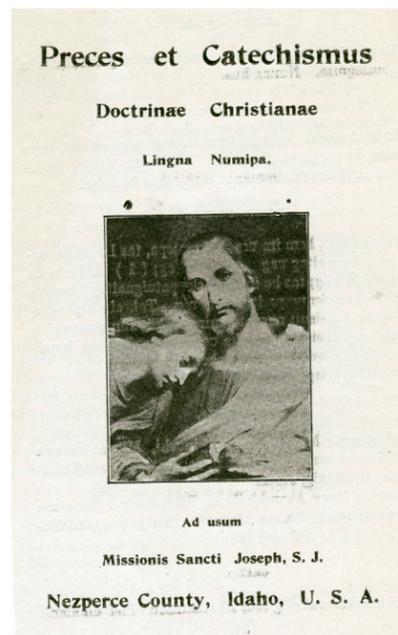
•Print Collection: PH035

The Print Collection is primarily composed of vintage prints. Images of the Northwest and works by Western photographers have been separated into separate collections.

•Richard Collins Papers: Ax 691

This collection comprises the papers of American screenwriter and producer Richard Collins and includes motion picture scripts, scenarios, screen plays, outlines and treatments by Collins and others, television scripts, and more.

S.J. Schoenberg Collection SFM 085



Preces et Catechismus. S.J. Schoenberg. Date unknown. S.J. Schoenberg Collection. SFM 085.

Wilfred Schoenberg S.J. was a director of Gonzaga University's Jesuit Oregon Province Archives in the mid-twentieth century. Schoenberg, a member of the Catholic Society of Jesus, was formally trained in history and archival administration and began work at Gonzaga in 1943.

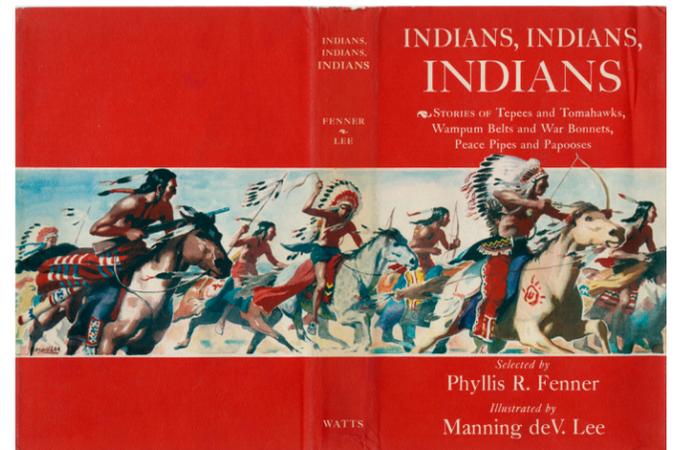
During and after his time as a university archivist, Schoenberg wrote numerous books on Catholic missionary activity among the Native Americans of the Pacific Northwest in the mid-1800s. Some of his notable works include *Jesuit Mission Presses in the Pacific Northwest: A History and Bibliography of Imprints 1876-1899* (1957) and *The Bishops of Nesqually* (1984).

The Wilfred Schoenberg S.J. collection includes five packets of Catholic prayer and teaching pamphlets, all organized into one folder. These pamphlets were recorded and translated into Native American languages to facilitate Jesuit religious conversion practices among Northwest Indian tribes.

These geographically organized languages include Nimi'ipuu, Kalispel, and Inuit dialects. The cover of the "Preces et Catechismus" pamphlet, transcribed in Latin, describes that the contents are written in "Numipa," which refers to the Nimi'ipuu or Nez Perce language. The Wilfred Schoenberg S.J. collection contains important materials and documents translated into Native American languages as well as insights into missionary activity in the Northwest.

Source: Kingma, David. "Jesuit Oregon Province Archives," Gonzaga University Special Collections, <http://www.gonzaga.edu/Academics/Libraries/Foley-Library/Departments/Special-Collections/Collections/JOPA/> (accessed June 19, 2012).

Manning Lee Papers Ax 530



Indians Indians Indians. Phyllis R. Fenner and Manning deV. Lee. Date unknown. Manning Lee papers. Ax 530.

Artist and illustrator Manning Lee (1894-1980), was born in Summerville, South Carolina. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The Manning Lee Papers consist of original book and magazine illustrations, manuscripts, correspondence letters, and a great deal of miscellaneous material.

Oregon Trail Commemoration Photographs PH200_050



Untitled. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Oregon Trail Commemoration Photographs. PH200_050. Box 1. Folder 1.

The Oregon Trail Commemoration Photographs is a collection dating from the mid-20th century that includes images of Natives and non-Natives alike.

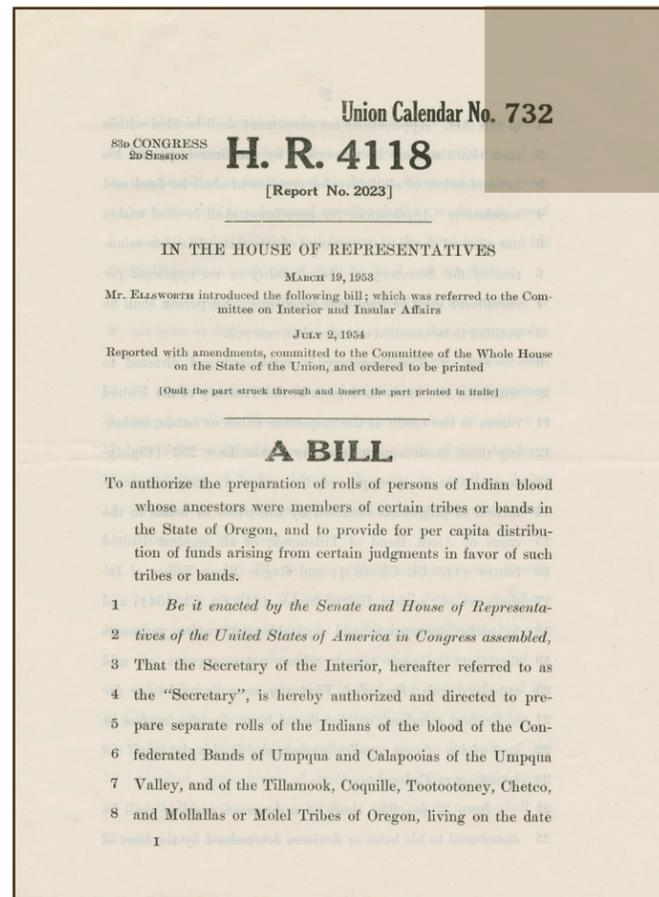
Mathew “Harris” Ellsworth Papers Ax 033

Mathew “Harris” Ellsworth served in the United States House of Representatives from 1943 to 1957.

Also included in the papers is a subject file marked “Tribal Claims, Alsea, Klamath, etc” from March 19th, 1953. From this file, Box 10, folder 35 contains an item titled “H.R. 4118, In the House of Representatives.” This is a Congressional bill authorizing the preparation of rolls that would identify individuals of Oregon-area Indian heritage.

The bill further provides for per capita funds to be distributed to select tribes. Also, the Secretary of Interior shall prepare rolls for the following tribes of Indian blood: Confederated Bands of Umpqua and Calapooias, Tillamook, Coquille, Tootootoney, Chetco, and Mollallas of Oregon. This bill, sponsored and introduced by Congressman Ellsworth, reflects his localized agenda while serving in the House of Representatives.

Source: Mary Beth Hepp-Elam, “Guide to the Mathew ‘Harris’ Ellsworth Papers,” Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv74563> (accessed April 27, 2012).



