



SPECIAL ISSUE: Documenting Native American History

This summer's edition of *Heritage Highlights* showcases seven American Heritage Center (AHC) collections which document the history of Native Americans in Wyoming and the West. Included are the papers of photographers, historians, and others, as well as collections which present opposing views about the often controversial topic of when Sacajawea died and where she is buried. For a more complete list of collections in this area see the AHC's recently updated "Guide to Native American Resources." ▲

Richard Throssel

There are many images of Native Americans in modern photographic archives, but very few that have been taken by photographers who were themselves Native Americans. **Richard Throssel** (1882-1933) is one of those few American Indian photographers. He distinguished himself amongst the many photographers and artists who came to the Crow Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana in the early 1900s by identifying himself as a photographer who was Indian. Throssel, a Native American of French Canadian and Cree Indian descent, lived on the Crow Reservation from 1902 to 1911 where he worked in progressive roles as a clerk for the Indian Services and as a field photographer for the reservation assigned to take documentary photographs of the Crows in a campaign against tuberculosis.



Crow Indian from the Richard Throssel Collection, American Heritage Center.

An Indian without a tribal homeland, Throssel was adopted by the Crow people in 1906 and given the name Ashua Eshquon Dupaz or "Kills Inside the Lodge (or Camp)." In Crow tradition, this name commemorated an event in the life of the man who named him. Because Throssel was an accepted member of the Crow community, he was able to depict the Crow and nearby Northern Cheyenne from the perspective of a near insider. Throssel's images are distinctly different from those of contemporary Anglo photographers. He captured his images of Indian life in a seemingly unobtrusive way in

Continued on Page 4

From the Director



Mark Greene

This issue of *Heritage Highlights* continues a recent tradition of using the newsletter to make our friends and supporters aware of the depth and breadth of some of our collecting areas. As I noted in my first column late last year, “Historical repositories like the AHC have traditionally been identified first and foremost with their collections. And certainly, our mission is to carefully and critically select documentary material that can provide meaningful and useful access to the history of the West and the United States.” Though the ultimate goal of such collection building is to make the material widely and easily accessible to students, scholars, and the public, the process begins with the seemingly simple task of acquiring material of probable historical value and transforming what are often hodge-podges of papers, photos, and ephemera into a collection usable by researchers.

Manuscripts come to the AHC in one of two basic ways: unsolicited and solicited. AHC staff actively seek some of the collections, while others are offered to the AHC by people and organizations who are aware of the potential historical value of their records. More than 95% of the AHC’s manuscript collections are donated; only a small percentage is purchased. It is often the case that material offered for sale is not pursued by the AHC even though the same material would be accepted as a donation, because the collectors’ market often drives up prices to a point out of all relationship to an item’s historical or research value, and because the AHC has very limited funds for collection purchases.

It is important to note, however, that even donated collections are not “free” for the AHC or any other repository. Extensive commitment of staff and faculty time is necessary to do the research and build the relationships necessary to solicit donations, and even donations that are offered without our asking require significant research to determine their suitability to our holdings.

And however acquired, every collection requires substantial faculty and staff time and expertise to process—organize, describe, and catalog. While some collections arrive in fine order, many arrive with no discernible order at all. Archival quality folders and boxes, which help extend the physical life of collection material, are roughly ten times the cost of standard office supplies. Another significant “cost” to the AHC is the allocation of stack space, a very precious commodity—our shelves are roughly 95% full.

Until the mid-1980s, the AHC and virtually every other repository in the U.S. largely ignored the true costs of acquiring donated collections, and accepted material far faster than we had resources to process them. A recent study by the prestigious Association of Research Libraries reported that major manuscript repositories in the U.S. have on average processed only two-thirds of their collections, almost exactly the proportion here at the AHC as well. The unprocessed collections are generally referred to as “backlog.”

