

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
AMERICAN HERITAGE CENTER

Guide to
Resources for Topics in Indigenous-Environmental Issues
at the American Heritage Center

Compiled by
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2010

INTRODUCTION

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE CENTER

The American Heritage Center (AHC) at the University of Wyoming is a major research facility and repository of manuscripts, rare books, and artifacts. It holds materials related to Wyoming, the American West, the mining and petroleum industries, U.S. politics and world affairs, conservation and water resources, transportation, and popular culture.

The American Heritage Center traces its beginnings to the efforts of Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, a lawyer, suffragist, historian and University of Wyoming professor, librarian, and trustee. From approximately 1895 to From approximately 1895 to 1935, Hebard collected source materials relating to the history of Wyoming, the West, emigrant trails, and Native Americans. In 1945, University Librarian Lola Homsher established the Western History Collection at the University of Wyoming, with the materials gathered by Hebard. An active collecting program ensued, and in 1976, the name was changed to the American Heritage Center to reflect the archives' broad holdings relating to American history. The AHC currently maintains more than 8,000 collections and is the repository for the University of Wyoming archives.

ARRANGMENT OF THE GUIDE

Entries are arranged alphabetically, and include the name, title, dates, accession number, size, and a description of each collection. A more detailed finding aid to each collection is available at the AHC. Some finding aids are available online through the Rocky Mountain Online Archive (www.rmoa.org). Access to the holdings is unrestricted except where noted.

ON-LINE ACCESS

Bibliographic access to materials can be reached through University of Wyoming's library catalog, OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), or the Rocky Mountain Online Archive (www.rmoa.org).

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL OR WRITE

American Heritage Center
University of Wyoming Dept. 3924
1000 E. University Ave.
Laramie, WY 82071
(307)766-4114 (Main number)
(307)766-3756 (Reference Department)
(307)766-5511 (FAX)

PREFACE

The ideas for this research guide came about during the spring semester of 2010. I was in my second semester of my graduate curriculum in American Studies/Environment & Natural Resources and was also pursuing a minor in American Indian Studies. Much of the work I had done for my graduate assistantship included identifying potential ways in which the Haub School of Environment & Natural Resources might collaborate with the American Indian Studies program to recruit native students interested in environmental studies.

While discussing the possibilities with Frieda Knobloch, Associate Professor in American Studies, we began to think of the connections between American Indian Studies and Environment & Natural Resources that already existed, but may not be apparent. The existing literature regarding American Indians and the environment encompasses a variety of topics including natural resource management, environmental history, environmental justice, traditional knowledge, and cultural revitalization. I compiled a bibliography of such books with the hope that future funding might allow for the development of a cultural environmental library. Such a collection would serve as a common resource for students interested in American Indian Environmental topics.

This guide serves the same purpose, to place resources side by side and create a category of "Topics in Indigenous-Environmental Issues." The resources I located include a variety of topics from both American environmental perspectives and American Indian environmental issues. Some of the collections can be found in the Guide to Native American Resources and others in the Guide to Environment & Natural Resources. Few are found in both and others in neither at all. Topics include ranching history near or on reservations, water management strategies that included tribal involvement, mineral resource extraction on tribal lands, settlers' perspectives on American Indian culture and the landscape, and many other topics.

Given the variety that exists in the research guide, I encourage researchers to consider the complex relationships that exist in the way we think about the environment and one another. It is these connections that testify to the potential for innovative and interdisciplinary research in American Indian Studies and Environment & Natural Resources.

Rachel Brazil, MA
American Studies
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May 2010

Alberta, Alice moody Papers

1955-1980.

45 cubic ft (1 box)

Acc. # 06896

Alberta Alice Moody (b. 1882) and her husband Perry J. Moody homesteaded in South Dakota around 1901. They moved to Chadron, Nebraska in 1954.

Collection contains typed manuscripts by Alberta Moody on homesteading, pioneer trails, and life on the western frontier. Also includes a 1943 South Dakota brand book.

Allis, Charlotte Diary

1854

1 volume

Acc. # 07445

Allis' diary was kept from April to July 1854 as she traveled overland from Beloit, Wisconsin, to Monte Cristo, California.

Allyn, Frank H. Collection

1846-1968

3 cubic ft.

Acc. #5912

Frank H. Allyn earned his first engineering degree from the University of Wyoming. As an early homesteader of the Riverton Valley, he served as postmaster of Riverton, Wyoming, from 1907-1914. Allyn worked as a draftsman in the U.S. Surveyor General's office in Cheyenne. He retired from the Wyoming State Highway Department in 1949, having worked in its drafting office since 1920.

The collection contains primarily maps, many by Frank H. Allyn, including Wyoming highway maps (1930-1968), lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., road logs from the Laramie, Cheyenne, and Rawlins areas (1920-1923), Shoshone and other Indian lands, school districts in Wyoming (1910), and maps of the Riverton and Fremont County area including the original plat of Riverton by F.H. Allyn (1906). Also included are maps of oil fields and copies of historical maps such as the trail from Missouri to Oregon (1846), routes from Ft. Laramie to Great Salt Lake (1858), and Territory of Wyoming (1876). Some biographical and personal material is contained in the collection as well.

Belden, Charles

1914-1940

7.7 cubic feet. (4 document boxes, 1 slim document box, 17 shoe boxes, 1 record box)

Acc. # 00598

The Charles J. Belden Collection consists of approximately 3,000 original negatives. Most of the images were taken in the 1920s and 1930s on the legendary Pitchfork Ranch near Meeteetse, Wyoming. Located at the base of the Absaroka Mountains, the 250,000-acre ranch provided fertile ground for Belden's photography. By filming cowboys and cattle against the dramatic backdrop of the Rocky Mountains, he created some of the classic images of the American West. Belden used these photographs to publicize the Pitchfork Dude Ranch and to illustrate articles he wrote about cowboy life. Belden, however, was a versatile photographer and the collection contains a variety of images. These photographs depict everyday life on the Pitchfork Ranch, a trip to Europe in 1909, Yellowstone National Park, raising antelope, dude ranching, trips to the Southwest and Latin America, and many portraits of American Indians. His photography can be found in *National Geographic Magazine* and the Dude Rancher's Association's magazine the *Dude Rancher*.

Also found in the collection are photographs of Belden's many travels including trips to Holland, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Panama, as well as Yellowstone National Park and the Southwestern United States. Belden's family appears not only in the travel prints, but also in portraits and candid shots.

Each print is titled and numbered by the American Heritage Center. The negatives correspond with the numbers on the prints. Most of the negatives are glass plate, although many soft negative copies and several positives are included. Prints with the same title description may or may not be identical. A note has been made where only a print or a negative exists of an image. (Inventory of Selected Items Available.)

Bennet, Harold Housley Collection

1960

14.85 cubic ft. (33 boxes)

Acc. #6067

Harold Housley Bennet, a Denver, Colorado, reclamation engineer, worked with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from around 1920 to 1960. He first worked in the Mitchell, Nebraska, office, then later in the Denver office. While with the Bureau he supervised the design of power plants in the West, including those at the Grand Coulee, Glen Canyon, Shasta, and Hungry Horse dams. Collection contains subject files, blueprints, and maps relating to Bennet's work with the Bureau of Reclamation, concerning concrete structures, power plants and other projects mainly around the Denver area.

Bennet, Robert Ames

1888-1953

13.93 cubic ft. (15 boxes)

Acc. # 09659

The Robert Ames Bennet papers primarily consist of the notes, drafts, and published works of this writer who specialized in western novels and short stories.

Bergen, Herbert M

1911-1963

0.7 cubic ft. (1 document box, 1 slim document box)

Acc. # 09689

Herbert M. Bergen was a petroleum engineer and geologist who worked for the Santa Ana Petroleum Company in Santa Ana, California. Most of his career was spent in oil development in California, although he did work in the Lance Creek Oil Field in Wyoming for a time after his discharge from the U.S. Army in February 1919.

The Herbert M. Bergen papers contain geological reports, maps, and surveys concerning oil development in California, especially the Los Angeles Harbor area, and New Mexico. There are slides showing dams and reservoirs belonging to California's Metropolitan Water District, and several maps of the Alleghany district (Rainbow Mine). In addition, there is a 1919 photo of the Lance Creek Oil Field in Wyoming.

Bertenshaw, James Family Letters

1851-1900

5 cubic ft. (2 boxes)

07269

Bertenshaw, his wife, Mary, and their family lived in Mt. Carmel in Franklin County, Indiana, when he left in March of 1864 and traveled overland to the Montana gold fields. He arrived in Virginia City, Montana, in July of 1864 and left in November of 1865, planning to travel to San Francisco and then by steamer to New York. Bertenshaw died enroute. Sometime in the 1870s Mary Bertenshaw moved to Kansas.

Collection consists of letters mainly of James Bertenshaw written to Mary Bertenshaw while he was enroute and after he arrived in Montana, with a few of Mary's letters written to James. There are a few letters written to James in 1861-1862 from his cousin, Maurice J. Williams while he was serving in the Civil War with the 36th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Company G. Also included are a few scattered family letters after 1866 mainly between Mary and her family.

Betts, Clifford Allen

1906-1966

10.35 cubic ft. (23 boxes)

Acc. #2534

Clifford Allen Betts (1889-1982), a hydraulic engineer, worked for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from 1928 to 1935, helping to build the Owyhee Dam in Oregon. He later worked for the U.S. Forest Service from 1935 to 1957, supervising the construction of more than 100 dams. Collection contains correspondence (1921-1966); maps of the western United States (1917-1934); news releases (1902-1947) and news clippings (1929-1951) on Betts and construction projects; and subject files containing correspondence, reports and blueprints on various water reclamation projects, mostly on the Owyhee Dam.

Bosler Family

1864-1930

99.97 cubic ft. (173 boxes)

Acc. # 05850

James W. Bosler came to Wyoming in the late 1860s and worked as a beef contractor, dealing with the United States Army and with Indian agencies in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Bosler's son, Frank C. (1870-1918), continued in the cattle business in Wyoming, establishing extensive ranching operations and gaining vast interests in mining operations and irrigation and hydroelectric plants. Frank resided at times in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and in Albany County near Rock River and McFadden, Wyoming, where most of his businesses were headquartered.

Buck, Herbert L.

1943-1959

2.25 cubic ft. (5 boxes)

Acc. #2018

Herbert L. Buck, a water reclamation expert, served as secretary-treasurer and later director of the Montana Reclamation Association during the 1940s and 1950s. He also served as treasurer of the National Reclamation Association.

Collection contains materials related to Buck's reclamation work including correspondence, speeches, reports, newsletters, and minutes of the Montana Reclamation Association and the National Reclamation Association concerning water resources,

reclamation, and Yellowtail Dam in Montana. There are also some minutes of the Yellowstone Basin Association.

Butler, Charles R. Papers,
1893-1990
36 cubic ft. (87 boxes)
Acc. #9761

Charles R. Butler was born in Mason City, Iowa in 1923. After growing up there, he went to college for two years in Ames, Iowa. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1943 and served for three years. He later enrolled at the University of Colorado and received a B.S. and M.S. in Geology. He worked a short time with the U.S. Geological Survey before being hired by Walter Duncan Mining Company to investigate the uranium mining business. After ten years as the manager of the Walter Duncan Mining Company's uranium mining operations, he became an independent consultant to the mining industry in which he evaluated properties and determined land status (claims for surface ownership, mineral rights, gas, and oil) of public and private lands. He worked in the Western United States, Alaska, Canada, and Mexico.

The collection contains agreements to mine on the Navajo, Ute Mountain, and Apache reservations, as well as Bureau of Indian Affairs documents and maps of land ownership. The collection serves as a history of land ownership and mining in these areas. (Inventory of Selected Items Available.)

Butcher, Devereux
Papers, 1932-1985.
13 cubic ft. (13 boxes)
Acc. #10194

Devereaux Butcher (1906-) was executive secretary and field representative for the National Parks Association from 1942 to 1957 and was also an author and photographer of national parks and wildlife.

Collection includes correspondence (1939-1985); articles and photographs by Butcher on wildlife and national parks (1937-1944); and extensive subject files with correspondence, maps, and newspaper clippings on the National Park System, legislation regarding wildlife conservation, land and wildlife management, wildlife refuges, and recreation on public lands.

Cahalane, Victor H.

1920-1993

16.2 cubic ft. (38 boxes) + 2 boxes of printed materials.

Acc. #1020

Cahalane (1901-1993) was a biologist, author and expert on wildlife and national park management. He became a field biologist for the U.S. National Park Service in 1931 and served as chief biologist from 1939 until 1955. During his service with the National Park Service he visited almost all of the National Parks and was a consultant to the National Parks Board of South Africa from 1951-1953. Cahalane was also an active member of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection and the Defenders of Wildlife.

Collection contains materials relating to Cahalane's work with the National Park Service and wildlife management. Collection includes personal correspondence (1920-1992); field notes, correspondence, and reports regarding his work for the National Park Service and visits to the national parks (1938-1954); miscellaneous materials relating to his work as a consultant for the National Parks Board of South Africa; photographs, slides and lantern slides of the national parks in the U.S. and Africa (1924-1993); two 16mm films on African National Parks; and correspondence, 16 financial materials, reports, minutes, and memorandums regarding the American Committee for International Wild Life, and the National Parks Association (1928-1987). Much of the correspondence with the American Committee for International Wild Life Projection is with international conservationism Harold J. Coolidge.

Capron, Mildred Stead Papers

1902-1964

12.41 cubic ft. (22 boxes)

Acc. #3470

Mildred Stead Capron (1899-1978) was a photographer, author, and member of the Society of Women Geographers, 1955-1978. Her publications included: "Wyoming Indians, Describing the Work of the Episcopal Church in Wyoming amongst the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes" (1944) and "Prayers at Christmas" (1944). After arriving in Wyoming in 1935, she lived on the Arapaho Reservation. She lived in Moose, Wyoming in Teton County where she operated Capron Film Productions on the Murie Ranch. She corresponded with the noted photographer, Maragaret Bourke-White, 1963-1971. She was a friend of Mardy and Olaus Murie, noted Wyoming conservationists whose views she shared.

The collection contains photographs, negatives, and 16 mm films reflective of Capron's travels in Madeira, the Azores, South Africa, Portugal, Ireland, and the United States from the 1940s to the 1960s. There are photographs and published materials

specific to Wyoming and the Arapaho and Shoshone tribes. Photographic subjects in Wyoming also include: Big Horn and Green River Lakes, coal mining, ranching, and Oregon Trail ruts. Also included are photographs and etchings of Hans Kleiber who lived in Wyoming, 1906-1967.

Carter, George N.

1928-1946

.9 cubic ft. (2 boxes)

Acc. #2897

George N. Carter, a civil engineer, worked on several water reclamation projects in the western United States and Canada.

Collection contains correspondence (1931, 1936-1946) related to the construction of the Kingsley Dam in Nebraska and the Kootenai Valley Reclamation Project in British Columbia; reports on the Kingsley Dam, the Kootenai Valley Reclamation Project, and the Snake River Irrigation District in Idaho (1928-1938); photographs of the Carter and construction of the Jackson Lake Dam in Wyoming, the Kingsley Dam, and the Anderson Dam in Idaho and Carter; newspaper clippings (1940); and radio scripts by Dr. D.W. Kingsley on water conservation (1938-1939).