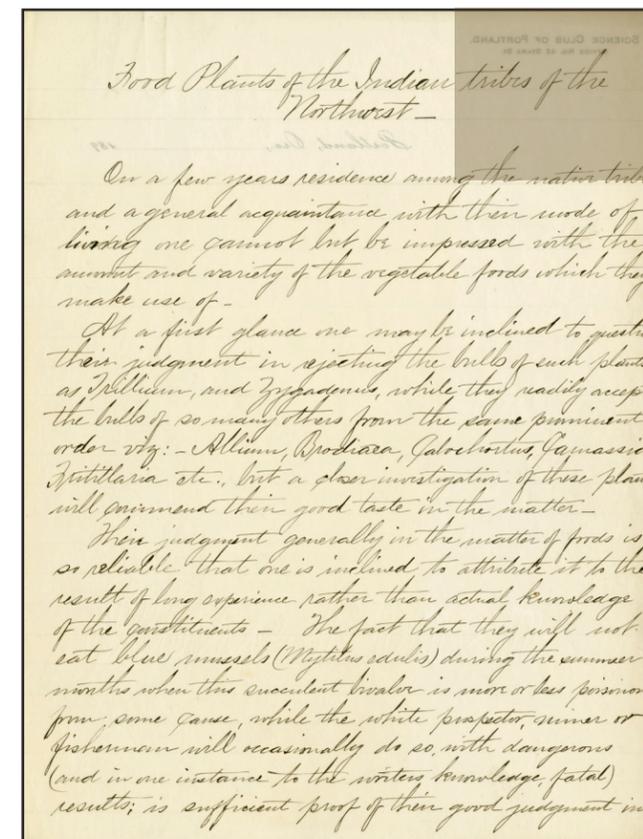
H.R. 4118, In the House of Representatives. United States Congress. 1953. Mathew “Harris” Ellsworth Papers. Ax 033. 10. Folder 35.

Mathew “Harris” Ellsworth represented Oregon’s newly established 4th Congressional district during from the 78th through the 84th Congresses. The Ellsworth papers contain government reports, political records, investigations, and correspondence with newspapers, businessmen, and politicians. The collection mainly contains files pertaining to natural resources, specifically within Ellsworth’s Congressional district.

Within Ellsworth’s correspondence with the Department of Interior is a subject file marked “Indians,” located in Box 3, folder 17. Throughout the collection are items pertaining to Indian treaties, tribal affairs, trust lands, tribal delegates, and the Indian Service. In Box 10, folders 30 and 31 are subject files titled “Indian Bureau Investigation” and “Indian Bureau Investigation, Eugene Hearings” both from January 16th, 1953. These documents are concerned with determining the Indian Bureau’s status on proposed federal termination of trust responsibilities for selected Indian tribes, specifically the Klamath of south-central Oregon.

Martin W. Gorman Papers Coll 169

Martin W. Gorman was a leading botanist in the Pacific Northwest from 1872 to 1923.



Food Plants of the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest. Martin W. Gorman. Date unknown. Martin W. Gorman Papers. Coll 169. Box 3. Folder 1.

After formally studying botany in Oregon, Martin W. Gorman began conducting research on the flora of Washington, Alaska, Yukon, and Oregon. Throughout his career, Gorman published numerous articles and booklets on the trees, plants, and shrubs of south-eastern Alaska, Mt. Adams, Washington, Crater Lake, Oregon, and the Portland vicinity. He is also credited for discovering and recording at least ten new plant species.

Gorman’s field research included collecting botanical samples and plant specimens that were held in the herbarium in Portland. The Gorman papers consist of plant lists, reports, printed material, correspondence, articles, and journals. Gorman’s reports are arranged geographically and the plant lists and journals are arranged by date. Box 3, folder 1 contains, under the series description title “Oregon and Pacific Northwest,” an item referring to Native American plant use. No date is listed. The document, titled “Food Plants of the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest,” discusses various categories and descriptions of plants found in Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon.

The document further explains the nutritional qualities, storage capabilities, seasonal growth and collection, and uses of edible plants found in the region and how Native Americans used these plants. The author attempts to explain some of the cultural aspects of native plant use by “shamans” and other “superstitious” peoples of Alaska. This document represents the only item in the Martin W. Gorman papers that refers to Native Americans.

Source: Rose M. Smith, “Guide to the Martin W. Gorman Papers,” Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv01034> (accessed May 8, 2012).



Snake Dance of the Moquis. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Northwest Photography. PH200.

Most of the photos are dated from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The subjects photographed are diverse, ranging from African-American families to Native American ceremonial dances. The collection is arranged by photographer, if known, or by subject matter.

One particularly important photo housed in the collection is the “Snake Dance of the Moquis,” an indigenous dance ceremony that, by 1897, was observed by non-Indian spectators.

Within the Northwest Photography collection is a series compiled by Thomas H. Rutter, a photographer from the turn of the century. Spending time in both Tacoma and Yakima, Rutter photographed urban, industrial, and Indian reservation scenes until at least 1906. From the Thomas H. Rutter subseries of the Northwest Photography collection is a photograph titled “Yakima Indian ‘War Dancers’ at Fairgrounds 1903.” This photo displays six Yakama men wearing ceremonial regalia on top of EuroAmerican clothing. Two of the men wear cowboy hats and two others wear feather headdresses. One man stands in front of a large drum while the man next to him holds a tobacco pipe. Blankets are displayed on the ground in front of them.

The Northwest Photography collection is a diverse and valuable source for images of Native Americans from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



Baseball team. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Northwest Photography. PH200.

Sources: Normandy Helmer, “Abstracts of Photographs Collections,” Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/abstracts.html> (accessed June 26, 2012). “Guide to the Thomas H. Rutter Photograph Collection 1888-1900,” Special Collections, University Libraries University of Washington, <http://digital.lib.washington.edu/findingaids/view?docId=RutterThomasHPHColl287.xml> (accessed June 26, 2012). “Ben Wittick Photographs of Hopi Villages, 1880?-1903?: Finding Aid,” Princeton University Library Manuscripts Division, <http://findingaids.princeton.edu/getEad?eadid=WC053&kw> (accessed June 26, 2012).

Northwest Photography PH200

Northwest Photography is a collection of photographs of the Pacific Northwest or photos taken by regional photographers.

Naomi Phelps Papers Ax 222

Statewide
Indians Once Fought Wars For Beautiful and Edible Flowers of Camas Prairie



SIZE OF CAMAS FLOWERS . . . which cover the draws and valleys near Fairfield and Hill City during the summer, can be judged by comparison with two-year-old Jimmy Allison Reid.

By MRS GARTH O. REID
Norman and Lillie Herrett of Twin Falls love beauty in all its forms. Even more important, they like to share their trea-

sure. After a trip to the high plateau known as Camas Prairie, lying just within the shadow of the Sawtooths, they brought back tubs full of Idaho's most famous wild flower. Unable to carry back the breath-taking spectacle of meadows that appeared as lakes of blue water, they felt the flowers would be a token of that memory.

An invitation by radio to “drop in for a bouquet” gave many residents their first opportunity to see these flowers. The blossoms, from a dozen to 30 on a pedicel, are blue or white with foliage similar to a tulip or iris. Famed in records and legends of early explorers, these flowers were once important food of the Western Indians. The lilaceous edible bulb was steamed for 24 hours or longer in a kind of tireless cooker or heated stones. In Chinook the word “camas” means sweet, and the walnut size bulb has a pleasing taste.

Residents of Fairfield and Hill City recall seeing bands of Indians come each summer from as far east as Fort Hall. Camping near the fields, they harvested the annual crop of prized bulbs. The tribes often fought wars for possession of the camas meadows; and the Bannock War itself was caused in part at least by white men turning their cattle to graze in the camas. Chief Buffalo Hirm first attacked settlers on Camas Prairie, then fighting spread in sporadic outbursts to other regions.

No longer needed as a food, though scattered bands of Indians still keep the annual pilgrimage, the camas flowers can meet a real need—the quest for beauty.

Newspaper clipping- “Indians Once Fought Wars For Beautiful and Edible Flowers of Camas Prairie. Mrs. Garth O. Reid. Date unknown. Naomi Phelps Papers. Ax 222. Box 3. Folder 10.

Naomi Phelps wrote on a range of topics including banking, Boise Basin, ferries, gambling, Native Americans, mining, and railroads. Some of her poems include “The Heart with Dissolution Spent” and “Stars on a Night Remembered.” During her writing career, she amassed a generous amount of research materials such as newspaper clippings and records of Native American cultural customs and regalia.