Since the mid-1980s most archives have been much more cognizant of calculating the true costs of acquisitions. In an effort to make headway on their backlogs, and in the face of nearly full stacks, repositories have significantly scaled back their acquisitions. To do this they have solicited fewer collections and been choosier about the materials accepted—sometimes this has meant material had to be more historically significant than heretofore, sometimes it meant much more clearly and narrowly defining their institutional collecting policies. At the same time,

Continued on Page 3



From the Director *(Continued from Page 2)*

institutions have been committing more resources to processing existing collections and making them visible—through catalog records and web pages—to researchers.

The AHC has followed both paths—more clearly defining its acquisitions policies, and focusing funds and personnel on processing. The former work will be the subject of a future column. The latter work was assisted with a major federal grant in the early 1990s, but has been continued primarily with private funds, most importantly from income built up from small endowments during the stock market boom of the last decade. To make the best use possible of these limited funds, last fall we invited a national expert to work with our processing archivists, and two of our department heads, **D.C. Thompson** and **Mark Shelstad**, collaborated to refine procedures and workflow that resulted in doubling the productivity of our processing archivists in less than a year.

However, our private funds are now nearly exhausted, which is why the AHC has set as its top fundraising priority during the University of Wyoming's (UW) Campaign for Distinction, a \$2 million endowment to support acquisition and access. The endowment will assist us in those infrequent but important instances where significant historical material can only be acquired by purchase; even more importantly, it will ensure our ability to process, publicize, and sometimes digitize both old and new collections. Thus the new endowment will ensure our ability to make primary sources quickly and expertly accessible to and usable by researchers—History Day students, UW undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and national and international scholars.

While endowments can be funded by a few large gifts, they can also be built out of many smaller gifts. If you are interested in supporting our Acquisitions and Access Endowment (or any other part of our fundraising campaign), or if you have questions I haven't answered in this brief column, please let me know. ▲

--Mark Greene

Majewski Fellow Selected

The AHC recently selected **Garrit Voggesser** as the 2003 Bernard L. Majewski Fellow. Voggesser, a Ph.D. candidate in history at the University of Oklahoma, is completing his dissertation which studies the use of natural resources on Montana's Indian reservations. From the 1880s to 1930s whites intruded on the reservations in the areas of mining, timbering, recreation, and fuels. By studying these natural resource incursions of non-Indians upon tribal lands, Voggesser will determine how life in Montana, and in the West in general, changed after 1900.

The Majewski Fellowship honors the late petroleum industry pioneer Bernard L. Majewski and is awarded annually to an outstanding scholar to conduct research in AHC collections. ▲



Richard Throssel *(Continued from Page 1)*

the midst of private, religious, and secular events. He was able to photograph closed ceremonies in their entirety, and in an intimate manner.

Throssel was one of the earliest North American Indians to use a camera to document his local community. Most of his photographs depict the Crow as they adjusted to reservation life. Throssel left the Crow reservation in 1911 to open his own photographic studio in Billings, Montana. The foundation of his business was his personal collection of nearly one thousand photographs he had built during this time on the Crow reservation. His collection was largely documentary in nature, recording day-to-day and cultural life of the Crows in casual snapshots and formal and informal portraits. However, Throssel also created dramatic, nostalgic images of Indian life. He called these images the “Western Classics” and promoted them to a mostly non-Indian audience. Edward Sheriff Curtis, who visited the Crow reservation several times as he prepared his monumental work, *The North American Indian*, influenced Throssel’s sentimental portrayal of Indian life.

The Richard Throssel Papers at the AHC contain materials relating to Throssel’s photographic work with the Crow and Northern Cheyenne from 1902 to 1933. The collection contains nearly 2,500 photographs, glass plate negatives, and lantern slides of daily life, ceremonies, portraits, and village scenes. Also included are images of what is now the Little Bighorn National Monument, daily life in Billings, Throssel and his family, and ranching and scenic views of southern Montana and northern Wyoming. Besides the images, the collection also has a small amount of correspondence to and from Throssel and his family, manuscripts and speeches by Throssel on Indian culture, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, and other materials about Throssel, his photography, and twenty-five paintings by Throssel of outdoor scenes and Crow Indians. ▲

-- Leslie Shores, Photographic Archivist

Who Is Buried in Sacajawea’s Grave?

