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Guide to the George W. Fox Collection of American Indian Ledger Drawings and Photographs

WA MSS S-2893



by Matthew Daniel Mason

December 2013

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Collection Overview

REPOSITORY: Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
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CALL NUMBER: WA MSS S-2893

CREATOR: Fox, George W., 1853-1886

TITLE: George W. Fox Collection of American Indian ledger drawings and photographs

DATES: 1867-circa 1885

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 1.1 linear feet (5 boxes)

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY: Ledger drawings by American Indians and photographs collected by George W. Fox, 1867-circa 1885. Ledger drawings in the collection include two discrete disbound volumes created in 1876 by Wohaw, a Kiowa Indian, and Soaring Eagle, a Cheyenne Indian. Photographs include portraits of American Indians and views of Indian Territory by William Stinson Soule, as well as portraits of American Indian students and views by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The collection also includes stereograph portraits of American Indian prisoners at Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion) in Saint Augustine, Florida, by photographers O. Pierre Havens and George Pierron. Other photographs include views of sites along the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway in Texas by Peter Fassold and Samuel Burnett Hill, as well as other images of Texas and California by Charles Turner Collier and August R. Mignon.

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Key to the container abbreviations used in the PDF finding aid:

b. box
f. folder

Administrative Information

Immediate Source of Acquisition

Purchased from the William Reese Company on the Frederick W. and Carrie S. Beinecke Fund for Western Americana and Walter McClintock Memorial Fund, 2002.

Custodial History

Formerly owned by the Cumberland County Historical Society, Greenwich, New Jersey.

Conditions Governing Access

The materials are open for research.

Conditions Governing Use

The George W. Fox Collection of American Indian Ledger Drawings and Photographs is the physical property of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University. Literary rights, including copyright, belong to the authors or their legal heirs and assigns. For further information, consult the appropriate curator.

Preferred Citation

George W. Fox Collection of American Indian Ledger Drawings and Photographs. Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Processing Information

Former call number: Uncat MSS 318

Collections are processed to a variety of levels, depending on the work necessary to make them usable, their perceived research value, the availability of staff, competing priorities, and whether or not further accruals are expected. The library attempts to provide a basic level of preservation and access for all collections, and does more extensive processing of higher priority collections as time and resources permit.

Information included in the Description of Papers note and Collection Contents section is drawn from information supplied with the collection and from a survey of the contents. Folder titles appearing in the contents list below are often based on those provided by the creator or previous custodian. Titles have not been verified against the contents of the folders in all cases. Otherwise, folder titles are supplied by staff during initial processing.

George W. Fox

George W. Fox (1853-1886) was born in Pennsylvania, the son of George W. Fox (1820-1888). He married Laura E. Shinn Fox Bowen (1858-1933) and they had two daughters, Laura M. Fox (later Mulford) (1878-1965) and Nana S. Fox (later Oliver) (1882-1942). Fox worked as a trader with John "Jack" S. Evans at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and became an interpreter for Comanche Indians. From 1875 to March 1877, Fox worked with Richard Henry Pratt (1840-1924) and American Indian prisoners of war at Fort Marion (Castillo de San

Marcos) in Saint Augustine, Florida. Fox probably died in New Jersey. In 1890, his widow married Daniel Albert Bowen (1855-1912).

Scope and Contents

Ledger drawings by American Indians and photographs collected by George W. Fox, 1867-circa 1885. Ledger drawings in the collection include two discrete disbound volumes created in 1876 by Wohaw, a Kiowa Indian, and Soaring Eagle, a Cheyenne Indian. Photographs include portraits of American Indians and views of Indian Territory by William Stinson Soule, as well as portraits of American Indian students and views by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The collection also includes stereograph portraits of American Indian prisoners at Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion) in Saint Augustine, Florida, by photographers O. Pierre Havens and George Pierron. Other photographs include views of sites along the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway in Texas by Peter Fassold and Samuel Burnett Hill , as well as other images of Texas and California by Charles Turner Collier and August R. Mignon.