Chatterton, Fenimore

Papers, 1863-1977 (bulk 1904-1954)

2.9 cubic ft. (3 boxes) + art + artifacts

Acc. #239

Fenimore Chatterton (1860-1958) was born in New York and came to Wyoming in 1878 to work as a sutler at Fort Steele. He later operated a general store in Saratoga, Wyoming, and was elected as a state senator in 1890 for Carbon and Niobrara counties. From 1891-1892 Chatterton attended the University of Michigan's law school and from 1894-1898 he served as Carbon County attorney. In 1898 he was elected secretary of state and served as acting governor from April 1903 to January 1905 to fill the term of DeForest Richards, who had died in office. 17. In 1906 he moved to Riverton, Wyoming, to practice law and was also involved in water development projects in Fremont County for the Wyoming Central Irrigation Company. He served on the Wyoming Public Service Commission from 1927-1933 and returned to Arvada, Colorado in 1937. He was married in 1900 to Stella Wyland (d. 1954) and they had two daughters, Eleanor (1901-1993) and Constance (b. 1904).

Collection contains correspondence (1914-1956); photographs of Chatterton and the Chatterton family, Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Wyoming in 1903 and two panoramic

photographs of Riverton, Wyoming (1863, 1903-1953); materials relating to the operation of the Saratoga Mineral Springs Company; the manuscript for his autobiography "Yesterday's Wyoming" (ca. 1904); certificates of election; a portrait of Chatterton; a table; and miscellaneous other materials.

Childress, Noah F
Papers, 1912-1974.
2.25 cubic ft.
Acc. #7342

Noah F. Childress (d. 1979) was an engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He worked on construction of the Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River in northeastern Montana in the mid-1930s and was later associated with several projects of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Engineer District. He retired in 1966.

Collection contains a small amount of correspondence (1936-1964); maps; photographs including several of Fort Peck Dam and of Childress; a photograph album; a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, programs, and memorabilia (1937-1947); a notebook; certificates; slide rule, hard hat, trophies, and other artifacts; and miscellaneous other materials.

Clark, L. Donovan Papers
1924-1961
4 cubic ft. (5 boxes)
Acc. #8585

Louis Donovan Clark (1905 -) was a consultant, geologist, mining engineer and mining manager for James W. Gerard's Mining Properties and Daily Realty Estate from 1935 to 1955. He was associated with mining properties in the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia.

The collection includes notebooks of correspondence, engineering reports and materials related to Clark's employment by James W. Gerard (JWG Mining Properties); subject files related to specific mining properties; engineering reports on various mining properties; a manuscript by L.D. Clark; books by L.D. Clark and James W. Gerard, and personal correspondence. Also included are details of two cases heard by the Indian Claims Commission: Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma v. USA (defendant) 1961 and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska v. USA (defendant) 1959 - 1961. There are also microphotographs of Plaintiff exhibits from the Winnebago case, including those from the 19th century.

Clark, Robert Dunlap**1967-1968****6 Items****Acc. #10451**

Clark was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania and graduated from Kenyon College. He married Mary Evans Wilson with whom he had three children. Daughter Eliza married Major Thomas Tipton Thornburn who was killed during the Ute Indian War of 1879 in the so-called Thornburg Massacre. Clarke lived in Washington, D.C. after serving in the U.S. Army as a Cavalry Major.

Collection contains two diaries (with transcripts) kept by Clarke from October to November 1867 and from May to July 1868, while serving as a U.S. Army paymaster to Forts Phil Kearny, Fetterman, and Reno in present-day Wyoming and Fort C.F. Smith in present day Montana. Clarke drew sketches of the forts and surrounding areas in his diaries. In the back of the 1867 diary, he transcribed personal anecdotes and myths and stories of the Sioux and other Plains Indians tribes as told to him by Nicolas Janis, a guide for the party. The collection also contains three photographic prints of drawings of Fort Omaha by Clarke and a drawing of Fort Omaha by fellow Army officer Albert G. Brackett.

Cole, Nelson Powder River Expedition**1861-1899****Powder River Expedition papers, 1861-1899 (bulk 1865)****.1 cubic ft. (1 expandable folder)****Acc. #11456**

General Nelson Cole was a volunteer soldier, distinguished for his service in the Missouri Artillery during the US Civil War. He was also a part of the Powder River Expedition in 1865, sent to quell the Native American aggressions on the Great Plains. After the Civil War ended, he went back to his manufacturing business in St. Louis, Missouri. During the Spanish American War, Cole was promoted to Brigadier General and applied for active duty in Cuba. He mustered out and died on July 31, 1899, before making it to Cuba.

This collection contains pieces of military correspondence from Gen. Nelson Cole's service as part of the Powder River Expedition in 1865, in which the United States Army sent troops to the Great Plains to protect settlers and to attack Indian camps in an effort to subdue the gathering nations of the Arapahos, Cheyenne, Hunkpapas and Teton Sioux. The expedition was ordered by General Grenville Dodge and headed by General P.E. Connor. These documents include a report of the Headquarters of the Eastern Portion of the

Powder River Expedition. Official orders, supply reports, telegraphs, a copy of his memorial booklet and a magazine article are also a part of the collection.

Conner, Glenn A Papers

1924-1970

5.4 cubic ft. (12 document boxes + 1 oversize folder)

Acc. # 01961

Glenn Allen Conner was born on May 18, 1894 near Coon Rapids, Iowa, to parents Hugh and Lydia. The family lived in many western states, settling in Douglas, Wyoming, in 1904. Conner worked as a ranch-hand in Wyoming for many years of his youth, giving him ample material to write about in later years. His autobiography *Memoirs of a Tumbleweed* tells many stories of his life growing up in the West. Conner served as a member of the Wyoming National Guard during the Mexican -American border skirmish of the nineteen-teens. On May 27, 1920, he married Nellie Maude Sanford in Rawlins, Wyoming, and later went on to become a civil engineer for the state of Wyoming and the U.S. government. Conner was best known for his work as a western fiction writer. His work appeared in publications such as *West Magazine*, *Ranch Romances*, *Cowboy Stories*, *Ace-High Magazine*, *Quick Trigger Stories*, and *Western Trails*, among others. Glenn A. Conner died on June 17, 1974 at the age 80.

This collection primarily contains his short story manuscripts and photographs of western places and subjects.

Coppinger, John J Photograph album

1895-1869

.35 cubic ft. (1 box)

Acc. #5647

John J. Coppinger was born in County Cork, Ireland and after establishing a military career in Ireland and Europe, he received a commission as Captain in the 14th U.S. Infantry. After many years of service, Coppinger was promoted to Brigadier General in the Regular Army where during the Spanish-American War of 1898, he received the additional star of Major General of Volunteers. The John J. Coppinger photograph album contains a dedication on the inside cover which reads: "To General John J. Coppinger from Antonio Apache Chicago June 14, 1896, Bannock Campaign of 1895 Jackson Hole Country, Wyoming."

The photo album contains images identified as Jackson Hole Country; Indian Camp at Teton Pass; 9th Calvary crossing Snake River; Packers Camp, Marysvale; Camp Wilson; and Fort Hall Reservation. The following individuals are also identified: Antonio Apache; General Coppinger; Agent Teter; Colonel Randall; Major Humphrey; Lieutenant Parker; and Indian scouts.

Cox, P. Thomas

1954-1971

1.35 cubic ft. (3 boxes)

Acc. #4178

P. Thomas Cox (b. 1930) received his Ph.D. in economics from Oklahoma State University in 1967. He has worked in government as an economist for the United States Department of Agriculture (1964-1970), in industry with Armour Foods (1971-1974), at Arizona State (1975-1978) and Utah State Universities (1978-1979), and in the Middle East since 1979.

The collection includes correspondence, manuscripts of articles and papers by Cox, data on conferences and meetings, notes, and printed material dealing with the economics of water resource development with emphasis on Oklahoma.

Danson, Edward B

Papers, 1957-1978.

40 cubic ft. (81 boxes)

Acc. #7502

Edward B. Danson, an anthropologist and professor, was a director of the Museum of Northern Arizona, a trustee of Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, chairman of the Colorado Plateau Environmental Advisory Council, and a member of the Advisory Board of Southwestern Parks and Monuments Association. Includes documents, correspondence, notebooks, and proposals concerning national parks, conservation, and recreation; minutes, notebooks, and documents from the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments; and recommendations, reports, and environmental statements concerning historic sites.

Davis, John Charles Family Papers

1874-1942

.55 cubic ft. (1 box) + artifacts

Acc. #801

Charles Davis was born in Ireland and came to the U.S. in 1871. He began working for the trading company of J.W. Hugus & Company at Fort Fred Steele in Carbon County, Wyoming. In 1879, Davis accompanied Major Thomas T. Thornburg to assist at the White River Indian Agency in Colorado. Davis was wounded in the foot when the expedition was ambushed by Ute Indians near Milk Creek in what is now Moffatt County, Colorado. Davis

later became an executive with J.W. Hugus & Company, which expanded into merchandising and banking in Wyoming and Colorado.

The collection consists of a four page letter sent to Davis' wife Ella M. Davis describing the Thornburg Massacre; a powder horn and a bullet which was removed from Davis' foot following the attack; a 1908 souvenir booklet for J.W.Hugus & Company; two photographs of Davis; an 1874 certificate of appointment as postmaster in Carbon County, Wyoming; newspaper clippings about Davis (1880-1924) and the Thornburg massacre; and six letters, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous other materials relating to Davis' son, Roblin H. Davis' involvement in marking the Overland Trail in Carbon County, Wyoming (1922-1942).

Del Monte, Harold D Maverick Springs Papers

1918-1978

.9 cubic ft. (2 boxes)

Acc. #7430

Businessman Harold D. Del Monte settled in Lander, Wyoming in 1919 where he was in the banking business for ten years before buying the Nobel Hotel in 1930. He was very active in Lander and Fremont County civic affairs and worked with the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes to promote and develop the Maverick Springs oil field on the Wind River Indian Reservation. Federal leases for the Maverick Springs oil field were first granted in 1917, and the first successful wells were drilled in 1918. The field produced high-sulfur crude oils, for which demand was low and transportation costs high. Dirt access roads to the oil field were impassable much of the year. In 1927, most of the wells were shut down and capped by the Union Oil Company of California, which had acquired the leases in 1921. By 1937, the leases were controlled by Ohio Oil Company, Texas Company, Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, and Continental Oil Company. When the leases came up for renewal in 1937, the Shoshone and Arapaho Councils, with the assistance of the Maverick Springs Committee of the Federated Civic Clubs of Fremont County, chaired by Del Monte, fought to block renewal until assurances were made that the oil field would be brought into production and that roads would be upgraded to ease the transportation problem. Tribal representatives and Del Monte traveled to Washington D.C. in mid 1937 and again in January 1938 to meet with the Wyoming congressional delegation and Interior Department officials. Limited production was begun, and attempts were made to upgrade roads, but requests for federal road funds failed.

The collection contains correspondence with Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Lester C. Hunt, Frank O. Horton, and other Wyoming political figures (1938-1941); four drilling logs (1918); production and marketing data on Maverick Springs crude oil (1919-1938);

reports and minutes including those from the Shoshone and Arapaho Business Council meetings; printed reports on Wyoming oils; and newspaper clippings.

Demaray, Arthur Edward

1902-1953

15.8 cubic ft. (24 boxes and 5 oversize)

Acc. #4031

Arthur Edward Demaray (1887-1958) was in U.S. government service for forty-eight years. He served with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1903 to 1917 and with the U.S. National Park Service from 1917 until his retirement as Director in 1951. He is credited for his pioneering efforts leading to the establishment of several national parks.

The collection contains correspondence, (including a few letters from Harold Ickes), diaries, photographs, articles, awards, medals, and pins all related to Demaray's career. In addition, there is material relating to his various trips including brochures and other travel literature, postcards, scrapbooks, and photographs. Also included are details of Native American artifacts found on digs in 1951, a 1935 edition of *Sketch Story of the Custer Battle: a Clashing of Red and Blue*, Hopi and Navajo photographs, other miscellaneous Native American photographs, a photograph of the Chief Joseph Memorial taken in 1941, Blackfeet photographs ca. 1938, and Northern Plains Indian artifacts including a pair of moccasins, a quirt, tom-tom, and war club. Arthur E. Demaray was in U.S. government service for forty-eight years, with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1903 to 1917 and with the U.S. National Park Service from 1917 until his retirement as Director in 1951. He is credited for his pioneering efforts leading to the establishment of several national parks. Originally from Washington, D.C., Demaray died in Tucson, Arizona.

Dominy, Floyd E.

Papers, 1934-1970.

33 cubic ft. (33 boxes)

Acc. #2129

Floyd E. Dominy (1909-2010) was appointed Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1959 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and was continually reappointed to that position until his retirement in 1969. He had served in other Bureau of Reclamation capacities since 1946 and prior to that had worked as a field representative with the Agricultural Adjustment administration (1938-1942). Dominy was originally from Nebraska and went to school at the University of Wyoming. The Bureau of Reclamation, under the Department of the Interior, administers programs in the areas of water resources, hydroelectric power, river regulation, and flood control. As Commissioner,

James C. Drayton was an attorney who had mining interests in Canada and Colorado. Collection consists mainly of James Drayton's letterpress copybooks (copies of outgoing letters) from 1881 to 1889. Volumes are indexed and mainly concern his law practice, mining interests, investments, and other business matters. Some letters relate to Drayton's divorce and other personal business.

The collection also includes scattered correspondence and miscellaneous material of James and his son, William Drayton, from 1921 to 1940, including a report by William on the treatment and living conditions of the Kutenai Indians. There are also maps of mines and mining properties in British Columbia, Quebec, and Colorado.

Ellis, George Henry
Papers, 1908-1967.
5.33 cubic ft. (12 boxes)
Acc. #2219

George Henry Ellis (1884-) served as an engineer with the U.S. Reclamation Service from 1907 to 1920 and from 1920 to 1925 with the Montana State Engineer's Office. He worked as a hydrological engineer with the Middle West Utilities Company from 1923 to 1929 before returning to the U.S. Reclamation Service in 1930. Ellis worked on the Shoshone Project in Wyoming and the Sun River Project in Montana while with the Reclamation Service from 1908 to 1915.

Collection contains correspondence, mostly letters to U.S. Congressional members regarding taxes and anti-communism (1936-1967); newspaper clippings (1921-1929); six photograph albums of Ellis and water reclamation projects in North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana (1908-1959); blueprints and drawings of the Shoshone Project, Wyoming (1909-1912), and the Sun River Project, Montana (1913-1915); and a scrapbook with poems written by Ellis (1944-1962).

Farish, Fred G Photograph Albums
1894-1922
1.5 cubic ft. (4 F17 boxes)
Acc. # 01052

Frederick G. Farish (1866-1946) was a mining engineer who traveled extensively in the western United States and in Mexico in order to inspect mines. He documented these travels with photographs, which were mounted in albums accompanied by identification. Farish began his career as a mine manager in San Miguel County, Colorado, in the 1890s. He was a construction and examining engineer between 1902 and 1911 and superintendent of

the Humboldt Mine in Colorado from 1912 to 1913. Between 1915 and 1925 he managed mines in Chihuahua, Arizona, and Colorado.

The collection contains seven albums covering mine inspections in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and California; in British Columbia, Canada; and in Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara, Mexico. The scenes include mine and mill sites, miners, and adjacent towns. There are also photographs of a European tour in 1907 including the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Italy; and of Yellowstone Park in 1908. A small number of family photographs are also included.