There is almost nothing about the life of **Sacajawea** that is not in controversy. She was a Shoshone woman who journeyed with the Lewis and Clark expedition across the North American continent to the Pacific Ocean between 1803 and 1806. That much is uncontroversial. But was she the real guide of the party rather than her trapper husband Toussaint Charbonneau? Was her name properly spelled Sacajawea or Sacagawea or Sakakawea? Did it mean Bird Woman or Boat Launcher or something else altogether? Above all, when did she die, and where was she buried? Two collections held by the AHC shed some light on these issues.

In 1932 Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard published the results of her research into the life and death of Sacajawea. She concluded the Shoshone girl lived a long and adventurous life after she parted from Lewis and Clark, living for a time among the linguistically-related Comanches and returning at last to the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone people in Wyoming, where she died and was buried in 1884. Hebard based these conclusions on conversations with the living relatives of the woman known as Porivo among her people and on the evidence of Reverend John Roberts, Episcopalian missionary, who buried her simply as “Bazil’s mother.” The Bureau of Indian Affairs eventually accepted Hebard’s conclusions, and in 1941 the state of Wyoming

Continued on Page 5



Who Is Buried in Sacajawea’s Grave? *(Continued from Page 4)*

erected a monument identifying the woman buried on the reservation as Sacajawea. Speaking at the dedication ceremony, Wyoming Governor Nels H. Smith declared: “We have established beyond any doubt the right to claim that ... Sacajawea is buried here in the soil of Wyoming.”

Not everyone was convinced, however. The state of South Dakota produced documentary evidence that a wife of Toussaint Charbonneau died at Fort Manuel Lisa near the Missouri River on December 20, 1812. Still, Charbonneau was known to have followed the Indian custom of marrying more than one wife at a time, so the dead woman was not necessarily Sacajawea. During the 1960s Blanche Schroer, a Lander, Wyoming, resident, again took up the study of the famous Shoshone woman whose residence and death on the nearby reservation was now literally carved in stone. Schroer’s conclusions were much different. Using documents from the fur trade era, she traced Sacajawea from the Mandan villages, where she and her husband parted from Lewis and Clark, to St. Louis, where they rejoined William Clark, to Fort Manuel Lisa, where, Schroer believed, Sacajawea died at the age of about twenty-five. Among the most powerful pieces of evidence was an account book of Clark’s written in the 1820s, listing the members of the expedition with notes as to their fates. In it, Sacajawea is noted as deceased.

The papers of both Hebard and Schroer can be researched at the AHC so people can reach their own conclusions. Hebard’s papers are considered to be the foundation of the AHC. It was her interest in Wyoming’s history and her activity in gathering documents and information from the territory’s early residents that formed the core of the special collections unit that grew into the present repository. The papers of Schroer came to the AHC in 1998. ▲

– D. C. Thompson, Manager of Arrangement and Description



Grace Raymond Hebard at Sacajawea’s grave, from the Grace Raymond Hebard Collection, American Heritage Center.

Virginia Cole Trenholm

Historian and author **Virginia Cole Trenholm** (1902-1994) was an authority on the Shoshone and Arapahoe people of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. Her 1964 ethnohistory, *The Shoshonis: Sentinels of the Rockies*, was published as part of the University of Oklahoma Press series, “The Civilization of the American Indian,” and was co-authored by Maurine Carley. The National Federation of Press Women in 1970 awarded Trenholm the first place book award for her second title in the series, *The Arapahoes: Our People*.

Trenholm authored two additional books with Carley--*Footprints on the Frontier* (1945), a history of southeastern Wyoming, and *Wyoming Pageant* (1958), an eighth grade textbook. Her other publications include *Amanda Mar and the Dog Soldiers*, an account of an 1865 abduction of two young girls in what is today Wyoming, and her novel, *Omen of the Hawks: A Story of Washakie’s Shoshones in Pre-reservation Days*, published in 1989.