Arrangement

Organized into two series: I. Ledger Drawings by American Indians, 1876. II. Photographs, 1867-circa 1885.

Collection Contents

Series I: Ledger Drawings by American Indians, 1876

0.42 linear feet (2 boxes)

Ledger drawings are representational drawings of scenes from the lives of nineteenth century Plains Indians, with an emphasis on martial accomplishments. Their name derives from the ruled ledger books in which the artists often executed the drawings, which were usually obtained from soldiers or traders.

This series consists of ledger drawings by Wohaw, a Kiowa Indian, and Soaring Eagle, a Cheyenne Indian.

Organized into two subseries: Ledger Drawings by Wohow and Ledger Drawings by Soaring Eagle.

Ledger Drawings by Wohaw

Wohaw (1855-1924), also known as Wo-haw, Wohow, Beef, Gu-hau-de, or Wolf Robe, was a Kiowa Indian. In October 1874, the United States Army arrested him for participating in the the murder of Jacob Dilsey in 1873, as well as the murders of Manuel Ortega and Lucien Munos in 1874. In April 1875, authorities transferred him to Fort Marion in Saint Augustine, Florida. Following his release from Fort Marion in 1878, Wohaw returned to Indian Territory. He served in the Indian Police between 1879 and 1880, as well as a scout with Troop L of the 7th United States Cavalry from 1891 to 1895.

Volume of ledger drawings by Wohaw disbound previous to acquisition.

b. 1, f. 1	Original boards One board includes pencil and ink inscriptions that identify the creator of the volume as Wohow, September 1876	1876
b. 1, f. 2	Five American Indians mounted on horses and hunting deer	1876
b. 1, f. 3	Two American Indians stalking deer	1876
b. 1, f. 4	Five American Indians stalking grazing buffalo	1876
b. 1, f. 5	A group of American Indians wearing civilian clothes and holding bows posing for a photographer while two European American couples look on	1876
b. 1, f. 6	A military camp scene showing United States soldiers and an American Indian woman	1876
b. 1, f. 7	Fourteen American Indians shown from behind, listening to an American Indian woman addressing them	1876
b. 1, f. 8	Three American Indians hunting wild turkey, buffalo, and deer	1876
b. 1, f. 9	A wigwam and the six American Indians from behind	1876
b. 1, f. 10	Nine American Indians hunting buffalo	1876
b. 1, f. 11	United States Army officer addressing a large group, probably the American Indian prisoners wearing their United States Army standard issue dress	1876
b. 1, f. 12	American Indians and European Americans interacting on the street; an European American male depicted talking to an American Indian, while a European American female addresses a bare-chested Indian. At the far right, an American Indian depicted riding in a carriage	1876

Ledger Drawings by Wohaw (continued)