The Naomi Phelps papers consist of published and unpublished poems, short stories, research notes, and manuscripts. Of the collection, Box 3, folder 10, titled “Indians” contains material that specifically mentions documentation pertaining to Native American topics. Within this folder is a newspaper clipping titled “Indians Once Fought Wars for Beautiful and Edible Flowers of Camas Prairie.”

Naomi Phelps was a poet in the mid-twentieth century. She produced over one hundred poems and short stories mainly pertaining to the diverse history of the state of Idaho.

This undated article describes the fields of camas growing near the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho. Author Mrs. Garth O. Reid mentioned that the Native Americans used the camas for food. They prepared the camas root by steaming the root over hot rocks. The author concludes by stating that Indian wars were fought over access to and maintenance of the camas growing area. It is unclear what periodical this newspaper clipping came from. The Naomi Phelps papers contain a fair amount of content on Native Americans.

Source: “Guide to the Naomi Phelps Papers,” Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findingaid/ark:/80444/xv15752> (accessed May 31, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•**Robert C. Frankenberg Papers: Coll 042**
Robert Clinton Frankenberg (1911-2001) was a book illustrator. He was trained at the Art Students League in New York City & began teaching at the School of Visual Arts in 1947. The collection contains various illustrations and detailed working notes.

•**Robert Day Lytle Papers: Ax 788**
The Robert Day Lytle papers include a few personal files, but the bulk is selected case files representative of a Lytle's varied practice in law.

Tony Minthorn Collection of Nez Perce Photographs PH200_333

Tony Minthorn, a member of the Nez Perce Indian community, collected several photographs of Native Americans of the Plateau throughout the mid-twentieth century. Various photographers from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries recorded everyday life and ceremonial practices on the Nez Perce reservation. During this same photographic era, Cayuse Indians, closely related to the Nez Perce, were also photographed on the Umatilla reservation along with Umatilla and Walla Walla Indians.

C.W. Hanson, E.G. Cummings, Edward H. Latham, Lee Moorhouse, and other prominent photographers from the Northwest captured Nez Perce life at Colville, Lapwai, and Umatilla. Many of the pictures were taken from around 1890 to 1910. As photographs were sold and disseminated to the public, some were collected by descendants of the Nez Perce subjects featured in the images. Tony Minthorn of Washington state gathered several of these photographs and donated this collection to the University of Oregon in the 1970s.

The Tony Minthorn collection of Nez Perce photographs consists of seven portrait and still life photos. Four of the images are formal portraits, including a picture of tribal headman Gilbert Conner, of Nez Perce ancestry, in naval uniform with his family. The rest of the collection's photos display Native Americans in ceremonial regalia at an encampment with horses. Box 1, folder 1 contains a portrait of two Nez Perce girls. The girl on the right appears to be older than the one on the left. Both girls wear dresses and braids in their hair. Hung from their dresses are shells and around their necks are beaded necklaces. This undated photograph was taken in a studio with a dark backdrop. The Tony Minthorn collection of Nez Perce photographs contains important visual records of Native American dress and ceremonial practices.

Source: Normandy Helmer, telephone interview by author, June 26, 2012.

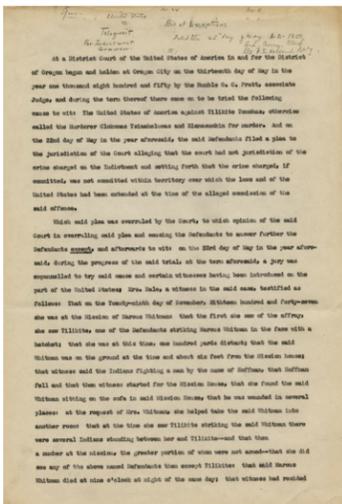
**University Archives Photographs
UA Ref 3**



Title unknown. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Reference collection of University of Oregon Photographs. UA Ref 3. Folder labeled "Native Americans."

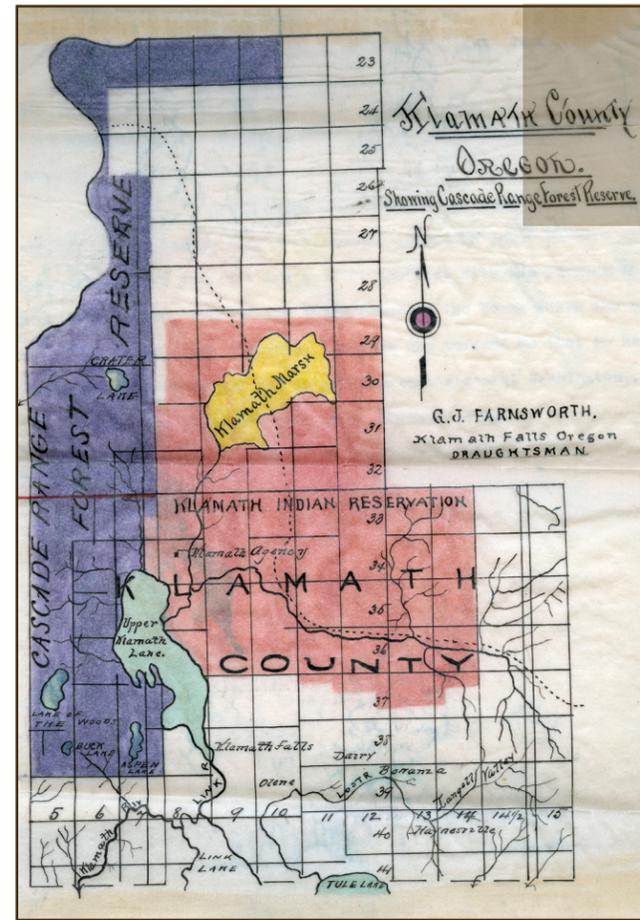
The University of Oregon reference photographs contain photographic prints and negatives of University of Oregon faculty, students, buildings, organizations, and events, circa 1890s to present. Included in this collection is a folder labeled, "Native Americans," with images of dancers from the campus Pow-Wow, shots of Siletz Tribal Royalty, and the N.A.S.U (Native American Student Union).

**U.S. District Court documents -
Whitman Massacre trial B 121**



Title unknown. Creator unknown. 1850. U.S. District Court, OR US vs. Telokite

In November of 1847, a small band of Cayuse warriors killed 14 settlers and took 53 others captive in what became known as the Whitman Massacre. The collection consists of photostat copies of court documents describing testimony brought against Tiloukaikt, one of the Cayuse leaders brought to trial for the crime.



Klamath County Oregon. G.J. Farnsworth. Date unknown. Oliver Cromwell Applegate Papers. Ax 005. Box 24. Folder 7 marked "Indian miscellaneous."

Oliver Cromwell ("O.C.") Applegate began work in the Indian Service in 1865 while helping his father at the Fort Klamath agency. As a member of the Oregon Volunteer Militia, he organized an Indian militia for the purposes of maintaining roads and protecting emigrant trains. During the Modoc War of 1872-1873, Applegate served as an interpreter and peace officer, but after the conflict he retired from government work for a short time to focus on ranching.

In 1898, he was appointed agent of the Klamath Indian Reservation, which he served until 1905. Even after his official retirement from the Indian Service, Applegate continued working with Oregon tribes on governmental issues, such as the Grand Ronde status challenge.

The Oliver Cromwell Applegate papers consist of journals, correspondence, newspaper clippings, bills, and miscellaneous documentation. The extensive correspondence reflects nineteenth century southern Oregon society, coverage of the Modoc War, and Rogue River Indian removal.

**Oliver Cromwell
Applegate Papers
Ax 005**

Oliver Cromwell Applegate, of the well-known nineteenth century Oregon Applegate family, spent his career working with Indians in southern Oregon.

Boxes 24, 25, and 26 contain documentation on the Klamath Reservation, Indian Census, and the Modoc War, among others. In Box 24, folder 7, which is marked "Indian miscellaneous," is a document titled "Klamath County Oregon." This item is an undated map displaying Klamath County and various other jurisdictions and features found therein. The map highlights various lakes, marshes, and rivers, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, and the Klamath Indian Reservation. The map also displays the Klamath Agency and county townships. G.J. Farnsworth of Klamath Falls Oregon is noted as the "draughtsman."