Continued on Page 6



Virginia Cole Trenholm *(Continued from Page 5)*



Arapahoe boys from Carlisle Indian School from the Virginia Cole Trenholm Collection, American Heritage Center.

A native of Missouri, Trenholm was a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri with both B.A. and M.A. degrees. She was a faculty member at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, and Park College in Parkville, Missouri. Trenholm met her husband, rancher Robert Trenholm, while visiting family in Wyoming. They married in 1932. After spending thirty years working on a ranch in Platte County, Wyoming, Trenholm turned her full attention to historical research.

The Virginia Cole Trenholm Papers include correspondence, research files, newspaper clippings, and printed materials regarding her research interests in Native American cultures, most strongly the Arapahoe and Shoshone people, among other topics. Additional material includes correspondence and contracts with publishers, press releases, book reviews, notes of her public lectures, and copies of her articles. Transcripts of two interviews conducted with Trenholm in 1979 for the Wyoming Heritage and Contemporary Values Project are included in her biographical file. ▲

-- Ginny Kilander, Reference Archivist

Reverend John Roberts

Reverend John Roberts was born in 1853 at Rhuddlan in North Wales and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from St. David's College. He was ordained to the priesthood in St. Matthew's Cathedral in Nassau in 1881. A year later he traveled to Colorado as a missionary and then to Wyoming in 1883 to work among the Indians and to organize missions among the white settlers in the territory.

Reverend Roberts often recalled that his first day in Wyoming was his most useful one. Braving one of the worst blizzards in the state's history, Roberts set out for the Wind River Reservation on the stage from Green River, Wyoming. After a difficult trip battling high winds and blowing snow, he reached the stage station on Dry Sandy on January 31, 1883. Upon his arrival he found George Ryder, a stage driver, frozen to death, a young girl nearly dead of exposure, and another stage driver frozen to death a short distance from the station. Roberts set to work chopping wood to warm the station and rendered what aid he could to the girl, who had been traveling to Salt Lake City to attend school. He succeeded in saving the girl's life and then turned to the sad duty of providing simple funeral services for the two drivers. Unable to bury them in the frozen ground, Roberts interred them in a snow bank, until a more permanent interment was possible.

After performing his grim duties at Dry Sandy, Roberts pressed on to Fort Washakie to assume his post. His task was not an easy one. He was confronted with two tribes, the Shoshones and Arapahoes, who were not on friendly terms. Desiring to better understand the

Continued on Page 7



Reverend John Roberts *(Continued from Page 6)*

people to whom he would minister, Roberts worked diligently to learn the languages, customs, religions, and cultures of both tribes. Once he had mastered the languages he set to work translating scripture and church ritual into Shoshone and Arapahoe. It was a daunting task because many of the words had no counterparts in the Indian languages. Fremont Arthur and Michael White Hawk of the Arapahoes, and Charles Jajoe of the Shoshones provided invaluable assistance by assisting with the translation of many Biblical texts and other church-related material.

During his fifty-year ministry on the reservation, Roberts established St. Michael's Mission for the Arapahoes and the United States Government Indian Boarding Industrial School for both tribes. In 1889 he also established the Shoshone Indian Mission Boarding School.

Roberts married Laura Alice Brown of Nassau, Bahamas, in Rawlins, Wyoming, on Christmas Day in 1884. The couple had one son and four daughters. Roberts died at his home on the Wind River Reservation in June 1949. He is buried in Lander, Wyoming.

The Reverend John Roberts Papers contain biographical information, correspondence, documents pertaining to Lander and Wind River area history, information about the Shoshone and Arapahoe people, and manuscripts, working notes, and printed versions of John Roberts' translation of Christian texts into the two Indian languages. The collection also contains photographs of the mission schools and events and people on the Wind River Reservation. ▲



-- Carol Bowers, Manager of Reference Services

Reverend John
Roberts Collection,
American Heritage
Center

Edward S. Curtis

“**Mr. E.S. Curtis** is now recognized as the Indian photographer of the world. At his studio in Seattle will be found an immense collection of Indian pictures, scenes, etc., which are unique and totally different. As art productions the photographer has never heretofore equaled them. Visitors are always welcome at the Studio in the Downs Building.” So states an early twentieth century pamphlet titled “Seattle and its Hotels” which can be found in the AHC’s Toppan Rare Books Library.