Fowler, Loretta Papers

1824-1993

5.95 cubic ft. (12 boxes)

Acc. # 11403

Contains Loretta Fowler's research material from her study of the Arapaho people on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming from 1969 to 1978. The Loretta Fowler papers contain research material on Native American Indians on the Wind River Reservation. This material includes transcripts of interviews she conducted of Arapaho Indians on the Wind River Indian Reservation (1969-1978), a summary of interviews that were not taped (1968-1971), sketch maps of Wind River Indian Reservation drawn by Fowler and photographs taken by her and Indians on the reservation (1960s). There are also photographs of the reservation taken by Joe Pop, the extension agent in the 1930s (1930s-1950s). There are Arapaho and Shoshone Business Council minutes and census rolls, Arapaho language material, newspaper clippings and the reservation newspaper "Wassaja" (1920s-1980s). There is also a print-out of data sort on Arapaho migrants with code book, statistical analysis of the data, and photocopies of printed sources on Native Americans with her notes (1859-1942). The collection also includes papers and other writings by Fowler.

Fuller, E.O. Papers

1940-1965

19.8 cubic ft. (44 boxes)

Acc. #80

E. O. Fuller (1875-1965) served as chief fiscal agent for the University of Wyoming from the 1920s to 1940s and worked with the United States General Land Office. Through expertise gained in these two positions, Fuller was called as an expert witness in the cases before the United States Indian Claims Commission. The commission was established in

1946 and heard Indian claims against the U.S. government for payment of land ceded by Indian tribes. Fuller testified on the values of land and resources during the following Indian Claims Commission cases: Case #61(1959) of the confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes of the Flathead Reservation in Montana involving an 1855 treaty; Case #239 (1954) of the Tillamook Indians of the Siletz Reservation in Oregon involving an 1874 treaty; and Case #63 (1953) of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming involving an 1868 treaty.

The collection consists mainly of background materials Fuller gathered in relation to each of these cases, including reports, bulletins, maps, statistics, and newspaper clippings. There are also Fuller's notes, briefs, exhibits and other court documents. In addition, there are subject files of materials on various industries and corporations that Fuller gathered in the course of his work. Materials include annual reports of companies, newspaper clippings, and Fuller's notes on many railroads, airlines, and oil, gas and mining companies. There is also a thesis written by Robert Kent Fielding (1952) at Brigham Young University entitled "Establishing the Value of Indian Lands in the West 1850-1900."

Greenburg, Daniel Wallace
1867-1940 (bulk 1879-1966)
5.72 cubic ft. (18 boxes)
Acc. #1642

Daniel Greenburg, 1867-1940, was a Western historian and writer whose focus was Wyoming. He was publicity director and editor of the "Midwest Review" from 1924-1931 for the Midwest Oil Company of Casper, Wyoming. He was a tax commissioner for Standard Oil when this company bought Midwest Refining Company in 1931. He served as executive secretary for the Wyoming State Planning Board and State Water Conservation Board, 1935-1939. He also wrote and collected material on Western history. He was active in the work of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association and prepared maps of the Old Oregon Trail, Overland Trails, Pony Express routes, and the principal historic sites and trails in Wyoming. He was a member of the Explorers Club.

The collection contains a large number of photographs (stored in general photographic file) dealing with Western history including: Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas, Native Americans, cattle ranching, Fort Laramie, General Custer and other historical personalities. Included are slides of William Henry Jackson photographs of the Hayden Survey, Jackson's photographs and letters, and artwork of Jackson, Eugene Willard Deming and others. Motion picture films portray Yellowstone National Park and the Black Hills among other areas. There are deeds, claims, and documents concerning Fort Laramie and the Lapwai Reservation (Nez Perce). Greenburg's correspondence (1929-1966),

military reports, orders and papers of Fort Laramie (1879-1888), a copy of William Henry Jackson's diary (1866-1867), and maps are included.

Grinnell, George Bird

1871-1892

Papers, 1871-ca. 1895

.45 cubic ft. (1 box)

Acc. #9657

George Bird Grinnell (1849-1938), a naturalist and conservationist, was born in New York City and graduated from Yale in 1870. In 1870 he joined an expedition for fossil-collecting in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah under the protection of federal troops and Pawnee Indians. In 1874 he accompanied General George Custer's expedition to the Black Hills and Colonel William Ludlow's expedition into the Yellowstone Park area in 1875 as expedition naturalist. He also later explored areas of Montana, Alaska, and British Columbia. Grinnell returned to Yale to receive a Ph.D. in 1880 and was the natural history editor and eventually the owner of "Forest and Stream" magazine from 1876-1911. Grinnell helped to found the Audubon Society in 1886 and in 1925 was elected president of the National Parks Association. The collection contains mainly manuscripts written by Grinnell concerning his exploration and notes on his study of bone structures.

The collection includes manuscripts on his first trip into the West, Nebraska and Wyoming; research notes on the bone structure of birds; a manuscript on Indian reservation police and their role in the massacre at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and the death of Sitting Bull in 1890; the manuscript of a trip along the coast of British Columbia; and miscellaneous other materials. Collection also contains materials relating to Grinnell's operation of "Forest and Stream," including Grinnell's manuscripts on hunting; two letters to the editor; the partial manuscript for "The Sportsman's Gazetteer and General Guide," which was written by Charles Hallock and published by "Forest and Stream;" and the manuscript for "The Birds of Chester County, Pennsylvania," written by B. Harry Warren for submission to "Forest and Stream."

Harper, Sinclair O.

1872-1965

55.8 cubic ft. (124 boxes)

Acc. #2089

Sinclair O. Harper spent thirty-seven years with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and twenty years as a consultant on water resource development. After graduating from the University of California in 1907, Harper worked on the Grand Valley Project in Colorado. In

1925 he became general superintendent of construction in the BuRec's Denver Office and he became assistant chief engineer in 1931 and chief engineer in 1940. He retired in 1945 to become a consultant with Kaiser Engineers in India, Afghanistan, and Egypt at the Aswan Dam.

Collection contains an extensive series of correspondence and subject files (1908-1965) on water reclamation and reclamation projects; U.S. Department of the Interior reports; maps and blueprints of the projects that Harper worked on including those overseas (1893-1960); and photographs (1907-1953) of various reclamation projects.

Hays, Howard

1900-1962

2.25 cubic ft. (5 boxes)

Acc. #3151

Howard H. Hays (1883-1969) was born in Metropolis, Illinois, and operated a transportation service in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. Hays was first employed by the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, which had operated a system of camps and stagecoach lines in Yellowstone National Park. He became traveling passenger agent in 1906 and traffic agent in 1908. Hays served as manager of the Bureau of Service for the United States Railroad Administration during World War I. In 1919 he returned to Yellowstone National Park as president of the consolidated lodge and camp system called the Yellowstone Lodge Company. Hays retired in 1924 due to illness and after he regained his health in 1927, he organized and became president of the Glacier Park Transport Company, which operated a fleet of buses, cars, and trucks at Glacier Park in conjunction with train service from Great Northern Railway. In 1955 Hays sold the Glacier Park Transport Company to Glacier Park Company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway.

Collection documents Hays' business activities and includes two scrapbooks (1900-1915) on Yellowstone National Park and Wylie Permanent Camping Company; correspondence (1916-1962) with the Great Northern Railway and the Directors of the National Park Service dealing with Hays' operation in Glacier National Park; and contracts (1917-1955) with the Glacier Park Transport Company, Great Northern Railway, and the National Park Service.

Heald, Welden F

Papers, 1941-1975.

2.7 cubic ft. (6 boxes)

Acc. #1499

Weldon F. Heald (1909-1967) was a professional writer of over 650 articles for many outdoor magazines, including *Arizona Highways*, *National Parks Magazine*, *Pacific Discovery*, and *Ford Times*. Heald served as vice president of the American Alpine Club and director of the Sierra Club. Heald Peak in Arizona was named after him and dedicated in 1974.

Collection contains newspaper clippings of articles by and about Heald and on animals, Heald's travel interests, and Native Americans; correspondence (1942-1975); maps, mostly of Arizona; manuscripts of guides that Heald wrote; and miscellaneous memorabilia.

Hebard, Grace Raymond Papers
1829- 1947 (bulk 1890-1936)
31 cubic ft. (68 boxes) + 2 folders
Acc. #400008

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, University of Wyoming professor, historian, librarian, and champion of many causes, was born July 2, 1861 in Clinton, Iowa. She received an engineering degree from the University of Iowa in 1882 and came to Wyoming as a drafter in the Cheyenne Surveyor General's Office. In 1885, she received a Master of Arts degree from the University of Iowa. In 1891, the governor appointed her as a Trustee of the University of Wyoming, a position she occupied for twelve years, six of which she served as Secretary of the Board. During this time, she also completed a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Illinois Wesleyan University (1893) and became a member of the Wyoming Bar Association (1898). Hebard was appointed University Librarian in 1908 and held this position until 1919. She also taught classes in the Political Economy department, and served as head of the department from 1908 until her retirement in 1931. Dr. Hebard spent much time researching and writing books related to Wyoming and Western history. In addition, she campaigned for women's suffrage, supported American troops in World War I, and helped immigrants become American citizens. Dr. Hebard also conducted extensive research on Sacajawea, which was embodied in her book *Sacajawea*, published in 1933. For thirty years, she studied this subject, traveling widely, holding scores of interviews, and carrying on correspondence with individuals from California to Germany. Her book emphasized Sacajawea's guide services to Lewis and Clark and then described Sacajawea's later life. It also pieced together the life stories of Charbonneau, (Sacajawea's first husband), Baptiste (her son), and Basil (her adopted son). The deaths of Sacajawea and her two sons together with the burial places of all three are described.

Collection contains materials relating to Hebard's career as University of Wyoming professor, librarian, and western historian. Collection includes subject files containing correspondence, manuscripts, transcripts and printed materials concerning places and

events Hebard researched and participated in such as the women's suffrage movement, Wyoming history, and the University of Wyoming (1864-1946); biographical files containing correspondence, transcripts, news clippings and printed materials of historical and important individuals, and correspondence with friends and associates (1829-1947); manuscripts, along with related correspondence, interviews and research notes of her books (1850-1940); personal files containing correspondence with family and friends and genealogical information on the Hebard family (1856-1938); scrapbooks with news clippings and photographs of the University of Wyoming (1870-1935); appointment books; a copy of the one-act play "The Birth of Wyoming Day"; maps used in writing her books; and letters of author and historian Owen Wister and certificates of appointment for Albany County Sheriff N.K. Boswell.

Herdman, Robert

Papers, 1927-1966.

13 cubic ft. (13 boxes)

Acc. #5380

Robert F. Herdman (1890-?), an engineer, worked for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from 1913 to 1923 and 1933 to 1954. He was in charge of construction of Bartlett Dam in Arizona and Yellowtail Dam in Montana from 1936 to 1938. Herdman also went to Korea in 1950 to study the country's hydroelectric potential and served as project engineer for the Litani River Project in Lebanon from 1952-1954. Herdman retired from the Bureau of Reclamation in 1954 and worked as an engineering consultant to International Engineering Company, Inc.

Collection contains materials relating to Herdman's career as an engineer including correspondence files containing reports, plans and newspaper clippings, mostly regarding the Litani River Project in Lebanon and his trip to Korea (1950-1954); speeches by Herdman on water reclamation and dam construction (1945-1950); maps of Korea (1950); a diary of his trip in Korea (1950); subject files on dam designs, Yellowtail Dam, the Litani River Project and Korea (1927-1957); reports by Herdman on water reclamation, Yellowtail Dam, the Litani River Project and hydroelectricity in Korea (1942-1960); photographs of Yellowtail Dam (1966) and Bartlett Dam during construction (1937-1939); and manuscripts by Herdman, *The Development of the Reclamation Service and History of Yellowstone National Park*.

Hines, William Papers

1906-1959

1.25 cubic ft. (2 boxes)

Acc. # 00990

William Hines (d. 1943) was a Wyoming ranch hand, oil leaser, and oil executive who accompanied author Owen Wister around the state of Wyoming when Wister was writing his novel "The Virginian." Hines is often cited as having related that he either witnessed or inspired some of the scenes in Wister's novel. He was involved in the oil field at Salt Creek with the Midwest Oil company in 1911, and later became vice president of the E.T. Williams oil company. Hines married Mary Jackson in 1921, and two years after their honeymoon the pair settled in Denver, Colorado. He died in 1943 after a short illness.

The collection consists of diaries, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and photographs related to the life of William Hines.

Hogue, Gilbert

1898-1952

3.6 cubic ft. (8 boxes)

Acc. #2700

Gilbert H. Hogue (d. 1952) worked as an engineer for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from 1902 to 1946. He was involved with several water reclamation projects, including the Minidoka Project, the Boise Project and American Falls Dam and Reservoir in Idaho, and the Flathead Project in Montana.

Collection contains materials relating to Hogue's career as an engineer including correspondence (1927-1952); miscellaneous maps of the western U.S.; newspaper clippings (1948-1949); two photograph albums of the Minidoka Dam in Idaho (1908-1909); photographs of Gilbert Hogue and the Hogue family, the Minidoka Project and other places in Idaho (1898-1904); and reports by Hogue on the Flathead Project (1916-1918), the Minidoka Project (1928), the Boise Project (1920), and the American Falls Dam and Reservoir (1927).

Homestake Mining Company Records

1873-1989

200 cubic ft. (187 boxes)

Acc. # 00408

The origins of Homestake Mining Company date back to 1876 when Moses and Fred Manuel began prospecting for gold near Deadwood, South Dakota, in the Black Hills on the Wyoming-South Dakota border. On April 9, 1876, they established the Homestake Mine near Bobtail Gulch. On November 5, 1877, George Hearst of San Francisco, along with Lloyd Tevis and James Haggin negotiated a deal with the Manuel Brothers to incorporate and the Homestake Mining Company was formed. The Homestake Mine grew to be the largest gold mine in America. Until about 1950, the company's main interest was in gold. After 1950 the

company diversified and began to explore in the Western United States as well as the Midwest for copper, zinc, silver, lead, and uranium. By the 1960s it had expanded into world exploration in many countries including Canada, Chile, Peru, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific. The Homestake Mine in South Dakota closed in 2002. Homestake Mining Company is headquartered in California and continues to mine for gold and silver in North America, South America and Australia.

The Homestake Mining Company records include information about mine sites and mining activities including maps, drill logs, assays, leases and claims, environmental reports, and reconnaissance. The bulk of the material relates to mining activity in the Rocky Mountain Region. A small amount of material relates to states outside of the Rocky Mountain region. The largest percentage of the material relates to uranium mining in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming with an emphasis on the Hauber Mining District near the town of Hulett in Crook County. Other Wyoming areas include Sweetwater County, the Gas Hills, the Shirley Basin, Fremont County, Natrona County, the Big Horn Basin, Sublette County, Converse County, Johnson County and the Powder River Basin, from the period of 1952 to 1989. There is a small amount of corporate history including photographs of the Homestake Mine in South Dakota, newspaper clippings, and annual reports as well as corporate legal documents. A small amount of correspondence and photographs relate to the family of Charles S. Johnson, who was an early resident of Lead, South Dakota, and was involved with Homestake Mining. There are early Black Hills, South Dakota and Montana mining claim maps from the 1870s to the 1920s.

Hough, Emerson Papers

1892-1973

11.63 cubic ft. (26 boxes)

Acc, # 6764

Emerson Hough was a writer best known for his western stories, including "Story of the Cowboy" (1897), "Covered Wagon" (1922), and "North of Thirty-Six" (1923). Hough also wrote screenplays for "Covered Wagon" and "North of Thirty-Six," which became successful silent films. He wrote articles with an outdoors theme for popular periodicals like "Field and Stream" and "Saturday Evening Post." He was also active in the effort to preserve western wildlife and campaigned to protect the bison of Yellowstone National Park. Hough was born June 28, 1857, married Charlotte Chesebro in 1897, and died on April 30, 1923.