b. 1, f. 13	Five American Indians hunting buffalo; two of the American Indians use handguns	1876
b. 1, f. 14	A group of European American men and wagons, surrounded by five wigwams, two mounted American Indians, and an additional American Indian hunting	1876
b. 1, f. 15	Nine men in a sailboat	1876
<p>Drawings by Soaring Eagle</p> <p>Soaring Eagle (circa 1847-1886), also known as Sore-Eyed, Ma-ah-chis, Oh-u-oh, or Ouhoh, was a Cheyenne Indian. In December 1874, the United States Army arrested him for killing a buffalo hunter named George Brown near Fort Wallace, Kansas, and then transferred him to Fort Marion in Saint Augustine, Florida in April 1875. In April 1878, he began studying at the Hampton Institute, and then briefly attended the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania in June 1879. From June to October 1879, he assisted farmers in Lee, Massachusetts. In October 1879, he returned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</p> <p>Volume of ledger drawings by Soaring Eagle disbound previous to acquisition. Most of the sheets have drawings on their rectos and versos.</p> <p>Originally given by Soaring Eagle to Laura E. Shinn Fox, October 5, 1876.</p>		
b. 2, f. 16	Original boards One board includes pencil sketches of figures by Soaring Eagle, as well as pencil and ink inscriptions that identify its provenance from Laura E. Shinn Fox Bowen to her grandchildren, Alberta G. Mulford Knettle (1904-2000) and Joseph Ralph Mulford, Jr. (1912-2001) of Bridgeton, New Jersey.	1876
b. 2, f. 17	Recto: Six American Indians on an outing, one using binoculars Verso: Blank	1876
b. 2, f. 18	Recto: Five horses shown from rear with four American Indians Verso: Locomotive with conductor	1876
b. 2, f. 19	Recto: Passenger cars of a train in front of a station Verso: Sixteen American Indians, seated, receiving instructions from two European American women	1876
b. 2, f. 20	Recto: Sixteen American Indians, seated, receiving instructions from two European American women, while one European American man and an European American officer look on Verso: Large group of American Indians huddled on the observation deck of a lighthouse	1876
b. 2, f. 21	Recto: American Indian mounted on a horse hunting buffalo Verso: Locomotive pulling into a town	1876
b. 2, f. 22	Recto: American Indian hunting buffalo with arrows and a rifle Verso: Two American Indians, camouflaged by deer hides, hunting eight deer	1876
b. 2, f. 23	Recto: Seven mounted American Indians, one standing Verso: American Indian camp with four American Indians engaged in target practice with bow and arrow	1876
b. 2, f. 24	Recto: Two American Indians on horseback, galloping Verso: American Indian camp, with an United States flag flying above it	1876
b. 2, f. 25	Recto: Eighteen American Indians, dancing, in ornate costume Verso: Overhead landscape view, showing rivers, a village, and horses grazing	1876

Drawings by Soaring Eagle (continued)

b. 2, f. 26	Recto: Twenty-nine American Indians dancing in costume Verso: Nineteen American Indians in battle with unseen enemy while eighteen additional American Indians hide in the brush	1876
b. 2, f. 27	Recto: Eleven American Indians in battle with unseen enemy Verso: American Indian camp showing two horses, six Indians, and a tipi	1876
b. 2, f. 28	Recto: Two American Indians mounted on horses and chasing four wild horses Verso: Four American Indians hunting buffalo, one American Indian being trampled	1876
b. 2, f. 29	Recto: American Indian camp showing eleven Indians dressed in costume and gathered around a structure Verso: Two American Indians roping wild horses	1876
b. 2, f. 30	Recto: American Indian camp showing fifteen Indians and five tipis Verso: United States military fort	1876
b. 2, f. 31	Recto: Four American Indians and one soldier shooting a bull Verso: Herd of buffalo	1876
b. 2, f. 32	Recto: American Indian stalking a herd of buffalo Verso: Blank	1876
b. 2, f. 33	Recto: Five mounted American Indians, two carrying an United States flag Verso: Blank	1876

Series II: Photographs, 1867-circa 1885*0.63 linear feet (3 boxes)*

Most photographs have ink stamps on their versos: "Pirate House Library, Cumberland County Historical Society, Greenwich, N.J. 08323"

Series II is organized into five subseries: Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William Stinson Soule; Photographs of Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion), Saint Augustine, Florida; Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States Indian School; Photographs of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, Texas; and Photographs of Texas and California.

Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William Stinson Soule

William Stinson Soule (1836-1908) was a photographer in Indian Territory. During the American Civil War, Soule enlisted in April 1861 as a private in the 13th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He suffered wounds during the battle of Antietam, and was retained as a government clerk until his discharge in August 1864. After the war, he briefly operated a photograph gallery in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. From around 1867 to 1874, Soule worked as a sutler to forts and villages in the Indian Territory, as well as a photographer of American Indians and soldiers in the region. In April 1875, Soule married Ella August Blackman (1854-1909), and they had two children, Lucia Augusta Soule (1877-1966) and Mary Eliza Soule (1882-1911). He operated businesses in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Saint Albans, Vermont, and eventually settled in Melrose, Massachusetts. In 1885, he bought the Soule Photographic Company from his brother John Payson Soule (1828-1893), which he operated until his retirement in 1900.