This promotional pamphlet, although physically slender, is an important ephemeral item related to Curtis’ commercial work. One can also see it as documenting the social climate, and perhaps even as an attempt to balance differences between cultures, class, race, age, and gender with possible similarities and integration. Prominently placed on the cover is the face of an old, tired-looking Native American woman with a wrap over her hair, yet nicknamed “Princess” Angeline. She is set against a teepee, and below in the design we see the Hotel Butler’s exterior. Also included in the pamphlet are three other Native American images: a portrait of Chief

Continued on Page 8



Edward S. Curtis *(Continued from Page 7)*



Anne Marie Lane, Curator of Rare Books, with the many volumes of Curtis' "The North American Indian" and the brochure "Seattle and Its Hotels."

Joseph, a scene of Northwestern Indians traveling, and an almost Madonna-and-Child image of a nursing mother called "An Indian Babe."

Curtis' appreciation of Native American dignity—and his concern for what he saw as their vanishing lifeways—is apparent throughout his most famous project, *The North American Indian: being a series of volumes picturing and describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska*. This ambitious effort was published in twenty illustrated volumes between 1907 and 1930 by the University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was a limited edition. Only 272 sets were ever published (although five hundred were originally intended). Theodore Roosevelt wrote the foreword, Frederick Webb Hodge of the Smithsonian edited the text, and field research was conducted under

the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Toppan Rare Books Library is most fortunate to have not only the complete set of twenty volumes in excellent condition, but also the twenty supplementary portfolios containing more than seven hundred large-format photoengravings printed on Japanese tissue paper. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Davis donated the set to the UW in honor of Professor Henry K. Merz (1888-1916). It is extremely rare to have a complete set, because the individual volumes and portfolios tend to be broken up for collectors interested only in certain tribes or images.

The books, and their correspondingly numbered portfolios, are arranged geographically by tribal groupings. Many of the names are unfamiliar now. Curtis certainly had reason to be concerned for the future. We, therefore, owe him a great debt for preserving a record of their history, both in the detailed descriptive text of his book chapters, and in the haunting beauty of his photographs. ▲

-- Anne Marie Lane, Curator of Rare Books

Demitri Boris Shimkin

Demitri Shimkin, born in Russia during the 1910s, immigrated to the United States as a child and became an eminent cultural anthropologist. He earned his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of California in 1939. Shimkin's dissertation, "Some Interactions of Culture, Needs, and Personalities among the Wind River Shoshone," was written from extensive fieldwork he conducted at the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

Although Shimkin was best known for his ethnographic studies of the Shoshone Indians, he also studied cultures in the Soviet Union, East Africa, and African American communities. Shimkin also served in the U.S. Army on the War Department General Staff and in the Military Intelligence Division from 1941 to 1947 and taught for short periods at the National War College (1946-1947), the Army War College (1958-1962), and the Naval War College (1971-1972).

Continued on Page 9



Demitri Boris Shimkin *(Continued from Page 8)*

The Demitri Boris Shimkin Papers held by the AHC mainly contain materials to his research on the Shoshone people, including ethnographic research journals, census rolls, notes, correspondence, manuscripts, student papers, photographs, negatives, and printed materials. There also is a small amount of material about the Arapahoe tribe and biographical material about Shimkin. ▲

-- Kim Winters, Simpson Archivist

2003 Rentschler Lecturer Selected

On October 2 and 3, 2003, the AHC will welcome **Mark Zwonitzer** as the **2003 George A. Rentschler Distinguished Visiting Guest Lecturer**. Zwonitzer, a director and producer of historical documentaries, visited the AHC in 2002 to conduct research for a program about the building of the transcontinental railroad during the 1860s. The program was broadcast nationally on Public Broadcasting Stations this past spring. He has also produced documentaries about Mount Rushmore, the Battle of the Bulge, Joe DiMaggio, and a four-part series about the Irish in America.