The Oliver Cromwell Applegate papers contain extensive documentation that references Native Americans, primarily in Oregon. The correspondence and Indian Service records are particularly valuable.

Source: Rose M. Smith, "Guide to the Oliver Cromwell Applegate Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv77642> (accessed May 11, 2012).



Captain Som-Kin, Chief of Indian Police. Lee Moorhouse. Date unknown. Park Weed Willis Papers. Ax 103. Box 5.



Sebena and babe. Lee Moorhouse. Date unknown. Park Weed Willis Papers. Ax 103. Box 5.

Park Weed Willis Papers Ax 103

Park W. Willis was the mother-in-law of photographer Lee Moorhouse.



On the Umatilla reservation. Lee Moorhouse. Date unknown. Park Weed Willis Papers. Ax 103. Box 5.

Park Weed Willis was born in Umatilla County, Ore., graduated from Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., and took his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, 1891. He commenced medical practice in Seattle, Wash., 1891. He was the first president of the Washington State Medical Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a staff member of the Seattle General Hospital. The collection includes a handful of vintage prints made by Moorhouse himself.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•Robert Jr. Prescott Papers: Coll 198

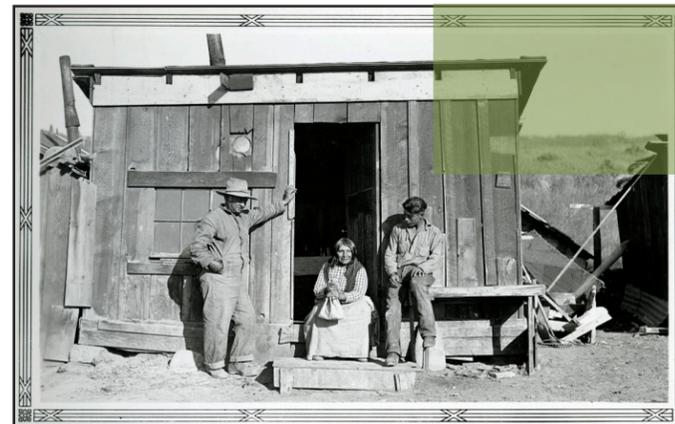
The Robert Jr. Prescott papers include senatorial papers, 1944-1968, research material, arbitration decisions, speeches, financial material, mementos and personal and general correspondence.

•Ruth Gipson Plowhead Papers: Ax 713

Ruth Gipson Plowhead (1877-1970) is known for authoring books for children and young people. The collection consists of manuscripts, books and short stories, minor correspondence, and original illustrations by Agnes Randall Moore.

Oscar Hiram Lipps Papers Ax 151

Oscar Hiram Lipps served in various positions in the US Indian School Service in the early 20th century.



Home of Jerry Wright & Family



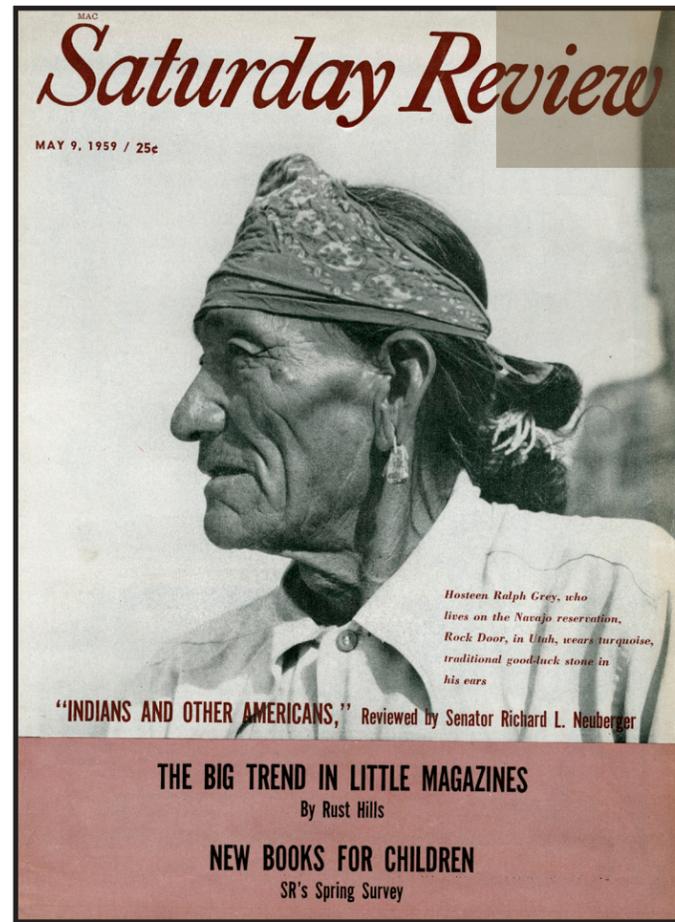
Home of Jerry Wright & Family. Date unknown. Oscar Hiram Lipps Papers. Ax 151. Box 2. 12 in. x 10 in.

By 1898, Oscar Hiram Lipps worked at the infamous Carlisle Indian Boarding School in Pennsylvania before his job took him west. Later, he served as the superintendent of both the Nez Perce Agency in Lapwai, Idaho and of the Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Oregon. During this time, Lipps produced numerous reports as field agent for the US Indian Service. These reports ranged from Alaska Native community life to the conditions of the landless Indians of California.

According to the locations of the field reports, Lipps conducted studies of native communities all throughout the continental US West and Alaska in the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to his work for the Indian Bureau, Lipps authored manuscripts on Navajo Indian history and a "Daily Lesson Plan Book for Vocational Instructors." The Oscar Hiram Lipps papers consist of correspondence, service reports, photographs, a family history, and miscellaneous papers and publications.

Almost all of the content is relevant to Native American and Alaska Native topics. From Box 2 is an item titled "Home of Jerry Wright and Family," which exhibits two photographs. The top photo displays three people, reported as Paiutes, sitting in front of a small wooden house. The bottom photo shows a man in a hat standing in front of a large white house. It is unclear from the caption which is the Jerry Wright home. Though rather small, the Oscar Hiram Lipps papers collection is a very valuable source for materials relevant to the US Indian Service and select Native American communities.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Oscar Hiram Lipps Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv27368> (accessed May 31, 2012).



Saturday Review. Various creators. 1959. Richard Neuberger Papers. Box 42. Folder 180. 8.5 in. x 11 in.

Richard Neuberger was then elected to the US Senate and served from 1955 to 1960 when he died in office. A native of Oregon, he made a living as a writer for periodicals and newspapers. He also authored several books. After attending college at the University of Oregon and finishing with a law degree, Neuberger eventually began participating in local politics before serving in the US Congress. Neuberger involved himself in Congressional committees that focused on conservation, education, government agencies, and Native American legislation.

Neuberger collected many documents pertaining to Indian Affairs, including Klamath Termination, Indian Claims Commission, Quinalt timber, and Celilo fishing. He also published writings on Indian legislation. He wrote an article in 1953 for the *Christian Herald* titled "What's a Treaty With an Indian Worth?"

Richard Neuberger Papers Ax 078

Richard Neuberger was a US Congressman interested in Indian Affairs who served in the Oregon State legislature in the early 1940s and in the early 1950s.

The Richard Neuberger papers consist of correspondence, articles, photographs, congressional legislation, reports, manuscripts, and scrapbooks. This extensive collection has numerous files and documents that reference Native Americans. Boxes 12 and 13 are dedicated to "Indian Affairs" and other items of relevance can be found in Boxes 10, 26, 40, 42, and 50.

In Box 42, folder 180 is a file marked "Review of Indians and Other Americans. By: Harold E. Fey. Saturday Review." This item displays the cover of the May 9, 1959 issue of the *Saturday Review* which shows a photograph of a Navajo man named Hosteen Ralph Grey. Neuberger's book review is featured on the cover as well. While this particular item is valuable on its own, the majority of the most relevant material from the Richard Neuberger papers are located in Boxes 12 and 13.

Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the Richard Neuberger Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv35233> (accessed May 22, 2012).