Photographs of American Indians and sites in Indian Territory, 1867-1875.

Organized under five headings: Studio Portraits, Exterior Portraits, Exterior Views, Interior Views, and Copy Photographs

Studio Portraits

Arranged alphabetically by the name of the individual or first person listed in the portrait followed by unidentified individuals.

b. 3, f. 34	Studio portrait of Ba-e-tha and Hack-e-a, also known as Zah-e-cha and Har-ke-i, two Arapaho Indian women Misidentified on recto of mount as Cheyenne Indians	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 35	Kicking Bird (circa 1835-1875), also known as Tene-angop'te, Ton-e-onca, Ton-ne-on-co, Eagle Who Strikes with his Talons, or Striking Eagle, a Kiowa Indian man wearing partial native dress, blanket with hair pipe breastplate and holding bow and arrows in fur quiver	1868
b. 3, f. 36	Lone Wolf the Elder (circa 1820-1879), also known as Gui-pah-gho or Guipago, a Kiowa Indian man wearing a blanket and ornaments and holding pipe-tomahawk Ink stamp on verso: George W. Fox	1870
b. 3, f. 37	Otter Belt, also known as Paatsoko Nehki, a Comanche Indian man wearing face paint and ornaments	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 38	Satanta (circa 1820-1878), also known as Set-tain-te or White Bear, a Kiowa Indian man wearing partial native dress and a peace medal, Hudson Bay blanket, bow, arrows, and quiver	1867-1875

Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William [...] > Studio Portraits (continued)

b. 3, f. 39	Son of Pacer, an Apache Indian boy wearing partial native dress and with fur-wrapped braids, ornaments, hair pipe breastplate and pipe-tomahawk	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 40	Ta-her-ye-qua-hip (died 1888), also known as Ter-ger-quoip or Horseback, a Comanche Indian man wearing partial native dress, wearing a blanket, neck scarf with metal gorget, and holding beaded pouches and animal skin quiver with bow Ink inscription on verso: J. Ralph Mulford, Jr.	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 41	Ta-nun-co, also known as Standing Sweat House or Tape-day-ah, a Kiowa Indian man in native dress and with fur hat, pipe-tomahawk, fur bow case and fur quiver	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 42	Tsen-tainte (died 1892), also known as White Horse, a Kiowa Indian man wearing a hair pipe breastplate, blanket, and ornaments	1870
b. 3, f. 43	Zepko-ette (1833-circa 1900), also known as Za-ko-yea or Big Bow, Kiowa Indian man with wrapped braid and wearing a peace medal	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 44	Apache Indian man, possibly a nephew of Pacer, with fur-wrapped braids and wearing native dress and a blanket with quillwork, and hair pipe choker and breastplate and holding a bow and arrows	1867-1875
b. 3, f. 45	Two Kiowa Indian women in native dress and with ornaments	1867-1875
<p>Exterior Views</p> <p>Arranged alphabetically by American Indian camps, and then by the name of the principal individual, followed by images of unidentified camps, structures, and landscapes.</p>		
b. 3, f. 46	Camp of Iron Mountain, also known as Boo-e-yah-toyah, a Comanche Indian, showing tipis and individuals in blankets Image includes a self-portrait of William Stinson Soule wearing a buffalo robe with the group in native dress outside a tipi. Printed image number on recto: 3.	1867-1873
b. 3, f. 47	Camp of Lone Wolf, also known as Quir-par-ko, a Kiowa Indian, showing tipis, bundles on storage racks, and an individual in a blanket Printed image number on recto: 6.	1867-1873
b. 3, f. 48	Camp of Pacer, also known as Peso or Essa-queta, an Apache Indian, with Mount Scott in distance, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory Ink stamp on recto: George W. Fox	1867-1873
b. 3, f. 49	Camp of Ta-her-ye-qua-hip (died 1888), also known as Ter-ger-quoip or Horseback, a Comanche Indian, showing tipis and group four individuals in native dress outside a tipi Printed image number on recto: 2.	1867-1873
b. 3, f. 50	Comanche Indian camp with a trader's tent	1870-1872
b. 3, f. 51	Group of American Indians, European Americans, and soldiers in front of the store of John "Jack" S. Evans and Co. at Fort Sill, Indian Territory	1869-1875

Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William [...] > Exterior Views (continued)

b. 3, f. 52	Men at riverbank of Medicine Bluff Creek with a camp of tipis in background Trader John S. Evans is probably the man second from the left. Pencil mark on recto over an unidentified man.	1875 February
b. 3, f. 53	Medicine Bluffs, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory	1869-1870
b. 3, f. 54	Mount Scott near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, includes a European American man posed sitting on a boulder and holding a rifle	1867-1873
<p>Photographs of Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion), Saint Augustine, Florida Castillo de San Marcos is the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States. Located on the shore of Matanzas Bay in the city of Saint Augustine, Florida, the Spanish began its construction in 1672. In 1763, the British gained control of Florida and the fort, which became Fort Saint Mark; control of the fort returned to Spain in 1783. In 1821, the fort became United States Army base renamed Fort Marion, honoring Francis Marion (circa 1732-1795). Fort Marion chiefly served as a military prison to incarcerate members of various Native American tribes. In 1942, an act of the United States Congress restored the original name, Castillo de San Marcos.</p> <p>O. Pierre Havens (1838-1912) was born in New York, and moved to Savannah, Georgia, in 1872 and established a photography studio. In 1888, he relocated to Jacksonville, Florida, where he maintained a studio until his death.</p> <p>George Pierron (born 1816) was a photographer in Saint Augustine, Florida.</p>		
b. 3, f. 55	Havens, O. Pierre, Stereograph of a group of Cheyenne Indians in their native costume, confined in Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida Printed image number on verso: 114	circa 1875
b. 3, f. 56	Havens, O. Pierre, Stereograph of a group of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in native costume, confined in Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida Printed image number on verso: 121	circa 1875
b. 3, f. 57	Pierron, George, Stereograph of American Indian prisoners upon arrival at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida Ink numbers on the recto of the stereograph correspond to a label affixed to its verso that identifies the individuals.	1875
b. 3, f. 58	Unidentified photographer, Stereograph of Richard Henry Pratt (1840-1924) with five American Indian men and an European American man at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida	circa 1875-1878
b. 3, f. 59	Unidentified photographer, American Indian men wearing uniforms and posed in formation and sitting on top of a building at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida Ink inscription on verso misidentifies the images as Fort Sill	circa 1875

Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States Indian School

John Nicholas Choate (1848-1902) was a commercial photographer in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, as well as the unofficial photographer for the United States Indian School. From when the school opened in 1879, until his death, Choate photographed nearly every student upon arrival and during their school career, as well as school activities, staff, and visiting chiefs, dignitaries, and families.

United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1879 by Richard Henry Pratt (1840-1924) under authority of the United States federal government. The school became the first federally funded off-reservation boarding school for American Indians. Pratt established the school based on the principle that American Indians were equal to European-Americans, and that native children immersed in mainstream American culture would learn skills to advance in society. The school closed in 1918.

Photographs related to the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1879-1880.