The Emerson Hough papers include manuscripts, magazine clippings of Hough's works, as well as copies of his books, and correspondence (1892-1965). In addition there are publicity materials for Hough's books and lectures, as well as photographs and legal documents. Hough's friend, naturalist Wayne Replogle, helped to settle his estate, and there

are later letters and documents reflecting Replogle's continuing contact with Hough's widow regarding business matters.

Hutchinson, W.H. Papers

1895-1987

36 cubic ft. (36 boxes)

Acc. #3533

William Henry Hutchinson, a noted Western historian, was born in Colorado in 1911. Hutchinson served with the Merchant Marine from 1933 to 1946, seeing duty in World War II. After being discharged, Hutchinson was a freelance writer until 1959, when he received his M.A. from California State University Chico, and served as a professor of history at his alma mater from 1964 to 1978. Hutchinson was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize for his biography of Thomas Bard, entitled *Oil, Land, and Politics*. Bard was a California Senator and the first president of the Union Oil Company.

The collection contains manuscripts of articles and books (1943-1986); research files (1895-1984) pertaining to mining, ranching, Native American issues and the Forest Historical Society; correspondence (1950-1984) regarding publications, research and personal matters; subject files from California State University, Chico and on general topics of interest (1960-1987); personal and biographical information (1960-1980); and news clippings (1971-87). There is also a collection of periodicals pertaining to Native American issues.

Husted, Ward W. Papers

1928-1980

2.23 cubic ft. (4 document boxes, 1 slim document box, 1 F21 box)

Acc. # 04896

Ward Walker Husted was born June 20, 1895, in Galesburg, Illinois. He graduated from Lombard College in Galesburg in 1917. After serving in the aviation section of the U.S. Signal Corps during World War I, Husted moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, to begin his career in the gas industry. In 1929, he moved to Laramie, Wyoming, to manage the Laramie Gas Company. While in Laramie, Husted involved himself in numerous community service organizations including the Booster Club, the Jesters, the American Legion, and the Elks Club. He received the Laramie Daily Boomerang-Laramie Lions Club Community Service Award in 1959. Husted brought the first natural gas pipeline to Laramie in 1933. He was also a member of the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority in the 1970s, which encouraged his interest in Navajo life and history. During the Lincoln and Douglas Debates Centennial and

Carl Sandburg Celebration, Husted returned to Galesburg to participate in the events. He died 2 September 1986.

The Ward W. Husted papers largely contain materials concerning his twenty-year involvement in the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). This portion of the collection includes reports and minutes of the NTUA board of directors and correspondence concerning its actions. Husted also collected material on other Navajo economic developments. Other gas industry related material includes newsletters of the St. Joseph Gas Company from the time Husted was employed there along with miscellaneous reports and articles.

Local history is documented by Husted's club memberships and by the articles he collected. Husted helped organize the Laramie Booster Club, a division of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Jesters, a drama club. Playbills, scripts, and newspaper articles about the performances are included in the collection. Husted supported the University of Wyoming, especially the construction of the Arena Auditorium. Probably due to his participation in the NTUA, Husted collected information about the Navajo tribe. Also of interest to Husted was the Lincoln and Douglas Debate Centennial and Carl Sandburg Celebration in his hometown of Galesburg, Illinois. He saved brochures, newspapers, and correspondence concerning the events.

Some photographs of Husted and the NTUA board are found in the collection. Several artifacts, including honorary medals from the NTUA, press passbooks to the World's Fair in 1939, a gasoline ration book from World War II, and other Wyoming souvenirs are also included.

Kimmett, Leo Papers

1934-1935

0.1 cubic ft. (1 envelope)

Acc. # 07224

Leo Kimmett was born and raised on a farm in Powell, Wyoming. In 1934, at the time of his high school graduation, Kimmett applied for a job and was accepted to the Civilian Conservation Corps. This corps, YNP-2, was stationed in Yellowstone National Park. While on duty, Kimmett was employed as a member of work detail, a camp clerk, and he also volunteered for a sub-camp that built a fire trail around Mary Lake.

This collection contains a manuscript of "Life in a C.C.C. Camp - 1934," by Leo Kimmett, a hand drawn map of the area of Yellowstone National Park encompassing and surrounding the camp, and photographs of Kimmett's time at the C.C.C. camp in Yellowstone National Park, these are copy prints. This collection also contains a 1935 Cadet Ball program souvenir from the University of Wyoming.

Knaebel Family Papers**1714-1944****9 cubic ft.****Acc #9963**

John H. Knaebel was a lawyer in Santa Fe and Denver who worked largely with land claims and Spanish land grant titles. His son Ernest Knaebel, also a lawyer, organized and directed the Public Lands Division and directed litigation concerning public and Indian lands.

The papers contain Ernest Knaebel's correspondence, Department of Justice files, Supreme Court files, and files on the family property in New Mexico. The collection also includes John H. Knaebel's files on land grants, personal correspondence, and family information.

Leek, Stephen Nelson Papers**1887-1941****30 cubic ft.****Acc. #3138**

Stephen Nelson Leek (1858-1943) was one of the earliest settlers in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. He was born in Turkey Point, Ontario, and lived in Kearney, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, Utah, before moving to Wyoming sometime around 1882. He worked on several ranches in southeast Wyoming before settling permanently in Jackson Hole between 1886 and 1888 where he homesteaded a ranch site three miles south of the present town of Jackson. Stephen Leek was a hunter, trapper, dude rancher and guide as well as a writer and wildlife photographer. He also served as a Uinta County Representative in the 1907 session of the Wyoming House of Representatives. He did extensive photographic and motion picture studies of elk and toured the country on the Orpheus Vaudeville circuit billed as "The Father of the Elk." Through his photographs, writings, and personal appearances he was instrumental in building public support for saving the Jackson Hole elk herd that culminated in the establishment of the National Elk Refuge in Jackson.

The collection documents the life and work of Stephen Leek. There are manuscripts and research materials on subjects including Yellowstone National Park, Jackson Hole and western history; elk and other wildlife; Indian legends; and the Gros Ventre Slide. There are bound typewritten manuscripts (1920-1924), illustrated with Leek's photographs, on fishing trips in Jackson Hole and Yellowstone National Park and several mountain camping trips. There are two parts (ca. 200 pages each) of a manuscript, "Uncle Jack," and about 100 pages of poetry. There are an undated diary, ledgers and other business records, and

correspondence from 1892 to 1941. There are several maps, including two hand-drawn maps of the Teton Pass area and the natural dam on the Gros Ventre River created by the slide in 1915. Leek's photographic career is documented by forty-eight boxes of glass plate negatives, two boxes of glass lantern slides, black and white prints, a photo album, and seven motion picture reels. Photographic equipment includes a lantern slide projector, a circuit camera, a lens, and wooden boxes and frames used in developing film.

Leigh, Richard "Beaver Dick" Papers,

1875-1937

.1 cubic ft. (1 envelope)

Acc. #10512

Richard Leigh was born in England in 1831 and immigrated to the United States while in his teens. After briefly participating in the Mexican-American War in 1848, he moved to the Teton Valley of Idaho and Wyoming. Leigh worked as a scout for several Wyoming territorial surveying parties in the 1870s and as a trapper, gaining the nickname "Beaver Dick." His first wife, Jenny, was an Eastern Shoshone Indian, who died with the rest of Leigh's family in a smallpox epidemic in 1876. Leigh was later remarried to Susan Tadpole, a Bannock Indian.

The collection contains diaries for 1875, 1876, and 1878 noting everyday life, seasonal and family activities, the settling of the Jackson Hole, Wyoming area, mining, and Indian activities in the area. The collection also contains Leigh's correspondence, especially with his friend Charles B. Pensrose on hunting in the Jackson Hole area and surveys of Yellowstone National Park; and correspondence between Penrose's son Boies and Leigh's granddaughter-in-law, Edith M. Schultz Thompson, regarding Boies' possession of Leigh's diaries. Transcripts are available for the entire collection.

Lincoln Rolland Wayne

1928-1962

Papers, 1928-1962.

.9 cubic ft. (2 boxes)

Acc. #2201

R. W. Lincoln (d. 1963) was a civil engineer who was involved in a number of water and power projects in the northwestern United States. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1912 and spent much of his career with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He continued to do consulting work after his retirement from the Corps in 1959. He was engaged as a consultant from 1957 to 1962 to represent the Confederated Salish and

Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation in their dispute with the Montana Power Company over compensation for the Kerr Project in Montana.

The collection includes correspondence (1957-1962) chiefly among Lincoln, John Cragun (the attorney representing the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes), and Barry Dibble, another consulting engineer engaged on behalf of the tribes. There are additional reports and court rulings related to this case, as well as installation and rate data and reports for other installations on the Columbia River, including the Bonneville Dam, Chief Joseph Dam, Libby Dam and reservoir, the Flathead Project, the Nez Perce and Sheep Mountain Projects, the Yellowtail Dam site Project, and miscellaneous data.

Lone Scouts Collection

1915-1997

21 cubic ft. (17 record, 2 document, 7 F-17, 1 F-22 boxes)

Acc. # 08244

William D. Boyce founded The Lone Scouts of America in 1915. He was the same magazine publisher who founded the Boy Scouts in 1910, but he wanted the Lone Scouts to be independent. By using his network of paper boys, W. D. Boyce was able to distribute his magazine, *The Lone Scout*, to youngsters in rural areas where there were not enough boys to form a Boy Scout troop. The venture struggled until 1924, when the Boy Scouts absorbed the Lone Scouts organization, which was in financial disarray. By 1927, however, the Lone Scouts was reborn as the Elbeetian Legion because Charles J. Merlin had kept the organization alive through exchanging correspondence and newsletters. With time out for World War II, the informal fraternal organization met faithfully in conventions since 1934. As alumni of the Lone Scouts, they called themselves the Elbeetian Legion after the first initials of a publication called *The Lone Beaver Tribune* or *L.B.T.* Many of the Lone Scouts got their start in journalism by writing Lone Scout newsletters.

The Lone Scouts collection contains adult Elbeetian Legion correspondence and some young correspondence from the early Lone Scout pen pal days. Most of the collection, however, consists of copies of the *Elbeetee* national newsletter and many more copies of local newsletters published from Lone Scout days through the 1990s. The *Elbeetee* and smaller newsletters such as *The Friendly Provoker*, or *The Old Timer* contain short editorials, reminiscences, jokes, compliments and other items that might fit into a small town newspaper. Annual LBT Conventions are always heavily promoted. A lot of these materials are included on duplicate microfiche negatives. A complete set of handbooks has been preserved along with examples of medallions, badges and patches. Miscellaneous items include research papers, publicity materials, application forms, membership cards, and so forth.

Lyons, William W Papers

1950-1978

6 cubic ft.

Acc. #7211

William W. Lyons was a deputy undersecretary at the U.S. Department in the 1970s. His work centered on coal leases, mining plans and environmental impact statements in the western United States.

The collection contains subject and correspondence files regarding the Powder River Coal Basin of Wyoming, the Pacific Northwest's power supply problems, the building of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, mining the Crow Reservation, oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf of Texas, etc.

Mattes, Merril J.

1935-1964

Papers, 1935-1964.

7.45 cubic ft. (16 boxes)

Acc. #120

Merrill John Mattes (1910-), a historian, worked for the National Park Service (NPS) for thirty years, beginning as a ranger at Yellowstone National Park in 1935. He was superintendent of Scotts Bluff National Monument from 1935 to 1946, acting custodian of Fort Laramie National Monument (later Fort Laramie National Historic Site) beginning in 1938, and was acting historian for Fort Laramie from 1939 to 1946. Mattes was regional historian at the NPS Region 2 office in Omaha, Nebraska, from 1946 to 1966, chief of history and historic architecture in San Francisco, California, from 1966 to 1971, and manager of the historic preservation team at the NPS Denver Service Center from 1971 to 1975. He became an independent historical consultant in 1976. In 1944, Mattes testified as an expert witness against the state of Wyoming's lawsuit challenging the creation of the Jackson Hole National Monument.

Collection is chiefly materials on Wyoming including copies of Mattes' National Park Service files of correspondence, memorandums, maps, reports, photographs, negatives, legal documents, and printed materials related to Fort Laramie, Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, Jackson Hole National Monument, Fort Phil Kearny, Fort Caspar, Fort Bridger, and the Oregon Trail. Collection also includes two boxes of note cards containing bibliographic citations and research notes on the history of Jackson Hole and the fur trade.

Mays, Buddy Papers**1961-1984****13 cubic ft. (17 boxes)****Acc. #5664**

Buddy Mays (1943 -) is an author, travel writer and photographer. The bulk of his work concerns the American Southwest, Southwestern history, wildlife, outdoor recreation, whitewater rafting, and Southwestern Indians. The collection includes correspondence, both personal and professional (1971-1984); research files (ca. 1960-1984); over 100 wildlife drawings; several hundred photographs of people, wildlife, and natural features; twelve notebooks (1960s-1978); biographical information; Native American photographs; and manuscripts about Native Americans. Restriction: 2 envelopes are restricted until after the death of the donor.

John W. Meldrum Papers**1854-1938****2.53 cubic ft. (2 document boxes, 1 F22 box, 1 F17 box, and 1 F24 box)****Acc. # 04338**

John W. Meldrum was born on a farm in Caledonia, New York, on September 17, 1843. His parents died before he was fifteen. He continued to farm and attended public school during the winter months while growing up in Caledonia. He had two brothers, Norman H. Meldrum and his younger brother Gordon B. Meldrum. In 1863 John Meldrum joined the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. All three brothers fought in the Civil War for the Union, but Gordon B. Meldrum, the youngest brother, did not survive the war. He died of exposure and hardship as a prisoner in Libby Prison. In 1865, John Meldrum was honorably discharged and obtained employment in the Quarter Master's Department of the Army in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1867 he returned home to New York and met his wife Emmaline Hicks Warren. They were married on November 13, 1867. She died in 1908. They had no children. In 1868 John Meldrum and his family moved west to Wyoming and Colorado. They arrived in Cheyenne on April 6, 1868. From 1869-1870 John Meldrum and his brother Norman raised cattle in La Porte, Colorado, but in May of 1870 John and his wife moved to Laramie, Wyoming. Norman H. Meldrum stayed in Colorado where he became a prominent political figure, holding positions as Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. From 1911-1919 Norman lived in Wyoming as Commandant of the Wyoming Soldiers and Sailors Home in Buffalo. He died shortly after his retirement in February, 1920. John Meldrum became Clerk of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Albany and Carbon Counties in September 1872. As clerk he wrote the original sentencing draft for George

Parrott alias "Big Nosed George," in Carbon County. In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans as a delegate to Congress for Wyoming. He lost the nomination to M.E Post of Cheyenne. In 1884 he resigned as Clerk of the District Court in order to take the appointment by President Arthur of Surveyor General of the Wyoming Territory, but he resigned in 1885 when President Cleveland came to office. In 1889 Meldrum was appointed Secretary of the Territory. He became acting Governor when Governor F.E Warren was elected to the U.S Senate. On July 10, 1890, the Wyoming Territory was admitted to the union, while Meldrum was acting governor. On July 3, 1891, he was appointed Inspector General of the Wyoming National Guard with the rank of colonel by Governor Barber. After resigning as Inspector General in 1893, Meldrum was appointed as the first Commissioner of Yellowstone National Park in 1894. He was Commissioner for 41 years until 1935 when he announced his retirement. He died shortly after, while visiting his niece Susie Meldrum in Denver. He was 92 years old.