Indian Land Sales Investigated Public Hearings Possible. Robert W. Sawyer. July 1958. Robert W. Sawyer Papers. Ax 100. Box 24. Folder 30 labeled "Indian Affairs."

Robert W. Sawyer established himself in Bend, Oregon in 1913 by taking control of the *Bend Bulletin* newspaper. While expanding the operations of the paper, he involved himself in numerous political causes, including the founding of Deschutes County in 1917 and serving as county judge in the early 1920s. He also served on various transportation, reclamation, and conservation commissions throughout the 1930s and 1940s.

Sawyer presided over the reconstruction of the Oregon capitol building from 1935 to 1939. His involvement with the Oregon Historical Society provided the opportunity to acquire various documents and artifacts of Oregon Native American groups through correspondence with authorities around the state.

The Robert W. Sawyer papers consist of correspondence, photographs, political documents, and published materials. The extensive collection contains some documentation relevant to Native American topics. These pertinent documents can be found in Boxes 1, 17, 18, 24, and 35. These files include a variety of native groups and subjects, from the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, to Indian relics, to the Klamath Reservation.

Robert W. Sawyer Papers Ax 100

Robert W. Sawyer was a notable public figure in Oregon business, politics, and journalism in the mid-20th century and was active in documenting Native history.

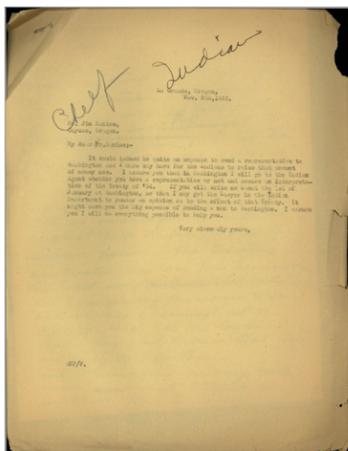
Box 24, folder 30 is titled "Indian Affairs" based on the large amount of Indian Affairs pamphlets contained therein. One particular pamphlet mentions an article called "Indian Land Sales Investigated, Public Hearings Possible." This article describes Senator James Murray's call to conduct a study of Indian land sales up to the late 1950s. He is primarily concerned with the amount of tribal land that has gone out of tribal ownership. As Sawyer collected numerous clippings such as these, the Robert W. Sawyer papers contain a fair amount of documentation on Native American topics.

Source: Erick Arenas, "Guide to the Robert W. Sawyer Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv99188> (accessed June 5, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

• **Ruth Langland Holberg Papers: Coll 179**
Ruth Langland Holberg was an author of books for young people, many of which were illustrated by her husband, Richard A. Holberg. The collection comprises diaries; correspondence; manuscripts of novels, short stories, poetry, and radio scripts; research material; financial material; and copies of her published works.

Walter M. Pierce Papers Coll 068



Letter from Walla Walla Chief Jim Kanine to Pierce. Walla Walla Chief Jim Kanine. November 7th, 1933. Walter M. Pierce Papers. Coll 068. Box 22. Folder 10 of the subseries "Indians."

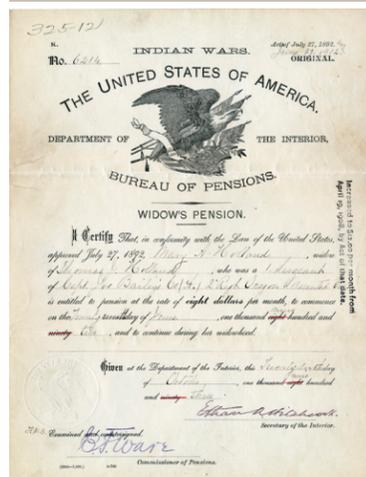
Walter M. Pierce, a onetime cattle rancher and school superintendent hailing from eastern Oregon, served as Governor of Oregon from 1923 to 1927. He also served in the House of Representatives for Oregon's 2nd Congressional District from 1933 to 1943. Pierce strongly identified with President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal policies designed to combat the Great Depression, and later he supported US participation in World War II.

The Walter Pierce Papers consist of correspondence, reports, speeches, and legislative materials covering a variety of topics. The subject files, organized thematically, contain documents pertaining, but not limited to, dams, irrigation, communism, war, aviation, public works, natural resources, and minorities. An extensive portion of the collection includes materials referring to Native Americans. The subseries marked "Indians" in Box 22 is dedicated to Pierce's correspondence with Oregon Native Americans. Within Box 22 are folders describing the Chemawa Indian School, various Oregon reservations, and Celilo Falls. There are also documents from Congressional sessions that pertain to Oregon Indians, including land claims, appropriations, Klamath enrollment, relief, and natural resources.

In Box 22, folder 10 of the subseries "Indians," is a letter from Walla Walla Chief Jim Kanine to Pierce dated November 7th, 1933. In the letter, Kanine inquires about the Confederated Umatilla tribe's ability to send a delegation to Washington D.C. Kanine seems concerned about a new bill in Congress and does not believe communicating with the reservation agent is effective in accessing new information. In the letter, Kanine asks Pierce about the financial feasibility of sending tribal representatives to the capital. Many Native American testimonies such as his can be found in documents from the Walter Pierce papers.

Source: "Guide to the Walter M. Pierce Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv92701> (accessed May 8, 2012).

United States Pension Bureau Indian Wars Widow's pension and certificate issued to Mary A. Holland SFM 097



Pension certificate issued to Mrs. Mary A. Holland. The United States Bureau of Pensions. July 27th, 1892. United States Pension Bureau Indian Wars Widow's pension and certificate issued to Mary A. Holland. SFM 097.

The United States Department of Interior made significant adjustments to the "Indian War" veteran pension program in the 1890s. The federal government established pensions for those soldiers or volunteers mustered into military service during the various conflicts with Native American tribes in the nineteenth century. The Cayuse War, Rogue River Wars, Plateau Wars, Bannock War, and Nez Perce War all consisted of combat between Oregon Indian groups and the US Army and Oregon militia forces. While the US Department of War handled the pensions for most military engagements, including the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, the Interior Department Bureau of Pensions managed Indian War pensions. This service was extended to families of soldiers who were killed in action or who suffered long term injuries. Widows of soldiers missing or deceased were provided a monthly stipend to address their husband's physical incapacitation or death.

The United States Pension Bureau Indian War collection contains one particular pension certificate issued to a Mrs. Mary A. Holland. The pension, announced October 26, 1902, describes the details of Mary's award, including her eight dollar a month payout and the disclaimer that pension payments will cease upon her remarriage. This pension was possible because of her husband, Thomas J. Holland's service in Captain Joseph Bailey's Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers. Thomas became a first sergeant of Bailey's regiment before his death. This document contains relevant information pertaining to Native American wars of the 19th century.

Source: "An Act Granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes," Oklahoma State University Library-Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol14/html_files/v4p0939b.html (accessed June 19, 2012).

Southwest Oregon Research Project Coll 268



Hupa female shaman. Edward S. Curtis. 1876. Southwest Oregon Research Project. Coll 268. Box 1. Folder 2.

This project originated out of Native American frustration with the suppression of documentation on indigenous peoples held in national repositories. SWORP, as it is commonly known, was put together by Coquille tribal members George Wasson and Jason Younker. Under the direction of Wasson and Younker, University of Oregon graduate students spent over two months in the National Archives in Washington DC, peering over documents pertaining to Oregon Indian history and ethnography. The documents were then photocopied, compiled, and disseminated to five regional Indian tribes and the UO Archives.

In phase two of the project, Department of Anthropology graduate student David Lewis (Grand Ronde), in 1999, began further indexing and producing descriptions of the collection's contents. SWORP consists of photocopies of original documents and other media including microfilm, photographs, and audiocassettes, all categorized into eight series. Series 6 contains photographs primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Southwest Oregon Research Project (SWORP) began in 1995 and consists of the gathering of archival material related to Native Americans of the greater Oregon area.

Box 1, folder 2 of the series contains a photograph catalogued as "Hupa female shaman." This 1876 photo, taken by noted ethnographer Edward S. Curtis, displays a Hupa (Hoopa) woman holding two woven baskets, one in each hand. She wears a shell headpiece and has several shell and pine-nut necklaces around her neck. This portrait photograph was presumably taken on or near the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in northern California.