Organized under three headings: Studio Portraits, Exterior Portraits, Exterior Views, Interior Views, and Copy Photographs

Studio Portraits

Arranged alphabetically by the name of the individual or first person listed in the portrait.

b. 4, f. 60	Studio portrait of David Blue Teeth, Nathan Standing Cloud, Marshall, son of Bad Milk; Pollock, son of Spotted Tail; and Hugh, son of Whirlwind Soldier; Dakota Indian boys from the Rosebud Agency wearing school uniforms Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the boys and their fathers.	circa 1879
b. 4, f. 61	Studio portrait of Gsai-au-tit-sa, also known as Mary Ealy; Jan-i-uk-tit-sa, also known as Jennie Hammaker; Leai-s-se-u-lu-ti-wa, also known as Frank Cushing; and Tas-we-ea-tas-lun-kia, also known as Taylor Ealy, in partial native dress as they arrived at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from the Zuni Pueblo	circa 1879
b. 4, f. 62	Studio portrait of Mary Roosevelt Hyde (1850-1910), matron and superintendent of the girls' department at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with Nellie Carey (born circa 1863), an Apache Indian woman, and three Pueblo Indian girls	1880
b. 4, f. 63	Studio portrait of Justine La Framboise and Nancy Renville, Dakota Indian girls Ink inscription image number on verso: 4.	1879
b. 4, f. 64	Studio portrait of Little Raven (circa 1810-1889), also known as Ho-hawk-a-she, Ho-sa, Hósa, Ochohisa, Ochohisa, Ohaste, or Young Crow, and his daughter, Anna Little Raven, Arapaho Indians	circa 1879
b. 4, f. 65	Studio portrait of five American Indian girls wearing school uniforms, identified as Lucy, a Cheyenne Indian, and Leah, an Arapaho Indian, as well as Fanny, Mabel, and Laura, Kiowa Indians The girls are also identified elsewhere as Lucy, Ella Hippy, Fanny, Mabel, and Laura.	1879

Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States [...] > Studio Portraits (continued)

b. 4, f. 66	Studio portrait of Joseph Nonway and Moses Wishacoby, Menominee Indians, wearing school uniforms	1879
b. 4, f. 67	Studio portrait of Red Shirt (1847-1925), also known as Ógle Lúta, Ogilasa, or Joseph Red Shirt, a Lakota Indian man, wearing partial native dress and with fur-wrapped braids and feather fan	1880
b. 4, f. 68	Studio portrait of Son of the Star (circa 1825-1881), also known as Rushing Bear, an Arikara Indian man, wearing native dress and with feather headdress, feather fan, pipe bag, scalp and peace medal Ink inscription on verso misidentifies him as an Arapaho Indian.	1879
b. 4, f. 69	Studio portrait of Spotted Tail (1823/1833-1881), also known as Sinte Gleska, Sinte-galeshka, Cin-te-gi-le-ska, or Tshin-tah-ge-las-kah, Lakota Indian, 1823-1881	1880
b. 4, f. 70	Studio portrait of Tso-de-ar-ko, also known as Trodearko, a Wichita Indian man; Benjamin H. Clark (1842-1914), a European American interpreter; and Wild Horse, also known as Kobi, White Horse, Tsen-T'ainte, a Comanche Indian man posed holding a paper fan; both American Indian men wearing blankets and ornaments and lived at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency Ink inscription image number on verso: 17.	1880
b. 4, f. 71	Studio portrait of Wat-ye-eh, also known as Benjamin Thomas; Kowsh-te-ah, also known as John Menaul; and Ki-ot-se, also known as Mary Perry; in native dress as they arrived at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from the Laguna Pueblo	1879
b. 4, f. 72	Studio portrait of Wat-ye-eh, also known as Benjamin Thomas; Kowsh-te-ah, also known as John Menaul; and Ki-ot-se, also known as Mary Perry; wearing school uniforms	1879
b. 4, f. 73	Studio portrait of Yellow Bear (1842-1887) holding a feather fan, with his daughter, Minnie Yellow Bear, Arapaho Indians Ink inscription image number on verso: 63.	1879
Exterior Portraits		
Arranged alphabetically by the name of the individual or first person listed in the portrait or by the subject, followed by portraits of large groups.		
b. 4, f. 74	Exterior portrait of carpenter apprentices installing a roof on a barracks building at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the left to right: Amos High Wolf (from the Pine Ridge Agency), Joe Gunn-Ponca, Samuel Wetzel (instructor), Phillip Good Voice (from the Rosebud Agency), Elwood Orlaw-Iowa, Charles Ka-Le-Ga, Matches-Cheyenne, E. B. Straight (carpenter), Oscar Bull Bear-Cheyenne, Ralph Iron Eagle Feathers (from the Rosebud Agency)	1880
b. 4, f. 75	Exterior portrait of instructors and American Indian student raking ground recently plowed by a team of two mules operated by an instructor Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the view.	1880 April 20

Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States [...] > Exterior Portraits
(continued)

b. 4, f. 76	Exterior portrait of three Quaker women, identified as the Longstreth sisters from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Henry Pratt and Spotted Tail (1823/1833-1881), also known as Sinte Gleska, Sinte-galeshka, Cin-te-gi-le-ska, or Tshin-Tah-Ge-Las-Kah, a Teton Indian, on the steps of a wooden bandstand at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Photographic print has water damage.	1880
b. 4, f. 77	Exterior view of a large group of Dakota Indian girls in front of a barracks building upon their arrival at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Ink inscription image number on verso: 3. Letterpress label affixed to verso of the print: "Sioux girls as they arrived at the Indian Training School, Oct. 5th 1879"	1879 October 5
b. 4, f. 78	Exterior view of a large group of American Indian girls from ten different tribes near a wooden bandstand and building in the distance at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Ink inscription image number on verso: 4. An erroneous letterpress label affixed to verso of the print: "Sioux girls as they arrived at the Indian Training School, Oct. 5th 1879."	1880 April 20
b. 4, f. 79	Exterior view of Dakota Indian boys in front of a barracks building upon their arrival at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; images includes Richard Henry Pratt	1879 October 5
b. 4, f. 80	Exterior view of a large group of American Indian boys from sixteen tribes at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Ink inscription image number on verso: 2. An erroneous letterpress label affixed to verso of the print: "Indian girls (from 10 different tribes) at Carlisle Training School, April 20th 1880," and "Sioux girls as they arrived at the Indian Training School, Oct. 5th 1879." Ink inscription on verso of the print: "Indian boys from 16 tribes at Carlisle Indian Training School, April 20 '80. The ranks on the ground and lower porch show the same Sioux boys who appear in photo no. 1."	1880 April 20
b. 4, f. 81	Exterior portrait of a large group of Dakota Indian chiefs from various Indian agencies, including Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, Cheyenne, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Yankton, and Santee. Ink inscription on verso of the print: "Group of Sioux Chiefs, Carlisle, Pa. 1879." Image includes interpreters Louis Rubedo, John Bridgeman, Louis Premaux, Peter Beauchamp, and John Smith.	1879
b. 4, f. 82	Exterior portrait of a large group of Crow Indians and Bannock Indians from the Crow Agency, Montana, and Shoshone Indians from the Lemhi Agency, Idaho, as well as Richard Henry Pratt and other European American men Ink inscription image number on verso: 6.	1879

Exterior Views

Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States [...] > Exterior Views (continued)