The John W. Meldrum papers are comprised of materials that relate to his personal and professional life. There is correspondence between John Meldrum and Melville C. Brown, Emmaline Meldrum (his wife), and other friends and colleagues. Melville C. Brown was a Lawyer in Laramie who befriended John during the 1870s. These letters from Melville discuss personal issues, politics, and the buying of property in Laramie. There are two letter books that contain mostly out-going correspondence that are related to John Meldrum's professional career. There are photographs, correspondence, newspaper clippings, artifacts, and scrapbooks that relate to John Meldrum's life and his family, such as his brother Norman H. Meldrum and his niece Susie A. Meldrum. There are papers about the outlaw George Parrott, alias "Big Nosed George." John Meldrum was clerk of the District court when George Parrott was found guilty of first degree murder after attempting to hold up a Union Pacific train and killing two deputy sheriffs of Carbon County. He was sentenced to be hanged in Carbon County on April 2, 1881, but he was lynched before his legal execution date, when he tried to escape. John Meldrum wrote the original draft of George Parrott's sentence. From 1894 until his death in 1935, John Meldrum was commissioner of Yellowstone. There are correspondence and photographs that concern the building of the Chapel in Yellowstone that Meldrum sponsored. There are some miscellaneous business items that Meldrum had to deal with while commissioner, such as a legal document disputing whether a moose was killed in the boundaries of Yellowstone Park. There are also pamphlets and newspaper clippings that promoted Yellowstone Park from the 1890s - 1900s. Most of this collection gives information about his life after he moved to Laramie, Wyoming, in 1870 up to his death in 1935. Except for a few photos and newspaper clippings there is little concerning his life while growing up in New York and his participation in the Civil War.

McClellan, William
1924-1960
.45 cubic ft. (1 box)
Acc. #2153

William W. McClellan was an employee of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs in New Mexico for over thirty years. He joined the BIA in 1927 as a general foreman for irrigation at the Shiprock Agency and in 1937 transferred to a similar position at the Navajo Agency. In 1941, he became the Agricultural Extension Agent at the United Pueblo Agency. He supervised the irrigation systems of the Hogback Irrigation Project at the Shiprock Agency.

The collection includes pictorial crop and construction reports for the Hogback Project (1924-1933) and pictorial reports for the Alamo and Canoncito Navajo areas (1946, 1955-1960).

McGee, Gale W. Papers
1916-1992
Papers, 1932-1992
258 cubic ft. and additional unprocessed series
Acc. #9800

Gale W. McGee (1915-1992) was a Wyoming U.S. Senator (Democrat) who served from 1959 to 1977. Originally from Nebraska, he received his Ph.D. in history from the University of Chicago in 1946 and began teaching American history at the University of Wyoming. The following year he became chair of the University's Institute of International Affairs. Active in Democratic politics, McGee left the University in 1958 to run for the U.S. Senate. During his senatorial tenure, McGee served on the Interstate & Foreign Commerce, Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and Post Office & Civil Service Committees. Following his Senate service, he was appointed ambassador to the Organization of American States from 1977 to 1981 when he established a legislative consulting firm in Washington, D.C. McGee married Loraine Baker in 1939 and they had four children, David, Robert, Mary, and Lori.

Collection includes materials relating to McGee's career as U.S. Senator, work at the University of Wyoming, with the Organization of American States, his consulting firm and personal life. Legislative papers include departmental, committee, and study mission files, constituent correspondence, and speeches. There are also photographs, scrapbooks, campaign materials, personal correspondence, memoirs, artifacts, films, and audio tapes of interviews.

Moore, James K Family Papers**1824-2001****10.3 cubic ft. (22 boxes)****Acc. # 51**

James Kerr Moore (1843-1920) came West in 1884 as a bullwhacker with a wagon train headed for Virginia City, Montana. In late 1868, he went to work as a clerk for Judge William A. Carter, sutler at Fort Bridger, Wyoming. Moore was granted an Indian trader's license in 1870 and a post trader's license in 1871 and set up shop near Camp Brown (present site of Lander, Wyoming) on the Popo Agie River. Camp Brown (renamed Fort Washakie in 1878) and the trading post were relocated to a site on the Little Wind River in 1871. Moore and Captain Robert A. Torrey formed J.K. Moore & Co., a cattle company, in 1878. Moore's extensive Fremont County Cattle interests were headquartered at the JK Ranch on Meadow Creek, near Crowheart, Wyoming. He acquired the Double Diamond brand and cattle in 1880. Moore moved to California in 1907 with his wife and daughters, leaving his son James K. Moore Jr. to run his ranching and commercial ventures in Wyoming.

Collection contains the 1878 partnership agreement between Moore and Torrey; a registration certificate for the JK brand (1884); cattle records of the Double Diamond, Shoshone Live Stock Co. and JK Ranch (1898-1906); a bill of sale for cattle (1926); and two letters from J.K. Moore Jr. to Russell Thorp containing biographical information on his father and early Fremont County history (1959, 1961).

Morrison, W.W. Papers**1804-1977****30.89 cubic ft. (31 boxes)****Acc. # 00323**

William Wayne Morrison (1898-1977) was passenger agent of the Union-Pacific Railroad and also a historian of emigrant trails and pioneer graves.

Collection contains materials collected by Morrison for his research on emigrant trails and grave sites in the Western United States. Included are transcripts of diaries and narratives of emigrants, photographs of gravesites, research materials, and secondary sources.

Murie, Adolph**1916-1978****27 cubic ft. (32 boxes)****Acc. #8004**

Adolph Murie (1899-1974) was a wildlife biologist with the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior for more than thirty years, serving with the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1929. During his career, he conducted ecological studies of wolves, caribou, coyotes, bighorn sheep, moose, elk, grizzly bears, other mammals, birds, and predator-prey relationships. Geographic areas where his research was conducted include Mount McKinley (now Denali) National Park in Alaska, Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and Jackson Hole in Wyoming, Isle Royale National Park in Michigan, Olympic National Park in Washington, and the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona. Some of his early research was done as an assistant to his older brother, Olaus J. Murie, also a prominent wildlife biologist.

The collection includes business and personal correspondence (1930-1978); research files (1916-1974); subject files (1930-1975); memoranda (1939-1972); maps, including several hand drawn of Alaska; photographs, chiefly related to wildlife research; reports related to wildlife and conservation issues; manuscripts, including an annotated carbon copy of his book *Ecology of the Coyote in the Yellowstone* (1939); and more than one hundred films related to his wildlife research, travel, and family.

Murie Family Papers

1834-1982

29.5 Cubic ft. (29 boxes + films)

Acc. # 11375

Olaus Johan Murie was born in Moorhead, Minnesota, on March 1, 1889 to Joachim and Marie Murie. His brother, Adolph, was born ten years later in 1899. Olaus subsequently worked for such prestigious institutions as the Carnegie Institution and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He was President of the Wilderness Society from 1950-1957 and was active in a variety of conservation societies and biologists' professional organizations. He received numerous awards for his environmental efforts, including the Aldo Leopold Memorial Award, which he received in 1952, and the Sierra Club's highest honor, the John Muir Award, received just a few months before he died. He wrote several books, including *The Elk of North America* and a *Field Guide to Animal Tracks*. Olaus died on October 21, 1963, after a yearlong hospitalization.

Margaret E. Thomas met Olaus in Alaska while he was working on a study of caribou. A native of Seattle, Washington, Margaret was born in 1902 and moved to Fairbanks, Alaska, during her childhood. She married Olaus in 1924 and became an outspoken advocate for the environment in her own right. Soon after their marriage, the two moved to Moose, Wyoming, where they spent the rest of their lives. Margaret bore three children, Martin, Joanne, and Donald. The first woman graduate of the University of Alaska, she

helped to found the Teton Science School in Jackson, Wyoming, and was instrumental in the designation and protection of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. She and her husband were also active participants in the designation of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Along with Olaus, Margaret (Mardy) was credited with preparing the way for the passage of the Wilderness Act, and she was frequently called to give testimony on environmental issues before Congress. She received numerous awards over the course of her life for her work, including the Audubon Medal and the John Muir Award. President Clinton awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1998. Mardy Murie died in Moose on October 19, 2003. She was referred to by many as the "mother of the modern conservation movement."

The Murie Family Papers consist predominately of the professional papers of three famous conservationists, Olaus Murie, Margaret Murie, and Adolph Murie. The collection contains reports, correspondence, memoranda, field notes and journals, publications, and an extensive collection of films. The materials relate to public land management wildlife conservation in Alaska, western Wyoming, and the desert Southwest.

Rather than being extensive in the topics covered, these papers document in detail a limited number of subjects. Among these are the management of Mt. McKinley National Park, the relationship between livestock and coyotes on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, and the management of wildlife and natural areas in the Jackson Hole and Yellowstone areas. The films document scenic areas all over the world, including South Africa and Ireland. Mildred Capron produced many of them.

Nelson, Dick J

1890-1969

0.25 cubic ft. (1 slim document box)

Acc. # 00247

Dick J. Nelson (b. 1875) was an employee of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad (later Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) in Wyoming. During his retirement he wrote many reminiscences and short historical works about northeast Wyoming. The Nelson family arrived in Wyoming from Kansas in 1888. Alfred M. Nelson homesteaded in Weston County. His son, Dick J. Nelson, started work as a brakeman in Sheridan in 1895. Dick Nelson married Mae Murrin, daughter of Cheyenne's first mayor, in 1900. He served in World War I, then became assistant superintendent of the Casper division. Fifteen years later he became superintendent of the Sheridan division. He retired November 1, 1939, and moved to San Diego, California, where he was president of the Wyoming State Society of San Diego from 1941 to 1952. In 1951 he published *Only a Cow Country*, a history of northeastern Wyoming.

The collection contains manuscripts and poems written by Dick J. Nelson containing many anecdotes of the Sheridan and Newcastle areas. Also included are a few photographs, news clippings, letters, and membership cards.

Netsch, Mildred J Papers

1935-1943

1 cubic ft. (4 slim document boxes)

Acc. # 10531

The collection contains four typescript journals with accompanying photographs of Mildred J. Netsch's vacations in the Canadian Rockies and the American West including Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks in Wyoming, Bryce Canyon in Utah and the Grand Canyon in Arizona, from 1935-1943.

Newman, Henry L

1867- 1911

.45 cubic ft. (1 box)

Acc. #2240

Henry L. Newman (1835-1910) was a banker and cattle rancher. He had banking interests in Leavenworth, Kansas, Joplin and St. Louis, Missouri, Salt Lake City, Utah, and El Paso, Texas. He was involved in the cattle trade in Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, Texas, New Mexico and Mexico. Newman's brothers Ezekiel S., George Thomas, and his son Henry L. Newman, Jr. were partners and officers in various Newman business ventures.

The collection includes correspondence (1867-1911); legal documents of the Gomez Cattle Company and the H. L. Newman & Son Cattle Company; a photograph album of Newman family members and the Gomez and MF ranches; an undated account of a trip to the Standing Rock Indian Agency; and autobiographical notes by Henry L. Newman.

Northern Gas Company Records

1919-1939

2 cubic ft. (4 document boxes, 1slim document box + 7 oversize folders)

Acc. # 03822

The records cover a period in the development of natural gas systems in Central and Eastern Wyoming during the 1920s and 1930s. The collection contains the corporate records of Northern Gas Company of Wyoming's predecessor companies, New York Oil Co., North Central Gas Co., and Northern Utilities Co., all owned by Charles Munroe of New York City.

Owen, W.O. Papers

1890-1942

Papers, 1882-1942

1.8 cubic ft. (4 boxes) and .45 cubic ft. of printed material

Acc. #94

William O. Owen (1859-1947) arrived in the newly-established Union Pacific railroad town of Laramie, Wyoming, on June 14, 1868, with his mother, Sarah Cullimore Owen Montgomery, and two sisters, Eva and Etta Owen. As a child, he witnessed some of the operations of Laramie's vigilante committee. In 1874 he began work as a surveyor under the direction of William Downey, and he surveyed the boundary line between Albany and Carbon Counties in 1883. In the same year, Owen and two companions undertook a bicycle tour of Yellowstone National Park. In 1894 he was elected state auditor of Wyoming, a position he held for four years. In 1891 Owen made his first attempt to reach the summit of the Grand Teton, but his attempts were unsuccessful until 1898, when he reached the top with three companions. Upon publication of this achievement, however, he became embroiled in a bitter controversy with Nathaniel P. Langford as to whether Owen's party was the first to scale the mountain or whether Langford had succeeded in doing so in 1872. In 1924, at the age of 65, Owen made the ascent a second time. Owen married Emma Matilda Wilson in 1888. The couple had no children.

The collection contains an autobiography and manuscripts by Owen; correspondence and news clippings about Wyoming history; correspondence, affidavits, and publications regarding the controversy between Owen and Nathaniel P. Langford as to who was the first to reach the summit of the Grand Teton; and personal and family photographs, as well as photographs of climbing expeditions. Also included are a number of notebooks, which contain a mixture of information including both mountaineering and personal data.

Palen, J.S.

1863-1998

50.93 cubic ft. (79 document boxes, 4 F17 boxes, 3 F21 boxes, 6 F24 boxes, 3 F41 boxes, and framed pictures/artifacts)

Acc. # 10472

Joseph S. Palen (1912-1996) was born in Salina, Kansas, the son of a mule and horse rancher. He spent his childhood in Kansas and received a degree in Veterinary Science in 1939. Palen served in the armed forces as a meat inspector before moving to Wyoming as the resident veterinarian for the Wyoming Hereford Ranch in 1946. Palen went into private practice in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1950. In addition to collecting, Palen was involved with

the Old West Museum in Cheyenne and with Cheyenne Frontier Days. Palen married Ruth Jackson in 1940 and they have two sons, Gene and "Stampede" Cartoonist Jerry Palen.

J.S. Palen was fascinated with "cowboy culture" from an early age and began his collection while still a boy. Over the years Palen's collection grew to the point that historians, museum curators, and collectors sought him out for his knowledge and expertise. Palen was, as well, a writer on rodeo history and received the Rodeo Historical Society's prestigious history award from the National Rodeo Hall of Fame.

The J. S. Palen collection is the culmination of over half a century of research and collecting in the American West. Palen was primarily interested in the history of Rodeo, especially the Cheyenne Frontier Days, and the materials relating to the Frontier Days is the most complete portion of the collection. It includes nearly all of the souvenir programs, most of the official programs, several pins/buttons/watch fobs, thousands of newspaper clippings, and hundreds of photographs. There is also a wealth of information about other rodeos, the history of rodeo and its participants.

Palen was also very interested in Western Art. There is information about Charles Russell, J.R. Williams and Will James, though most of the original artwork still resides with the Palen family. Palen also collected items relating to Wyoming and its history. There is a good deal of material about the Wyoming Hereford Ranch. In addition, there are hundreds of saddle/western catalogs in the collection.

There is relatively little information relating to J.S. Palen himself. The collection does include some of his correspondence and some biographical material, however. Most of the books and many of the artifacts, including the saddles, bits, spurs, and original artwork that Palen accumulated over the years stayed with his family.

Parker, Gerald Gordon

1940-1975

Papers, 1940-1975

9.9 cubic ft. (22 boxes)

Acc. #7368

Gerald Gordon Parker (b. 1905) worked for the U.S. Geological Survey from 1940 to 1969, where he specialized in ground water hydrology. He worked as a hydrologist and consultant in southern Florida from 1969 to 1979.

The collection contains correspondence (1949-1972); manuscripts (1949-1975); seven boxes of maps, chiefly of western states; notebooks (1956-1959); photographs; reports; subject files; and miscellaneous other materials.