Source: David Lewis and Rose M. Nunez, "Guide to the Southwest Oregon Research Project Collection," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv14723> (accessed June 28, 2012).



79-4324 Smith River Feather Dance. Creator unknown. Date unknown. Southwest Oregon Research Project. Coll 268. Box 1. Folder 41.

Walter S. Bowman Photographs PH004



Portrait of Indian Chief. Walter S. Bowman. Date unknown. Walter S. Bowman Photographs. PH 004. Box 12. 6 in x 9 in.

Walter S. Bowman photographed daily life and notable events in Umatilla County, Oregon around the turn of the century. Bowman traveled around eastern Oregon using his camera to “record the West.” Bowman was a noted portraitist of Native Americans, but following his death his wife destroyed the majority of the negatives. Many of Bowman’s photographs are actually held in the University of Oregon Special Collections archives under the Moorhouse, Furlong, and Drake photograph collections.

The Walter S. Bowman photographs collection consists of 379 glass-plate negatives, 51 cellulose acetate negatives, and 200 silver gelatin photoprints. The collection only contains two photographs of Native Americans. These images are presumably of Native Americans from the Umatilla Indian Reservation adjacent to the city of Pendleton. In Box 14 is an image titled “Dinner Party with Indians.” Contained in Box 12 is an image labeled as “Portrait of Indian Chief.” This dark photograph displays a Native American man in full regalia sitting in a chair. The photograph is discolored with a strong blue hue blotted in the middle of the portrait. The Walter S. Bowman photographs are an extremely limited source of images of late nineteenth, early 20th century Native American life.

Source: Ross Sutherland, Jamie Cannon, Normandy Helmer, “Guide to the Walter S. Bowman photographs,” Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv78677> (accessed June 6, 2012).

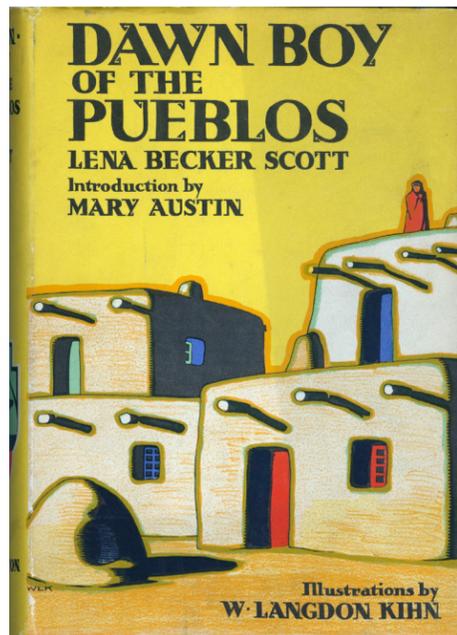
Western Photography Collection PH 199



No. 176- Council between General Cook and Geronimo. C.S. Fly. 1886. Western Photography Collection. PH 199.

Included in this collection are various images of the West and work by Western US photographers dating back to the 1800s. Featured above is an image of a council between General Cook and Geronimo, dated 1886.

William and Lillian Glaser Papers Ax 874

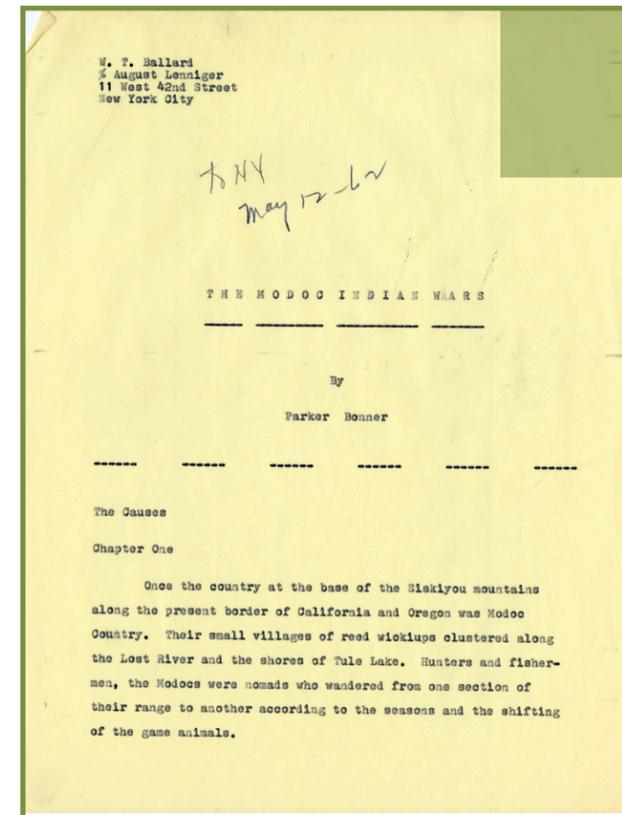


Dawn Boy of the Pueblos. Lena Becker Scott. Date unknown. William and Lillian Glaser papers. Ax 874. Box 12. Folders 8, 9, and 10.

William and Lillian Glaser were printers of children’s books who worked closely with illustrators to achieve superior reproductions. Included in this collection are two published books called, *The Land of Little Rain: A Story of Hopi Indian Children*, and *Dawn Boy of the Pueblos*, which include illustrations along with references to everyday life of the Hopi and Pueblo Indians.

Todhunter Ballard Papers Coll 049

Willis Todhunter Ballard wrote historical fiction of the Western and mystery genres from 1927 to 1975.



The Modoc Indian Wars. Willis Todhunter Ballard. May 12, 1962. Todhunter Ballard Papers. Coll 049. Box 44. Folder 1.

Willis Todhunter Ballard’s writing career began in 1927 when his first article was published in a trade magazine. From there, he expanded his writing interests to short stories, movie scripts, and novels. Throughout his career Ballard authored over a thousand short stories, fifty movie scripts, and over a hundred novels. He wrote under numerous pseudonyms, including Jack Slade, Harrison Hunt, W.T. Ballard, Neil MacNeil and John Hunter, among others. He became particularly interested in Westerns and began producing stories like *Guns of the Lawless* (1956), *Gold in California!* (1965), and *Sheriff of Tombstone* (1977).

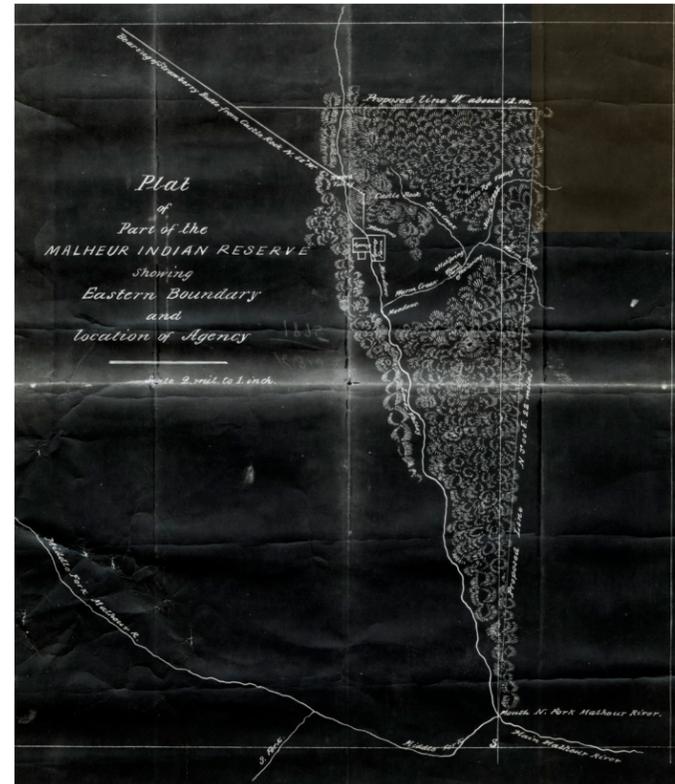
While many of Ballard’s stories feature cowboys and miners in the nineteenth century West, he does refer to Native Americans as his characters would have perceived them. The Todhunter Ballard papers consist of manuscripts, correspondence, publication records, research notes, industry records, and photographs. Box 44, folder 1 of the collection contains the publication notes and drafts for his 1965 book *The Modoc Indian Wars*.