Besides being a documentary filmmaker, Zwonitzer also is an author. Last year he and Charles Hirshberg co-authored a book titled *Will You Miss Me When I'm Gone? The Carter Family and Their Legacy in American Music*, the first full-length biography of who many believe to be the first family of country music. In 1970 the Carters were inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame. The book was nominated for the National Book Critics Circle Award. Zwonitzer's co-author, Hirshberg, has written biographies of Elvis Presley and the Beatles.

During Zwonitzer's visit to UW, he will present a public lecture and speak to various university classes. The **George A. Rentschler Distinguished Visiting Lecture** series is made possible by an endowment established by **Frederick B. Rentschler** and his mother, the late **Rita Rentschler Cushman**. ▲

AHC Awards Eight Travel Grants

The AHC recently awarded eight travel grants totaling \$3,750. The grants were given to graduate students and scholars from around the United States as well as England, Japan, and Canada.

Robin Conner, a Ph.D. candidate in history at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, is writing a dissertation titled "Civilizing Soldiers: Gender and Domesticity in the Western Army, 1865-1898," in which she examines constructed and contested gender roles with military garrisons in the American West. While visiting the AHC, Conner will research the Thaddeus Capron papers, which includes much information about military officers and their wives.

Paul Edwards, a graduate student at the University of Nottingham in the United Kingdom, is studying how and why shopping malls have become the focus of contemporary studies of

Continued on Page 10



AHC Awards Eight Travel Grants *(Continued from Page 9)*



Three of the Travel Grant recipients, left to right, are Paul Edwards, Robin Conner, and Sayaka Kasubuchi.

American urban space. While at the AHC Edwards will research the papers of Victor Gruen, a Vienna-born architect, who designed Southdale Shopping Center during the 1950s. Southdale, located in Minnesota, is considered to be the first shopping mall ever built. Gruen wanted to create “meaningful urban oases in the desert-like spread of the city.” His answer was the shopping mall.

Sayaka Kasubuchi, a graduate student at Tsuda College in Tokyo, Japan, is researching how American journalists viewed Japan and observed U.S.-Japan relations during the ten years before World War II, 1931 to 1941. Her research has brought her to the AHC to review the papers of Wilfrid Fleisher, who was a managerial editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, a major English-language newspaper in pre-war Japan. He also

was a Tokyo correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*. During Fleisher’s seventeen years in Japan he interviewed, corresponded, and exchanged opinions with many important figures in both Japan and the U.S.

Victoria Lamont, assistant professor of history at the University of Waterloo in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, is the first recipient of the Sidney Fleming Woman’s Suffrage Travel Grant Award, instituted to honor the research efforts of Dr. Fleming, a psychiatrist and faculty member at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, in the area of the development of woman’s suffrage in Wyoming. Lamont’s research will investigate how ideas about gender and sexuality were taken up in woman’s suffrage discourse in Wyoming. She will research numerous collections held by the AHC, including the papers of Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, UW professor and noted suffragist, as well as Wyoming’s newspapers, literature, and information distributed by western women’s reform organizations. “Gender and Suffrage in Wyoming” will be part of a larger book-length study of gender and suffrage in the American West.

Jeremy Mouat is a professor of history at Athabasca University in Athabasca, Alberta, Canada. He is examining the role and significance of mining engineers during the first half of the twentieth century in the American West. Narratives of western mining usually begin with the gold rush. Too often they fail to acknowledge the industry’s subsequent complexity and its reliance on mining engineers to manage that complexity. While at the AHC Mouat will study the papers of F.W. Bradley, Harold A. Titcomb, J. Edward Spurr, and Thayer Lindsley in order to determine the roles of these mining engineers and the development of the western mining industry.