Patrick, Lucille Nichols

1890-1970

2.7 cubic ft. (6 boxes)

Acc. #2351

Lucille Nichols Patrick (1924-), an author and artist, was born in Illinois, but settled in the Cody, Wyoming, area where her father, James Calvin Nichols, had business interests. Among her books are *The Best Little Town by a Dam Site : or Cody's First 20 Years*, *The Candy Kid: James Calvin "Kid", 1883-1962*, and *Caroline Lockhart, Liberated Lady, 1870-1962* (published under the name Lucille Patrick Hicks). She also edited *The Park County [Wyoming] Story* under the name Lucille N. Hicks. James Calvin Nichols (1883-1962) was a professional wrestler known as "The Kid" and the "Candy Kid" in his youth. After working for a paper company in Chicago, Illinois, he established his own plywood and veneer business around 1920. He owned plywood and related businesses in Illinois, Georgia, Mississippi, and Wyoming, where he established Nichols Industries in Cody. He bought the Diamond Bar Ranch near Cody around 1926.

Collection includes correspondence (1957-1969); files compiled for her history of Cody, Wyoming (1901-1930s); manuscripts and galley proofs of *The Candy Kid*; two manuscripts (one edited) and excerpts of *The Best Little Town by a Dam Site*; miscellaneous other manuscripts by Patrick; notes and transcripts on Cody history, Buffalo Bill Dam on the Shoshone River, and James C. Nichols; prints of thirteen pen and ink sketches on ranch life by Patrick; research materials and photographs of Wyoming pioneer cemeteries; and newspaper clippings. The James Calvin Nichols materials include correspondence (1932-1962), much of it with his lawyer, Milward L. Simpson of Cody; legal documents (1903-1949); and reminiscences, mostly concerning hunting trips. There are also four audio cassette tapes of oral history interviews conducted by Lola M. Homsher.

Pfeiffer, Oscar Papers

1886-1916

Acc. # 733

Oscar Pfeiffer, along with partners, Wesley C. and Ernest W. Copps, operated the Bar OP cattle ranch near Buffalo, Wyoming.

The collection consists of Pfeiffer's financial ledger from 1886 to 1910 containing ranch accounts, annual recapitulations, agreements with the Copps and others, and drawings and specifications for buildings on the Bar OP Ranch and the Armstrong and Remington Ranch near Buffalo. There is a photograph album of an 1889 trip Pfeiffer and others took to Yellowstone National Park, with photographs of the park, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, and F. J. Haynes photograph counter in the hotel. The album also contains

photographs of Cooke City and the interior and exterior views on the Bar OP Ranch and Armstrong and Remington Ranch. There are also miscellaneous materials (1912-1916) concerning the settling of Oscar Pfeiffer's estate by the Pfeiffer family, and a group of photographs (1908) of Bar OP Ranch scenes. Included in the collection are photographs of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana.

Pence, Mary Lou

1850-1994

4.43cubic ft. (10 boxes)

Acc. # 00403

Mary Lou Pence was an author and journalist who wrote histories of Wyoming and the West.

The collection contains research and subject files, photographs, manuscripts of her articles, short stories, and books, scrapbook material, artifacts, and her books.

Preis, Walt Trail across the Bench

1989

1 item

Acc. # 09735

Collection contains a 43 page manuscript written by Preis regarding his research on wagon trails and roads near Emblem, in Big Horn County, Wyoming

Ransom, Jay Ellis

1972-1986

research materials, ca. 1920-1997

1.6 cubic ft. (4 boxes)

Acc. #8679

Ransom is an author and linguist who studied the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark in northern Wyoming. His research asserted that Native Americans had no involvement with the creation of the site or using it for religious purposes.

Collection contains materials relating to Ransom's research on the Medicine Wheel site from the 1920s-1997, including research files, Ransom's published materials, correspondence and news clippings. Some of the correspondence is with other researchers of the site including E. C. Krupp.

Red Desert Project records

1987-1993

1 cubic ft. (1 box)

Acc. # 11473

The Wind River Historical Center received a grant from the Wyoming Council for the Humanities to do an overview of Wyoming's Red Desert in oral histories and photographic documentation. Much of the material was compiled by Sharon Kahin.

Contains files, photographs, audio cassette tapes and video tapes of oral histories relating to the Red Desert Project in Point of Rocks and Wamsutter, Wyoming.

Regan, Mark

1938-1963

1.35 cubic ft. (3 boxes)

Acc. #5265

Mark M. Regan (b. 1906) was an economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Collection contains correspondence (1938-1963); reports and articles by Regan on the economics of water resources and land use (1945-1960); subject files on the costs of water resources development, reservoirs and floods (1939-1958); and speeches on the economics of water resources and federal water policies (1954-1958).

Richards, William

1870-1965

Family papers, 1870-1965

1.57 cubic ft. (3 boxes)

Acc. #118

William A. Richards (1849-1912), native of Wisconsin, worked as a surveyor in Nebraska from 1869 to 1873. He surveyed the southern and western boundaries of Wyoming territory from 1873 to 1875 with his brother Alonzo. He continued working as a surveyor in Santa Clara County, California, from 1876 to 1880 before moving to Colorado Springs, Colorado, to recover from tuberculosis. He homesteaded in what is now Johnson County, Wyoming, in 1884. Richards served as surveyor general for Wyoming (1889-1893); governor of Wyoming (1895-1899); and commissioner of the U.S. General Land office (1899-1907). He died in Melbourne, Australia, while a delegate for the U.S. Committee on Irrigation.

The collection contains seven letters to Richard's cousin John T. Richards (1876-1912); five letters from Theodore Roosevelt; a journal kept while in California and in

Colorado Springs (1879-1881); speeches (1899); maps and certificates; materials relating to the opening of land in Oklahoma for settlement, which Richards oversaw (1901); photographs (1874-1876, 1889-1905); a twenty-five page typescript manuscript on the creation of Wyoming's constitution by W. E. Chaplin, who was a member of the committee which formulated the constitution in 1889; and miscellaneous other materials.

Related material includes genealogical research conducted by Richards' daughter Alice Richards McCreery (1876-1967) on the extended Richards family (1870-1965); Alice's reminiscences and journals (1933-1961); materials relating to her trip to Yellowstone National Park in 1898; and correspondence (1896-1899, 1954-1956) with Leo F. Nohl, whom she had met at a Young People's Baptist convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1896.

Robinson, Grace Papers

1892-1991

52.0 cubic ft. (114 boxes: 105 Document Boxes, 1 SLD Box, 4 CAL Boxes, 1 3 x 5 Card Box, 1 F24 Flat Box, 1 F2D Flat Box, 1 REC Box)

06941

Acc. # 06941

Grace Beatrice Robinson, nationally known woman journalist, was born 10 June 1894 in Omaha, Nebraska. She was the daughter of Francis and Nella Mae (Hoisington) Robinson. She attended the University of Nebraska from 1914-1917, but dropped out to support her family after the death of her father. In 1917, Robinson took her first newspaper job as Telegraph Editor of the *Omaha Bee*. Although it was illegal for women to work at night in Nebraska at the time, she was granted special dispensation to do so on account of World War I, thus allowing her to gain her formative journalistic training. Robinson relocated to the New York City area in 1918 and became City Editor of the *Newark (New Jersey) Ledger*. While working at this paper, she became interested in becoming a newspaper reporter. In 1920, she became Magazine Editor of the Woman's Page at the *New York Evening Mail*. This position was followed by a brief stint at the *New York American Pictorial* in early 1922. Robinson became a staff writer at the Patterson-McCormick Syndicate's *New York Daily News* in 1922 and enjoyed an illustrious career with this paper. She started out as a Society writer under the pen name "Debutante." By the mid-1920s, Robinson was a well-known crime writer, covering the infamous Hall-Mills Murder Trial in 1926 and the Snyder-Gray Murder Trial a year later. Between 1928-1931, Robinson's career at the *New York Daily News* was interrupted by a stint at *Liberty* magazine, which was also owned by Patterson-McCormick. At *Liberty*, she wrote stories on a variety of subjects. In 1928, she wrote the article series "Gasoline Gypsies," an account of a cross-country automobile trip she took with her sister Ester Robinson. She received her first foreign correspondent assignment in

1930, when she accompanied the Gold Star Mothers and Widows (mothers and widows of American soldiers killed in World War I) on their pilgrimage to cemeteries in France. When *Liberty* was sold to Bernarr MacFadden in 1931, Robinson was transferred back to the *New York Daily News*. She received her second foreign correspondent assignment in 1932, in which she followed and interviewed Greta Garbo and visited the Soviet Union and Germany. On her return trip, she followed disgraced New York City Mayor Jimmy Walker back to the United States. Starting in 1933, Robinson covered both President Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and was a member of Mrs. Roosevelt's "hen press." She also played an instrumental role in the construction of the White House swimming pool during the Roosevelt Administration. Robinson continued to be a highly regarded crime writer, covering many of the notorious criminal cases of the 1930s. In 1935-1936, she extensively covered the Charles Lindbergh Jr. Murder Case, including the trial, appeal, and subsequent execution of accused murderer Bruno Hauptmann. During the 1940s, Robinson interviewed a number of celebrities in the *New York Daily News*' News One and Three Studio, including Bob Hope and Gregory Peck. She was a member of the press corps that covered the funeral of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1945. In 1946, Robinson was a war correspondent in Germany, reporting on the post-World War II conditions of that country. She also covered the first Alger Hiss Espionage Trial in 1949, which proved to be her last crime trial. Robinson reached the pinnacle of her career in 1956 by writing "Will Your Boy Go Bad?", an article series about the Glueck Social Prediction Table, which was designed to predict juvenile delinquency in boys. This series was widely acclaimed and it earned her a nomination for a Pulitzer Prize. Robinson retired from the *New York Daily News* in 1964, but continued to write on a freelance basis. Grace Robinson was married to Robert Conway, a fellow reporter at the *New York Daily News*. In addition to her journalistic duties, Robinson was an active member of the Newspaper Guild of New York and the Overseas Press Club of America. She was also involved in the civic and environmental affairs of Weston, Connecticut, her adopted hometown. Grace Robinson passed away on December 3, 1985.

Grace Robinson papers, 1892-1991, includes correspondence, clippings, manuscripts, notebooks, photographs, and other materials concerning her life and journalistic career. These papers are an excellent primary source of twentieth century history from Robinson's point of view, containing much information about the news stories she covered. They also document her journalistic work, revealing how she obtained and developed her stories, and how her articles appeared in their final form. This collection also provides useful information about Grace Robinson herself. The papers provide fascinating insights into the conditions of woman journalists of her time and how she coped with them. The materials also reveal much about the private Grace Robinson throughout the course of her adult life. Particularly revealing are the notes she wrote on many items years after the fact, which document the age progression from an extremely able young reporter to an elderly woman

apparently suffering from dementia. Last of all, the papers reveal much about the *New York Daily News*, Grace Robinson's longtime employer. The collection documents how this New York City tabloid handled and presented the news stories of the 1920s-1960s as they occurred. One can learn much about the internal operations of this paper as well.

Sass, R.V.

Papers, 1907-1937

.35 cubic ft. (1 box)

Acc. #8463

Robert Vincent Sass was a foreman and mechanic with the U.S. Reclamation Service. From 1910 to 1916 he worked at the Jackson Lake Dam in Teton County, Wyoming, near Jackson. After 1917 he worked on a variety of water reclamation projects in the western United States.

Collection contains a photograph album and photographs of the Sass family and of dam construction in Wyoming and other places in the western U.S. (1907-1937); two 1910 issues of *The Dam Weekly*, a newsletter for the workers of the Jackson Lake Dam; a manuscript written by Sass' wife, Libbie Lzcar Sass, entitled "The Lone Star Involuntary Benevolent Society" which describes a robbery during a stagecoach trip through Yellowstone National Park in 1907; a photo book by Stephen N. Leek, *The Elk: Their Homes and Habits* (ca. 1910); and miscellaneous other materials.

Salzmann, Zdenek Arapaho Indian Research Papers

1856-1993

9.25 cubic ft. (22 boxes)

Acc. #10396

Zdenek Salzmann, a leader in the field of anthropological linguistics, was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on October 18, 1925. He was educated at Charles University in Prague receiving a degree in 1948. He then moved to the United States to attend Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, where he secured an MA in 1949 and a Ph.D. in 1963. His fields of study were linguistic anthropology and Czech and Slovak studies. For the greater part of his academic career, Dr. Salzmann was employed as an anthropology professor at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. He was associated with that university beginning in 1968 and became a full professor in 1974. Prior to that, he was executive director of the Verde Valley School in Arizona, 1963-1966, and head of the anthropology program at the Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, 1966-1968. His primary research interests focused on American Indian linguistics, Czech and Slovak languages and cultures, and Czech settlements in Romania. Many of his works may be

borrowed from Coe Library or viewed at the American Heritage Center as part of the Hebard Collection. His study of Arapaho language began in 1949, when a faculty member in the Sociology Department at Indiana University suggested that it fit Salzmänn's thesis work. Salzmänn traveled to the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming during the summers of 1949, 1950, 1952, 1961, and 1962 to conduct his linguistics research. In 1963, he finished his thesis titled "A Sketch of Arapaho Grammar." Professor Salzmänn received numerous grants from the American Philosophy Society, International Research and Exchange Building, National Endowment for the Humanities, and National Institute of Mental Health. He was a visiting professor at the University of Freiburg in Germany in 1970, and taught for Semester at Sea in 1982. He has also been a consultant for the National Bilingual Materials Development Center located at the University of Alaska in Anchorage. He led Arapaho language and cultural workshops at the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming and was a Fulbright Hays Scholar.

The collection contains articles about the Arapaho language and culture, other Native American tribes and their issues; personal research notes; Arapaho language and music recordings; and English-Arapaho dictionary cards.

Schroer, Blanche M

1812-1998

7.2 cubic ft. (16 boxes)

Acc. #10575

Schroer was a historian of the American West and was a recognized, though controversial, authority on the history of Sacajawea and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. She challenged the beliefs of Grace Raymond Hebard and the native Shoshone tribe that Sacajawea lived into old age and was buried in Wyoming. Schroer favored the theory that Sacajawea died in her mid-twenties. A prolific writer, Blanche M. Schroer received a Western Writers of America Spur Award and did research on the life of Butch Cassidy and Josephine Baldwin.

The Blanche M. Schroer collection includes her research files for her historical writing on the identity of Sacajawea and doubts about the authenticity of the gravesite in Lander, Wyoming. Research files consist of photocopied 19th century documents; her extensive notes and cross references; correspondence with other historians; and photographs of Native Americans, fort and monument sites in Wyoming and South Dakota, plus friends and fellow historians. Her notes and formal writing in debate over Grace Raymond Hebard's theories on Sacajawea are of particular note. Schroer's files contain extensive correspondence to and from Irwin Anderson and Harry Webb, other writers on the Sacajawea topic. The collection also includes extensive printed material related to

Sacajawea, Chief Washakie, and the Shoshone tribe; journals and magazines, newspaper clippings and books, all annotated with page references and cross references by Schroer.

Scully, Virginia Papers

1908-1979

5.85 cubic ft. (13 boxes)

Acc. # 3277

Virginia McCormick Scully was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1898. She attended Central High School, but her parents stopped her from attending college. She became a reporter for the *Grand Rapids Press*, a scriptwriter in New York, and the publicity director for the National Nurses' Association. She spent her married life in East Texas and abroad until her husband's death in 1958. Afterwards, Scully lived the rest of her life in Southeastern Wyoming at the RRR Ranch and in Cheyenne, Wyoming. She traveled throughout the Southwest and Mexico doing research with retired colonel William C. Rogers. They shared a strong interest in Mexico, its herbs, and its Indian culture. Scully wrote a successful book on Indian herbs and medicines titled, *A Treasury of Indian Herbs* (1970).