Folder 2 holds the materials related to his later Western Writers of America publication project titled *The Modoc Tragedy*. Ballard’s draft of *The Modoc Indian Wars*, from folder 1, was written under the pseudonym Parker Bonner and was dated May 12, 1962. The first page of the draft describes Modoc ethnography and homelands. He explains the tribe’s wickiup housing structures and their seasonal subsistence practices. Research materials such as these provide important insight into how Ballard studied and presented his books’ Native American characters.

Source: Francis Keating and Vida Germano, “Guide to the Todhunter Ballard Papers,” Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv69785> (accessed June 20, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•**W.R.B. Willcox Photographs: PH110**
Walter Ross Baumes Willcox (1869-1947) was an architect in Burlington, VT and Seattle, WA before coming to the University of Oregon in 1922 as head of the Department of Architecture. He was a member of the board and of committees of the American Institute of Architects. This collection includes some images of his own “Totem Poles,” which are his own interpretation of Native traditional work.



1872 map. Creator unknown. 1872. U.S. Office of Indian Affairs records, Malheur Agency. Bx 053. Box 1. Folder 3.

The treaties negotiated by Indian tribes with the US government established reservations on which tribes would be protected by a government agent. The Malheur Reservation was established by executive order for the Burns Paiute band of Indians in 1872 by executive order. The reserve was located in south central Oregon with an agency at Canyon City.

Throughout the next few decades, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) paid intermittent attention to supporting the Malheur Reservation, especially during the Bannock War and the relocation of many Paiutes away from the reservation. During the early period of the BIA's administration of Malheur, the various agents produced reports on the conditions of the agency infrastructure and people in their charge.

The US Office of Indian Affairs records, Malheur Agency papers consist of correspondence, administrative documentation, and a map. This is a limited collection, with only 1 box, and 3 folders. Folder 3 contains a map of the reservation recorded as "1872 map," which shows the Indian Agency location and locations of Native American tribes in Western Oregon."

US Office of Indian Affairs records, Malheur Agency Bx 053

The Bureau of Indian Affairs acted as the Indian treaty-enforcing arm of the Department of the Interior beginning in the mid-19th century.

The map comes in pieces; this piece displays the agency and the eastern border of the Malheur Indian Reserve. Topographical features and rivers appear on this black background map. The limited U.S. Office of Indian Affairs records, Malheur Agency papers provide some administrative information pertaining to Native Americans from 1874-1880.

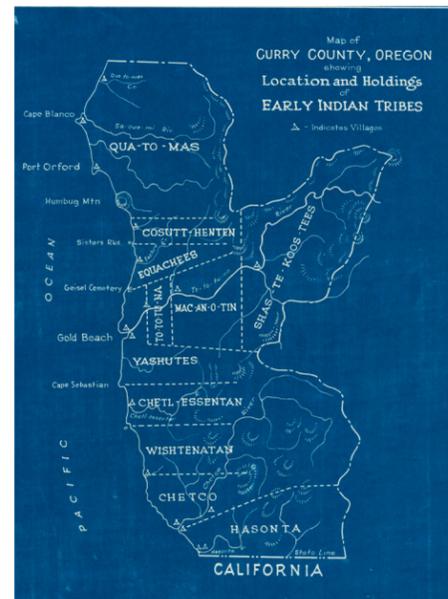
Source: Vida Germano, "Guide to the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs records, Malheur Agency," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv51307> (accessed May 22, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

•Will Cook Papers: Ax 332

The Will Cook Papers collection consists of correspondence (273 letters), manuscripts for his novels, short stories, one novella, and an extensive collection of Western pulp fiction containing short stories by Cook. Included in his collection of short stories is, "The Indian Fighter," which was published as, "The Apache Fighter."

William A. Langille Papers Ax 635



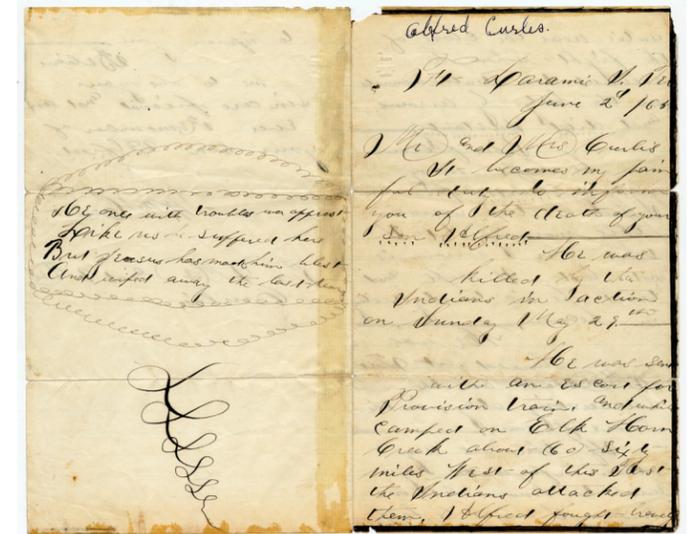
Early Indian Tribes map. Creator unknown. 1949. William A. Langille Papers. Ax 635. Box 1. Folder 8.

William A. Langille's diverse career revolved around natural resources, particularly gold and timber. He was appointed to the position of Alaska state forester in 1903. Langille's work as state forester brought him into contact with timber companies and forestry departments of other states. In the 1910s, he worked for the Paulista Timber Company in Brazil conducting lumber condition reports. By the 1920s Langille had migrated back to Oregon and began working with the Oregon State Parks Department. From this position, he produced numerous reports on state park issues and projects. Langille reported on tourist and park destinations as well as a general history of Oregon and the state's Indian Wars.

The William A. Langille papers consist of diaries, correspondence, articles, photographs, and government reports. Box 1, folder 8 of the collection contains an item titled "The Indians." This document, dated August 4, 1949, is a thirty page report covering the Rogue River Wars of southwestern Oregon in the 1850s. Included in the report is a map of Curry County, Oregon designating the aboriginal locations of the county's "Early Indian Tribes." The map features such tribal groups as the Chetco, Yashutes, and coastal Quatomas. Documents found in Box 1 of the William A. Langille papers contain important content related to Native Americans of Oregon.

Source: Mary Beth Hepp-Elam, "Guide to the William A. Langille Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv06504> (accessed June 20, 2012).

William S. Crust letter to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis CA 1868 Jun 2



Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis. William S. Crust. Date unknown. William S. Crust Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis . CA 1868 Jun 2.

William S. Crust, Ft. Laramie, Indian Territory, letter to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis.

Wayne L. Morse Papers Coll 001

The Wayne L. Morse papers consist of senatorial papers, 1944-1968, research material, arbitration decisions, speeches, financial material, mementos as well as personal and general correspondence. Within the collection are records of land deeds, and public works relating to the Native Americans of the upper Northwest.

W.P.A. Oregon Historical Records Survey Records Bx 066



Map of the United States Territory of Oregon. Creator unknown. Date unknown. W.O.A. Oregon Historical Records Survey Records. Bx 066.

The Historical Records Survey (HRS) was initiated by the federal government in 1935 as one of five programs under the Works Progress Administration (WPA, renamed Work Projects Administration in 1939). The Oregon Historical Records Survey collection, arranged according to its original order, contains detailed documentation of Oregon history and records.



Two Native American Elders. William H. Burton. Date unknown. William H. Burton Photographs. PH006. Box 1.

William H. Burton Photographs PH006

William H. Burton was an amateur photographer of the Oregon Coast.

William H. Burton grew up in western Oregon and as a young adult attended the Oregon Normal School in Monmouth. He then went to work in the newspaper industry as a journalist for various regional newspapers. From 1912 to 1915, Burton served as a reporter for the *Portland Journal*, and then wrote for the *Oregon Journal* and the *Yaquina Bay News*. It was during this time that he participated in the famous “Newport to Siletz Bay Automobile Trip” of 1912. In this event, Burton and three of his colleagues drove a 1912 Studebaker 47 miles down the Oregon Coast beach at low tide. They chronicled their trek by taking numerous photographs that were later incorporated into a 1975 manuscript titled *Pathfinder: the first automobile trip from Newport to Siletz Bay, Oregon, July, 1912*.