b. 4, f. 83	Exterior view of girls' quarters at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania	1879
b. 4, f. 84	Exterior view of girls' quarters and bandstand at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania	1879
b. 4, f. 85	Exterior view of boys' quarters at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania	1879
b. 4, f. 86	Exterior view the principal's residence and laundress quarters at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania	circa 1880
b. 4, f. 87	Exterior view of a school building at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania	1879
b. 4, f. 88	Interior view of the dining room at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the view.	circa 1880
Copy Photographs		
b. 4, f. 89	Copy photograph of a slate board that belonged to Luther Otakte, a student at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; the board includes arithmetic exercises and a drawing of a man shooting a bird out of a tree with bow and arrow	1879
b. 4, f. 90	Copy photograph of a drawing, by George Catlin about 1832, of O-ke- hee-de, the owl or evil spirit, with body paint and buffalo hair breech cloth, dancing during O-kee-pa ceremony Ink inscription on verso: "The first Indian boy who reported to Capt. Pratt at Ft. Berthold, Dakota, Sept. 19 '78, for education at Hampton, was called out of the medicine lodge and was painted and decorated as seen in this picture."	circa 1880
<p>Photographs of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, Texas The Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado became the first railroad operating in Texas after its charter in February 1850. In July 1870, it changed its name to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company.</p> <p>Images of sites along the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway in Texas.</p> <p>Organized under two headings: Photographs by Peter Fassold, and a Photograph by Samuel Burnett Hill</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Photographs by Peter Fassold Peter Fassold (born circa 1843) was a watchmaker and jeweler, as well as an itinerant photographer known for his landscape views in the United States and Latin America.</p>		
b. 5, f. 91	Water tower and stairway on a canyon wall, Texas	circa 1883
b. 5, f. 92	Bridge of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, Texas	circa 1883
b. 5, f. 93	Bridge is distance of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, Texas	circa 1883
b. 5, f. 94	Depot on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, Texas	circa 1883

Photographs of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, [...] > Photographs by Peter Fassold
(continued)

b. 5, f. 95	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway along a rock outcropping with a man posed standing	circa 1883
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b. 5, f. 96	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway along a rock wall with an overhanging cliff	circa 1883
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Photograph by Samuel Burnett Hill

Samuel Burnett Hill (1840-1917) was a photographer in Austin Texas, 1878-1912.

b. 5, f. 97	Railroad bridge over the Pecos River, probably the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway	circa 1885
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Photographs of Texas and California

Charles Turner Collier (born 1853) was a photographer in Riverside and Los Angeles, California.

August R. Mignon (1844-1915) was a photographer in Fort Worth, Texas.

b. 5, f. 98	Collier, Charles Turner, Orange grove in California	circa 1885
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b. 5, f. 99	Mignon, August R., Large group of American Indians, probably at a pow-wow in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas	circa 1885
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b. 5, f. 100	Mignon, August R., View of the Washita River near Anadarko, Indian Territory	circa 1885
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Selected Search Terms

The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the Library's online catalog. They are grouped by name of person or organization, by subject or location, and by occupation and listed alphabetically therein.

Subjects

Cheyenne Indians
Cheyenne Indians -- Pictorial works
Indian art -- Great Plains
Indians of North America
Indians of North America -- Pictorial works
Kiowa Indians
Kiowa Indians -- Pictorial works

Geographic Names

California -- Pictorial works
Carlisle (Pa.) -- Pictorial works
Florida -- Pictorial works
Indian Territory -- Pictorial works
Pennsylvania -- Pictorial works
Saint Augustine (Fla.) -- Pictorial works
Texas -- Pictorial works

Genres / Formats

Ledger drawings
Photographic prints

Names

Choate, J. N. (John N.), 1848-1902
Collier, Charles Turner, 1853-
Fassold, Peter, approximately 1843-
Fox, George W., 1853-1886
Havens, O. Pierre, 1838-1912
Hill, Samuel B., 1840-1917
Mignon, August R., 1844-1915
Pierron, Geo. (George), 1816-
Pratt, Richard Henry, 1840-1924
Soaring Eagle, approximately 1847-1886
Soule, William S. (William Stinson), 1836-1908
Wohaw, approximately 1853-1924

Corporate Bodies

Castillo de San Marcos (Saint Augustine, Fla.) --
Pictorial works
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway
Company -- Pictorial works

United States Indian School (Carlisle, Pa.) --
Pictorial works

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