The collection contains address books, biographical notes, documents, general and personal correspondence, manuscripts about Calamity Jane, American and Mexican History, Indian plants, and subject files for finished manuscripts. Topics include Indian herbs, Mexican history, and many of Scully's research cards.

Seymour, Edmund Papers

1896-1948

5.5 cubic ft. (11 boxes)

Acc. #6138

Edmund Seymour (1858-1949) was president of the New York banking firm of Edmund Seymour and Company, a rancher, and a member of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association.

The collection contains materials relating to the Oregon Trail Memorial Association and Seymour's banking firm, including correspondence (1896-1948); newspaper clippings (1905-1937); miscellaneous maps of the western United States; correspondence (1926-1941), financial reports (1926-1927) of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, glass-plate negatives of Wyoming (1924), and color prints of western scenes. Also included is a congressional report titled "The Ute's Last Stand" and various articles about General Custer and the Comanche Indian tribe.

Sheldon, Alice Washakie Artifact collection**1890-1900****6 cubic ft. (5 boxes)****Acc. # 9686**

Benjamin Sheldon worked as an attorney in Lander, Wyoming, in the late 1800s. His eldest daughter, Alice, worked as his secretary. From 1890 through 1900, Chief Washakie often secured Sheldon's legal council and always showed his appreciation by giving Alice Sheldon a present. Over the ten-year period, Alice Sheldon's collection of gifts became quite substantial.

Collection contains artifacts pertaining primarily to Chief Washakie, including blankets, moccasins, dolls, beads, a horsehair belt, rattles, spoons, photographs, etc. The collection also includes two Shoshone model tipis, porcupine quills, and eagle claws. In addition, there are several woven rugs, likely of Navajo origin.

Shimkin, Demitri Boris Papers**1890-1993****11.39 cubic ft. (26 boxes)****Acc. #9942**

Demitri Boris Shimkin (1916-1992), a native Russian, immigrated to the United States as a child and received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of California in 1939. Fieldwork for his dissertation, "Some Interactions of Culture, Needs, and Personalities Amongst the Wind River Shoshone," was done at Wyoming's Wind River Indian Reservation. Throughout the remainder of his life, he returned periodically to the reservation for further research. Shimkin served in the U.S. Army from 1946 to 1947, and was an instructor at the National War College from 1946 to 1947, the Army War College from 1958-1962, and the Naval War College from 1971 to 1972. He was a research associate at Harvard's Russian Research Center from 1948 to 1953 and worked in the Foreign Manpower Office of the U.S. Bureau of the Census from 1953 to 1960. Shimkin taught at the University of Illinois from 1960 until his retirement in 1985. His research interests included the Soviet Union and African American communities of the American South.

The collection primarily contains materials related to Shimkin's research with the Shoshone (or Shoshoni), including ethnographic research journals (1937-1938), Rorschach tests, Shoshone Day School records, notes, census rolls, correspondence, manuscripts, student papers, photographs, negatives, and printed materials. There is a small amount of material on the Arapaho tribe as well as anthropological papers by various authors regarding other North American tribes.

Simons, W.D.

1952-1986

3 cubic ft. (7 boxes)

Acc. # 08455

Wilbur D. Simons, born 1912, worked for more than forty years as a Research Hydrologist for the United States Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey Team, as Chairman of their Depletion Task Force, to measure and collect data on streamflows from the Columbia and Snake Rivers in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah. He also contributed to the study of reservoir evaporation in these states' dam projects along with the Flathead River and Hungry Horse Reservoir in Montana and provided technical management for cloud seeding programs for the Hungry Horse Basin area in Montana and South Dakota. Simons retired in 1980.

This collection contains Wilbur D. Simons' correspondence with several other hydrologists and geophysicists regarding water management issues in the western regions of the United States. Primary issues discussed are irrigation, reservoir evaporation, and streamflow runoffs. Simons' collection contains a number of studies he wrote or assisted. Many Department of the Interior studies do not always credit authors of the work, and in this case, authorship by the Depletion Task Force includes Simons' contributions to the writing and data collection for issued reports.

Society for Range Management Records

Records, 1894-2000

70.2 cubic ft.

Acc. #2038

The Society for Range Management was founded in 1948 and is a professional organization concerned with the study, management, and use of rangelands.

Collection contains Board of Directors minutes and committee reports; Advisory Council minutes; National Committee minutes, correspondence, and reports regarding advertising, finance, student membership and scholarships, publications, publicity, legislation, programs and federal legislation; presidential and executive secretary correspondence; annual meeting materials; and materials regarding the creation of "A History of the Society for Range Management, 1948-1985" written by Clinton H. Wasser, Elbert H. Reid and Arthur D. Smith, 1987. The collection also contains materials relating to the Society's collaboration with other conservation organizations.

Spaugh, Addison A

1876-1979

1.0 cubic ft. (2 boxes)

Acc. #293

Addison A. Spaugh was a Wyoming rancher and businessperson. He was born in Indiana in 1857 and arrived in Wyoming with a trail herd of Texas cattle in 1874. In 1879, he gained employment with Manville & Peck, founders of the OW brand on Hat Creek. He became supervisor of the Converse Cattle Company in 1880. In 1885, he started his own ranch near the town of Manville – a town that he named. He acquired the and the Horseshoe ranches from T.B. Hord in about 1897. In 1917, he turned to banking and held interests in banks in the towns of Glenrock, Douglas, and Cheyenne, Wyoming. He platted and helped develop the town of Keeline, Wyoming. In 1913, A.A. Spaugh and H.B. Card acquired the "Jireh Record," which they published along with the "Keeline Courier." Spaugh also had interests in the development of the Lance Creek Oil Field. In 1929, he declared bankruptcy, and in 1941, he retired altogether. He first married Estella R. Bailey. His second wife, Marguerite, who survived him, later married A.G. Underwood. Addison A. Spaugh died in Denver in 1943, and he was buried in Manville, Wyoming.

The collection contains a small amount of correspondence and other papers including newspaper and magazine articles by or about Spaugh, legal documents of a land sale in New York in 1887, and a narrative by Spaugh about his discovery of the Spanish Diggings, an archaeological Indian site in eastern Wyoming. Also included are photographs of Spaugh, OW ranch employees, cattle, and the town of Manville, Wyoming in 1907. Later papers include a letter about Estella Spaugh that was written in 1979.

Spear, Elsa Papers

1880-1986

.7 cubic ft. (2 boxes) + 6 paintings.

Acc. #262

The collection primarily consists of material received in the mail in the course of a long correspondence with the director of the American Heritage Center. Clippings and other material were offered for their historical interest. The audiotapes preserve Virginia Benton Spear's diaries as read by her daughter Elsa Spear Byron. Some words of the diaries are obscured or lost at the end of each tape, however. The six paintings by E. W. "Bill" Gollings are early works of the noted western artist. Elsa Spear Edwards Byron (1896-1992) was a professional photographer and a historian of the Sheridan County, Wyoming area. Her father, Willis Spear, was a cattleman and dude rancher and a state senator for 1914-1931. He founded the Spear brothers Cattle Company with his brother William "Doc"

Spear and the Spear-O-Wigwam dude ranch resort in the Big Horn Mountains. Elsa acted as a guide for the dudes who came to visit the ranch and used the opportunity of these trips into the Big Horn Mountains to take photographs. Her photographs were often accompanied by explanatory text; and her interest in the history of her family and of the area led her into further writing and historical research. She served on the State Geographical Board (1928-1932) and was responsible for recording names of geographical sites in the Big Horn Mountains and in Sheridan County.

Stanley, David Sloane

1853-1872

2 items

Acc. # 02180

David Sloane Stanley graduated from West Point in 1852 and was commissioned in the 2nd United States Dragoons. In 1853 he accompanied an expedition traveling from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to San Diego, California. He was promoted to general during his service with the Union Army in the Civil War. In 1872 and 1873 he commanded expeditions that explored the Yellowstone area in search of a feasible route for a railroad.

The collection comprises transcripts of two diaries kept by David Sloane Stanley: one of 1853 documenting Stanley's overland journey from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to San Diego, California; and one of 1872 covering Stanley's Yellowstone expedition of that year.

Stone, Forrest R

1937

Indians at Work and

Play, Manuscript, 1937

.10 cubic ft. (1 envelope)

Acc. #10364

Forrest R. Stone was the superintendent of the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming during the 1930s.

Collection contains Stone's seven-page typescript, "Indians at Work and Play," which describes the activities of the Shoshoni and Arapaho Indians on the Wind River Indian Reservation. The Indian activities described by Stone include tribal and reservation administration, education, business, conservation, agriculture, and social welfare.

Teele, Ray Palmer
Papers, 1907-1937
.9 cubic ft. (2 boxes)
Acc. #5700

Ray Palmer Teele (1868-1927) graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1899 and was an irrigation economist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1899-1927. He was in charge of the irrigation and drainage census for the U.S. Census Bureau in 1910 and 1920 and was investigating economic conditions on water reclamation projects on Indian reservations at the time of his death in 1927.

Collection contains correspondence (1907-1937); field diaries (1921-1926); articles on irrigation (1908-1919); newspaper clippings (1913-1927); and miscellaneous photographs of Teele (1914-1917).

Theis, Arthur J Papers
1882-1973
12 cubic ft. (28 boxes)
Acc. # 10657

Arthur J. Theis, born 1898 in Spokane, Washington, was a mining explorer, operator, and owner; financier, rancher, and orchardist. Throughout his life, Theis maintained his ranch and orchard livelihood but devoted his career interests to gold mining. In 1926, he began mining in Alaska and Canada, and from 1938 to 1942 he was co-owner and operator of the Boaz Mine in Norris, Montana. From 1943 to 1945 he was co-owner and operator of Darwin Mines, Darwin, California, and at this time became involved in the Buffalo Mine in Baker, Oregon, which he eventually owned and operated. All of these mines and several more that Theis became co-owner, operator, or shareholder of were gold mines. The Anaconda Mining Company retained Theis as field exploration engineer during the 1940s and 1950s. Theis traveled the American Continent, north and south, for opportunities for the company or himself. In this way, Theis accumulated a number of mining interests that expanded to extracting other minerals once gold mining was no longer profitable in the 1950s. Theis often brokered mining purchases or leases for others, maintaining a financial interest in several of his transactions. He also supplied financial assistance to parties until more favorable times, and in these instances, he often maintained a financial and managerial interest. Theis died in 1973.

This collection is predominately Theis' correspondence with his mining associates, co-owners, and operators. It includes correspondence with those whose interests Theis represented in mining transactions. Unique to this collection in the correspondence is the detail of miners' daily life. From the difficulty of shipping supplies into the interior of

British Columbia or Alaskan mines via rivers to the isolation of workers over winter months in Montana mines, the letters describe conditions. There are receipts to see what food supplies were carried in for winter months and what kinds of entertainment workers were able to enjoy before the telephone or television reached these areas. There are also numerous letters describing the difficulties workers had with mining equipment and how location and weather complicated efforts to make repairs. There is other correspondence in which Theis discusses his political stand on the diminishing value of gold in the United States and his belief in the threat of communism around the world after World War II that reflects America's fear of the Soviet Union during the 1950s and 1960s. Contained in this collection is his plan to help rebuild the American economy after World War II, thereby increasing consumer purchasing power and a return to the gold standard. The collection contains mine maps and photographs of various mines, equipment, and structures. There are records and assay reports on gold and other minerals, many dating from the 1930s to the 1940s. The collection also contains slides and film footage.

Thomas, Erwin S letters and photographs

1920

25 cubic ft. (1 box)

Acc. # 11722

Erwin S. Thomas traveled to California by rail in April 1920. In June he went to Yosemite National Park. Later that year he was employed in the California oil fields.

The collection contains a letter from Erwin S. Thomas describing his experiences in Yosemite National Park in June, 1920. There is also a photograph album covering the Yosemite trip; his trip to California on the "Overland Limited" train through Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California; and his life in California, including views of "Emery Camp" and the surrounding oil fields.

Thomson, John Prentiss

1869-1985

14.4 cubic ft. (11 document boxes, 3 F24 deep boxes, 4 F31 boxes, 1 MPT)

Acc. # 06819

Geologist John Prentiss Thomson was born July 12, 1903 in Norfolk, Virginia. He graduated from Ellensburg, Washington, High School in 1923, attended the State Normal School at Ellensburg the following year, then went on to the State College of Washington (Washington State University, Pullman) where he earned a bachelor of science in geology in 1928 and a master of science in 1932. He was a member of the National Guard from 1921 to 1924. His father, J.N.O. Thomson, was a jeweler and prominent citizen of

Ellensburg. Thomson began his career in 1930 as a transitman with Land Cruise of Kittitas County, Washington. In 1931, he was hired by the Washington Geological Survey and in 1932, became a geologist with the Na-Cal-Sun Mineral Springs Company of Eugene, Oregon. In 1933, he was an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank's Yakima Division, and then in 1934, was a resident engineer with the Mineral Survey of Washington. He joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service later in 1934 as an engineering assistant. He was promoted to project manager for Western Idaho and Oregon; regional training officer; and soils surveyor for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. He conducted surveys and investigations of soils, land use, and dam sites, and did geologic mapping and groundwater surveys in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and South Dakota. In 1954, Thomson became a member of the first Washington State University-Pakistan Exchange Program and with two others established the Department of Geology and Mining at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, West Pakistan. He taught geology and mineralogy and reported on mineral deposits for the American Consulate General in the Northwestern Frontier and Punjab Provinces. Returning to the United States in 1956, Thomson joined the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Spokane, Washington, as a land examiner until 1964. In this capacity he engaged in state mineral exams, mineral resource surveys, mining claim validity determinations, and did geological reporting on the Colville Indian Reservation. In 1966, he was employed as a geologist for the BLM Boundary Dam Project in Pend Oreille County, Washington. He later became an independent consulting geologist on topics such as ground water geology and small mine examination in Alaska and the northwestern states. Over the course of his career he authored several magazine and newspaper articles related to geology. Thomson married Virginia Elofson in 1934 and had one daughter, Janet. He died in 1984.

The John Prentiss Thomson papers contain materials related to his work as a surveyor and land examiner for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Land Management. There are reports on land use, mines and mining claims, dam site and soils investigations, conservation, groundwater, and watershed surveys, mineral resource studies, and property appraisals primarily in the state of Washington but also in Idaho, South Dakota, Oregon, Montana, and Alaska. These reports along with related project notes and correspondence are contained in the series titled "General Files," which remain in Thomson's original order. The files also include manuscripts of articles, speeches, training materials, and papers written by Thomson on topics such as the Swauk Mining District, glaciology, mineralogy, and physiography. Files on old mining properties contain abstract of title, stockholder reports, and descriptions of the properties and companies involved. Subject files contain information on various minerals. The series containing notebooks is divided into class notebooks and field notes, Class notebooks are from college geology classes and personal notes kept on various related subjects. Field notes are arranged chronologically from 1916 to 1974, covering both

college and professional fieldwork. A large number of aerial photographic surveys are found in the collection. The aerial photographs cover Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Lincoln Counties in the northwest corner of Washington state, especially the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations. There are many drawings, maps, and plats from Washington, South Dakota, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia. Among these are geologic and location maps showing claims, mines, mining districts, and property ownership. Several published USGS maps remain in the collection because they contain Thomson's notes and diagrams showing mineral deposits and roads surveyed. The small number of personal and biographical files contain civil service employment records and a booklet entitled, "Ellensburg Blue." This booklet was written by Thomson and dedicated to his father, J.N.O. Thomson, a jeweler and the first man to make commercial use of blue agate found in the Ellensburg, Washington area.