While in Oregon, Burton amassed a rather large collection of photographs, many of which he took himself. He gathered photos of people and rural and city landscapes in Newport and Eugene. Included in his list of photographic subjects were Native Americans of the Yaquina Bay area. The William H. Burton Photographs collection consists of 549 glass plate and nitrate negatives, two albums, and 61 photo prints. The negatives consist primarily of scenes from the Newport coast area.

From Box 1 of the collection is a photograph of two Native American elders. The man and the woman sit in front of a house with a front porch. The aged woman wears a dress with no shoes and the man has on patched pants, a vest, and a long sleeve shirt. Pots and pans are placed on a log in front of a cord of wood that leans upon the side of the house. This photograph, along with the rest of the William H. Burton collection's Native American photos, provides useful visuals of native lifeways on the Oregon Coast in the 1910s.

Source: Normandy Helmer, “William H. Burton photographs, c. 1912-1940s,” Historic Photograph Collections Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/fburton.html> (accessed June 28, 2012).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS

• William C. Smith Papers: Ax 311

William Carlson Smith (1883-?), educator and sociologist, contributed major research to the Survey of Race Relations, a 1925 study of economic, legal and social relations between whites and Asians on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii. This research formed part of the basis for Smith's 1939 book Americans in the Making. The William Carlson Smith collection contains documents related to the Survey of Race Relations, including interviews with and autobiographies of Japanese, Chinese, Mexican, and other immigrants and first-generation Americans.



Crossing the Platte. William Henry Jackson. Date unknown. William Henry Jackson Photographs. PH296. Box 1. Folder 1.

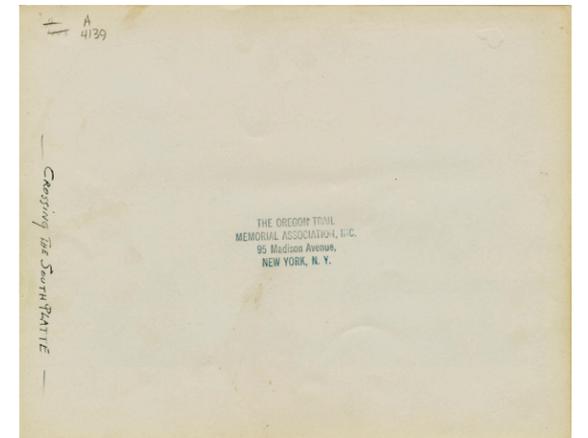
William Henry Jackson Photographs PH296

William Henry Jackson was a noted painter, photographer, and land surveyor of the American West during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

William Henry Jackson began his photographic career in 1858 in New York, just before he was drafted into the Civil War. Upon his completion of military service in 1865, Jackson migrated out West and eventually established a photography studio in Omaha, Nebraska where he recorded Omaha Indians of the nearby reservation.

Jackson soon after participated in the Hayden Survey of the Yellowstone region of Wyoming as the expedition's photographer. As a result of his work on the expedition, he was able to travel throughout the West, photographing a number of landscapes and still life scenes. He became known as one of the most important photographers of the American West, capturing the expansion of railroads, industrial operations, and cities. He also captured images of Native American tribes throughout the region, including the Shoshone, Pueblo, Pawnee, and Utes. Later in Jackson's career, he became interested in painting and generated numerous pieces chronicling the major developments of the 19th century West.

The William Henry Jackson photographs consist of 396 images, ten of which are panoramic. Most of his work consists of landscapes, but there is also some tribal material. Box 1, folder 1 contains a painting by Jackson titled “Crossing the Platte,” produced for the Oregon Trail Historical Association.



This painting depicts dozens of ox-drawn covered wagons wading across the South Platte River. In the foreground, Native Americans watch from outside their lodges as the emigrants depart from the shore. This scene exhibits a mass exodus of pioneers moving west along the Oregon Trail, peacefully passing by their Indian hosts. The William Henry Jackson photographs collection is a valuable and important series for research on Native American topics.

Source: “William Henry Jackson,” Scotts Bluff National Monument, National Park Service, <http://www.nps.gov/scbl/whj.htm> (accessed June 28, 2012).

William Thomas Lopp Papers Ax 058



Eskimos, 1939. Creator unknown. 1939. Collection Name. Ax 058. Box 6. Folder 1.

William Thomas Lopp is best known for his work with Alaska Native communities from the 1890s to the 1930s.

After beginning a career in education administration in Indiana, William Thomas Lopp relocated to Cape Prince of Whales, Alaska to work in an Alaska Native mission school. Upon familiarizing himself with Alaska Native culture and language, he noticed the problems arising from encroaching Canadian and American fishing enterprises on aboriginal means of subsistence. For a decade, Lopp implemented a plan of introducing reindeer into the cape region for the native community to raise and subsist on in order to supplement their disrupted traditional economies. This successful program encouraged Lopp to lobby for and become involved in Alaska Native public education.

From 1904 to 1925, he held administrative positions in Alaska Native education, including northern district school superintendent, chief of Alaska Division of the US Bureau of Education, and Alaska Native schools superintendent. The William Thomas Lopp papers consist of correspondence, journals, photographs, manuscripts, and printed materials. The correspondence and subject files collection series refer extensively to Alaska Natives and languages, reindeer, economy, and indigenous rights.

Located in Box 6, folder 1, is a photograph titled "Eskimos, 1939." In the image, five Alaska Natives, three females and two males, (presumably a family) pose for the camera outside. The subjects, standing in front of a building, are wearing thick coats and boots in the snow. The rest of the images in the photograph collection offer various depictions of Alaska Native life. The William Thomas Lopp papers are a valuable source for material on Alaska Natives at the turn of the century up to the 1930s.

Source: Mary Anteaux, Rose M. Nunez, "Guide to the William Thomas Lopp Papers," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv38312> (accessed May 15, 2012).

WPA Historical Photographs Collection PH290



Two men on horses. Creator unknown. Date unknown. WPA Historical Photographs Collection. PH290. Box 1. Folder 1.

The New Deal, launched during the Great Depression of the 1930s, included many government projects managed by relevant administrative agencies.

One of these agencies was the Works Progress Administration (WPA) that oversaw various internal improvement projects ranging from road construction to theater productions. The Historical Records Survey (HRS), a WPA subsidiary, was given the responsibility to survey and inventory public and private archive collections at the national and state levels. This was to both provide work for clerical workers and professionals as well as to create useful catalogues of archival material. In Oregon, the HRS collected and categorized documentary materials and photograph collections.

The WPA Historical Photographs collection contains prints or copy prints of historic images significant to the history of Oregon. This includes images from the Haskin Studio, Angelus Studio, and Benjamin Markham collections. Most sets in the collection contain photos of Native Americans taken at various times by different photographers. These images display Native Americans in several settings, including fishing at Celilo Falls, Nez Perce burial ceremonies, and twentieth century village scenes.



Fishing at Celilo Falls. Creator unknown. Date unknown. WPA Historical Photographs. PH290. Box 1. Folder 1.

Box 1, folder 1 contains a panoramic photo of an encounter between homesteaders and a group of Indians. The image centers on the emigrants' ox-drawn covered wagon. On one side stand the pioneers, women and men armed with rifles suspiciously eyeing their visitors, and on the other, two Native American men with headdresses on horseback standing beside a man in a raccoon skin hat. This tense scene also displays three slain cows in the foreground and two other Indians in the background. Additionally, the WPA Historical Photographs collection contains other valuable and informative images of Native Americans, such as this.

Sources: Lauren Cole and Douglas Palmer, "Guide to the Guide to the W.P.A. Oregon Historical Records Survey Records," Northwest Digital Archives, <http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv84139> (accessed June 28, 2012). Normandy Helmer, "Abstracts of Photograph Collections," Special Collections and University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, <http://www.library.uoregon.edu/speccoll/photo/abstracts.html> (accessed June 28, 2012).

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