Kelly Quinn, currently a Ph.D. candidate in American Studies at the University of Maryland, is chronicling in her dissertation the origins of a New Deal public housing program in Washington, D.C. Langston Terrace, designed by Hilyard Robinson, opened to 274 African-American families in 1938 and has continuously served as homes for generations of Washingtonians. Quinn’s study will examine various institutions the residents created while also assessing Robinson’s expression of European modernism and vernacular traditions in government housing.

Continued on Page 11



AHC Awards Eight Travel Grants *(Continued from Page 10)*

While at the AHC Quinn will research the papers of Oskar Stonorov, who was among a small group of innovative architects and planners who worked on some of the nation’s earliest public housing programs.

Catherine Whalen, a Ph.D. candidate in the American Studies Program at Yale University, is writing her dissertation about the popular fascination demonstrated from 1890 to 1940 by eastern U.S. cultural elites with artifacts from colonial America. She will write case studies of three collectors of American and British fine and decorative arts, including Francis Garvan, donor of ten thousand examples of Americana to Yale University. The AHC holds Garvan’s papers which will prove invaluable to Whalen’s research in her attempt to demonstrate how these individuals created distinctive accounts of American history through their collections.

Dr. Laura Woodworth-Ney, Director of Women’s Studies and Assistant Professor of History at Idaho State University, will research many AHC collections for her project “Reclaiming Culture, Reconciling Place: Women’s Associations and the Cultural Formation of the Irrigated West, 1870-1920.” She will explore the political, social, and cultural influence of women’s organizations in settlement communities in the irrigated West. By lobbying for opera houses, founding literary groups, sponsoring libraries, and promoting temperance, women’s groups “re-claimed” the culture of these cities and towns on the western frontier. Woodworth-Ney will use the papers of Caroline Lockhart, the Beck family, Lucille Nichols Patrick, the Cody Canal Association, and many others during her time at the AHC. ▲

Wyoming Students Successfully Competed at National History Day

Kelsy Burke of Riverton High School placed third in her category and students from Lander and Jackson were finalists during the National History Day competition held in June at the University of Maryland. Nearly fifty Wyoming students earned the right to compete against the more than two thousand students attending the national contest by placing first or second in their categories at the Wyoming History Day contest held at UW in April.

Burke’s presentation, “The St. Stephen’s Mission School: Educating a Child, Destroying a Culture,” took third place in the Senior Individual Documentary category. Jackson Hole High School’s **Keane Anderson** and **Brian Cain** were finalists in the Senior Group Exhibit category for their entry “Shackelton’s Endurance.”

Erin Hammer of Lander Valley High School was among seven other finalists in the Senior Individual category for her presentation “Artistic License vs. Historical Accuracy in Western Films: The Producer’s Rights and Responsibilities.” Hammer also won the Outstanding State Award in the senior category for Wyoming. Another Lander student, **Allie Schreuder** of Starrett Junior High, won the Outstanding State Award in the junior category for her individual documentary “Lessons Learned from the Love Canal.”

The theme for the 2004 National History Day contest is “Exploration, Encounter, and Exchange in History.” ▲



New Wyoming History Day Coordinator Named



*Kori Livingston,
Wyoming History Day
Coordinator*

Kori Livingston has accepted the position of Wyoming History Day coordinator and will organize the state competition which annually involves one thousand students in grades six through twelve. Wyoming History Day, coordinated by the AHC and sponsored by the Wyoming State Historical Society and the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, is affiliated with National History Day based at the University of Maryland at College Park.

Livingston received an A.A. degree in behavioral and social sciences at Ricks College in Rexburg, Idaho, and earned a B.A. in French at UW. She taught in France while on a church mission and worked for several companies before joining the AHC.

Livingston started her new position in July. Livingston can be contacted by telephone at 307-766-2300, by e-mail at klivings@uwyo.edu, or anyone may check the Wyoming History Day Web site at www.uwyo.edu/AHC/historyday. ▲

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