Throssel, Richard Photographs and Negatives

1902-1920

21.15 cubic ft. (59 boxes)

Acc. #2394

Richard Throssel was born on September 18, 1882 in Marengo, Washington, of Cree Indian and English descent. He worked as an office clerk at the Crow Indian Reservation in south-central Montana from 1902 to 1910 and was adopted by the Crow tribe in 1905. While at the reservation, he met photographer Edward S. Curtis, and was briefly instructed by him. Throssel became a field photographer for the Crow reservation before he established his own photography studio, the Throssel Photo Craft Company in Billings, Montana, in 1910. While at the reservation, Throssel also tried his hand at painting under the guidance of Joseph Henry Sharp, founder of the Taos School of Artists. Throssel married Florence Pifer in 1904. They had two daughters, Vera and Alberta. Richard Throssel died on June 10, 1933, at Camp Cooney Montana.

The collection contains materials mainly relating to Throssel's photographic work of the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Indians from 1902-1933, including 2,481 photographs, glass plate negatives and lantern slides of daily life, ceremonies, portraits and village scenes of the Crow and Northern Cheyenne; what is now the Little Bighorn National Monument; daily life of Billings, Montana; Throssel and his family; ranching; and scenery of southern Montana and northern Wyoming (1902- ca. 1920s). The collection also includes twelve pieces of correspondence of Throssel and his family (1915-1916, 1928, 1954-1960); manuscripts and speeches by Throssel about Indian culture; newspaper clippings, pamphlets and other printed materials about Throssel and his photography (1900-1963, 1993); and one powder horn.

Torrey, Jay L Papers

1802-1941

6.25 cubic ft. (10 boxes)

Acc. # 00585

Colonel Jay Linn Torrey became famous as the commander of Torrey's Rough Riders, a group of volunteer cavalry soldiers which he organized to fight in the Spanish American War. He was also the author of the famous Torrey bankruptcy act, which helped to standardize bankruptcy procedures throughout the United States. Torrey was born in Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1852. After the death of his father he helped to support himself and his family. He graduated from Washington University in St. Louis, and he was admitted to the bar from the St. Louis Law School in 1876. He was prominent in the St. Louis Mercantile Club, the Elks, the Masons, and other fraternal and booster organizations. He became a leading expert in bankruptcy law and, after a 14 year struggle, he was able to get the Torrey Bankruptcy act passed by Congress. In 1890 he moved to Wyoming's Big Horn Basin with his brother Captain Robert Torrey and established the Embar Cattle Company which specialized in horses for the U.S. Cavalry. Torrey was politically active in Wyoming and served as Republican Speaker of the House in 1893. He also served on the Wyoming Stock Growers Executive Committee. During the Spanish-American War Col. Torrey raised the U.S. Second Volunteer Cavalry, dubbed Torrey's Rough Riders, but on their way to Cuba Torrey's train was hit in the rear by a following train. Six soldiers died and thirty-nine were wounded. While the unit recuperated and waited to reorganize in Jacksonville, Florida, more soldiers caught typhoid and malaria. The war ended and the unit was disbanded without being shipped out. After gaining fame as a rough rider Torrey was considered as McKinley's running mate at the 1900 National Republican Convention, but Theodore Roosevelt was chosen instead. In 1906 Col. Torrey moved from Wyoming to West Plains, Missouri, and established a large farm called Fruitville Farms. He was a leading member of university, highway, agricultural, and immigration (settlement promotion) boards under Missouri's Governor Hadley. After the state capitol was destroyed in a fire, he tried to get the location of the capital changed to Fruitville without success. In 1918 he ran a surprise campaign for the United States Senate and lost by a narrow margin. Shortly before his death of pneumonia in 1920 he married his long-time friend, Sarah Frances Riley.

The Jay L. Torrey Papers focus on Torrey's life as a military leader, a lawyer/lobbyist, a rancher, a farm/real estate developer, and as a politician. Torrey was best known as the leader of "Torrey's Rough Riders," a volunteer cavalry unit raised by Torrey to fight in the Spanish-American War. Both Series II (Torrey's Rough Riders) and Series IV (Political Activities) shed light on this aspect of Torrey's life and its consequences for him as a public figure. The business records of the Embar Cattle Company offer much information on

Torrey's ranching interests in Wyoming. There are also documents covering his law practice and his later real estate interests, particularly "Fruitville Farms" in Missouri.

Ullrich, G.W.

1969-1989

11.30 cubic ft. (14 boxes)

Acc. # 11683

G.W. Ullrich was a citizen activist who was interested in conservation in the Laramie, Wyoming, area. He petitioned the surrounding communities and Wyoming government officials to establish wilderness areas in the Snowy Range, at Laramie Peak, and the Medicine Bow National Forest.

This collection contains information about G.W. Ullrich's involvement with the establishment of wilderness areas in Wyoming, primarily in the Snowy Range, Laramie Peak area, and Medicine Bow National Forest. There are various topical files containing correspondence, printed materials, clippings, and maps. The collection also contains petitions, legislative bills, maps, newspaper clippings, publications and proposals about wilderness areas.

Warm Valley Historical Project

1961-2001

Records, 1961-2001 (bulk 1986-1991)

2.38 cubic ft. (3 boxes)

Acc. # 11457

The Warm Valley Historical Project was conducted in coordination with the Shoshone Episcopal Mission. The project sought oral histories regarding Wind River Indian Reservation life during the early 1900s. Interviews for the project were conducted in 1990-1991 and the project cataloged, indexed, or transcribed interviews completed in 1986-1987 for the Valley of Three World Project. Research material focused on turn-of-the-century reservation life, Indian experience with the Great Depression, boarding schools, traditional crafts and therapies, employment opportunities, reservation ranching, dude ranching, farming, language use, etc.

The collection includes the application submitted for the National Endowment for the Humanities grant describing the project and the resumes of its project directors. The bulk of the collection is the cassette tapes of interviews with tribal members and interview transcripts, notes, and short biographies on many of the individuals. There are also exhibit catalogs for the two traveling photo exhibits produced by the project as well as a selection

of slides. It is unclear whether the slides go along entirely with the photo exhibit or if they were all used to gather information as described in the history section above.

Watt, James G Papers

1958-2005

30 cubic ft.

Acc. #7667

James Gaius Watt (1938-), lawyer, consultant, and businessman, is the former Secretary of the Interior. He was born in Lusk, Wyoming, and earned a B.S., in 1960 and his J.D. in 1962 at the University of Wyoming. He has served as legislative assistant and counsel to Senator Milward Simpson, Special Assistant to the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Vice Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. In 1986 he became chairman and spokesman for Environmental Diagnostics, Inc. of Irvine, California.

Collection contains correspondence from Watt's government years, audio tapes of speeches, awards, manuscripts, photographs, scrapbooks, and other materials from Watt's career.

Whittenburg, Clarice Papers

1866-1971

Papers, 1886-1968

19 cubic ft. (19 boxes)

Acc. #400069

Clarice T. Whittenburg (d. 1971) was a professor of elementary education at the University of Wyoming from 1930 to 1964. She also wrote *Wyoming's People*, a fourth grade textbook on Wyoming history in 1958.

The collection contains biographical information; photographs of Whittenburg, the University of Wyoming Preparatory School and Wyoming subjects; correspondence (1868, 1882, 1936-1968); research files on Wyoming history and topics containing articles, correspondence newspaper clippings and transcripts of interviews used for *Wyoming's People*; articles and manuscripts written by Whittenburg, including *Wyoming's People*; 20 - 8mm reel-to-reel audio tapes of "Portrait of a Pioneer City," a program describing the history of Laramie, Wyoming; 12 - 8mm home movies of Cheyenne Frontier Days, the University of Wyoming, and Yellowstone National Park (ca. 1950s); miscellaneous maps of the western United States; 2 scrapbooks (1937); and teaching materials. The collection also includes a map of Indian lands; a map of Indian tribes; a movie "Indians of the Southwest"; Department of the Interior Indian pamphlets; and various Indian photographs.

exploration production in Houston, the first geologist and youngest vice president in the company's history. He moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1962 and back to Denver in 1968 in the same capacity. After retiring from Shell in 1973, Wilson began an active consulting career, both domestic and foreign, primarily for major industrial corporations. Later, he devoted his time to researching the geology of the wine country of France, which culminated in the publication of *Terroir: The Role of Geology, Climate and Culture in the making of French Wines*. Wilson's laurels include the Texas A&M Geosciences and Earth Resources Council's medal for distinguished achievement, the American Association of Petroleum Geologist's Sidney Powers Memorial Medal, AAPG's highest award, and Distinguished Alumnus of A&M. He was AAPG president in 1972-1973 and trustee and chairman of the AAPG Foundation. His world travels included a 1972 trip to the western Pacific Rim, promoting the first Circum-Pacific energy minerals conference sponsored by AAPG, and in 1984, he led a delegation of petroleum geologists on a lecture tour of China.

The James E. Wilson papers contain news clippings, personal and professional correspondence, speeches, lectures, and other published materials. The speeches were presented to a myriad of organizations, petroleum related as well as other groups. The topics covered include offshore operations, petroleum exploration, and domestic energy policy. Published materials include articles and editorials published in various oil-related periodicals. There are two patents awarded to Shell Development Company in 1955 for inventions naming Wilson as inventor along with B.O. Prescott. These were: "Method for Determining the Dip and Strike of Formations Traversed by a Borehole" and "Turning Tool for Whipstocks."

Wister, Owen Papers

1866-1982

5.8 cubic ft. (10 Document Boxes, 1 Slim Document Box, and 1 F24 Flat Box, 1 SHO Box, and 10 Expandable Envelopes)

Acc. # 00290

Owen Wister (1860-1938) was a prominent American writer during the late 1800s and early 1900s. He is best known as the author of the famed Western novel *The Virginian*. In addition, Wister was the author of numerous other works concerning the American West and other subjects as well. Wister was born to Dr. Owen Jones Wister and Sarah Butler Wister in Germantown (now part of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania on July 14, 1860. His father was a physician and a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family. Wister's mother was the daughter of Fanny Kemble, a famed Shakespearean actress. Owen Wister grew up in a household that was considered to be a very cultured one. The family frequently traveled in Europe and both Wister and his mother spoke several languages. In addition, his mother was a respected pianist and essayist. Wister himself acquired a keen interest in music and

learned to play the piano at an early age. Wister attended St. Paul's School, a boarding school in Concord, New Hampshire. Here, he discovered and started developing his talents as a writer. His first published story, *Down in a Diving Bell*, appeared in his school literary magazine in 1874. He continued to write for the magazine until his graduation in 1878. Pursuing his interest in music, Owen Wister entered Harvard University. A music major and aspiring composer, he graduated summa cum laude in 1882. While at Harvard, he became a lifelong friend of fellow student and future president Theodore Roosevelt. After graduation he studied music in France for a year. Upon returning to the United States, Wister took a job at Union Safe Deposit Vaults in Boston. Wister's health broke down in 1885. On his doctor's orders, he traveled to Wyoming to spend a summer at a friend's ranch. This trip spurred his interest in the American West. Between 1885-1891, Wister made five trips to the West. On these trips, he kept diaries which provided material for his Western works. During these years, he kept himself busy in other ways as well. Wister graduated from Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar and briefly practiced law at Francis Rawle's law firm. In 1891, Owen Wister wrote his first two Western short stories: *Hank's Woman* and *How Lin McLean Went East*. Both of these stories appeared in *Harper's Weekly*. Encouraged by the success of these stories, he gave up law and became a full-time writer in 1893. Between 1893-1900, Wister made several additional trips to the West. From material collected on these trips, he wrote the Western novel *Lin McLean* (1897) and *Jimmy John Boss* (1900), a collection of Western short stories. During this period, he also wrote the biographies *U.S. Grant* (1900) and *The Seven Ages of Washington* (1900). In 1902, Wister published his most famous work, *The Virginian*. This book, which first appeared as a serial in *Harper's Weekly*, is considered by many to be the prototypical Western novel. *The Virginian* is based upon material gathered on his Western trips. According to Wister, the novel's main character was a composite of several people he met and knew in his travels. The book was a wildly popular bestseller, being reprinted numerous times and translated into many languages. In 1904, Wister and Kirk La Shell co-produced the original stage version of *The Virginian*, which had a successful ten-year run. The first motion picture version of *The Virginian* premiered in 1914. After the success of *The Virginian*, Owen Wister continued to be a prolific writer. In 1904, he wrote *Philosophy 4*, a satirical short story about Harvard students studying for an exam. His second bestseller, *Lady Baltimore*, was published in 1906. This novel concerned society in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1911, he published *Members of the Family*, another collection of Western short stories. When World War I broke out in 1914, Wister turned his attention to European affairs. A firm supporter of Great Britain and France, he pleaded for American support of the Allied war effort. In 1915, at the Duke University commencement, Wister delivered the speech *The Pentecost of Calamity*, in which he urged the United States to join the war against Germany. This speech was published and became a non-fiction bestseller. After the war, Wister frequently traveled to Europe and became friendly with noted

European authors such as Joseph Conrad and Rudyard Kipling. Between 1919-1930, Wister continued to be a productive author. Showing his continued concern for American relations with Europe, his works *The Ancient Grudge or a Straight Deal* (1920) and *Neighbors Henceforth* (1922) urged friendlier relations with Great Britain and France respectively. A staunch opponent of Prohibition, Wister wrote the satirical light opera *Watch Your Thirst* (1923) for Boston's Tavern Club. *When the West was West*, another collection of Western short stories, was published in 1928. In 1930, he wrote his last book, *Roosevelt, the Story of a Friendship*, which documented his lifelong friendship with Theodore Roosevelt. Owen Wister had many other interests besides literature. In 1908, he unsuccessfully ran for a seat on the Philadelphia City Council. He was a member of Harvard University's Board of Overseers and president of both the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Club. Wister received honorary degrees from the University of Pennsylvania (1907), Williams College (1912), and Duke University (1915). In 1898, Owen Wister married Mary Channing Wister. A second cousin once removed, she was a descendent of abolitionist and Unitarian preacher William Ellery Channing. Mrs. Wister was a respected member of the Philadelphia School Board. Before her death in 1913, the couple had six children, including daughter Frances K. Stokes. Owen Wister passed away on July 23, 1938.

The Owen Wister papers include journals, manuscripts, photographs, articles, publications, and correspondence. These materials document the life and literary career of Owen Wister, a prominent American writer of the late 1800s and early 1900s. He was best known as the author of the famed Western novel *The Virginian*. This collection covers the span of Wister's life and deals primarily with his interest in the American West and the literary works that he developed from it.

Wood, Lyda C diaries

1934, 1938, 1942

Acc. #10740

Lyda C. Wood was a Christian missionary to the Native Americans of Wyoming from 1934 to 1936 and to the Native Americans of Colorado in 1942. In the 1930s, she visited Riverton, Casper, Rawlins, Paradise Valley, and many other crossroads in central Wyoming. In 1942, she visited Denver, Pueblo, Durango, and many small towns in Southern Colorado. Her diaries tell where she was, what she did, what she ate, and how many "Indian" or "white" callers visited each day.

The collection consists of 3 full annual diaries with entries detailing missionary activities.

Wright-Ingraham Institute Records**1900-1998****Records, 1900-1998 (bulk 1967-1983)****38.6 cubic ft. (85 boxes)****Acc. #4969**

The Wright-Ingraham Institute was a private, non-profit educational and research institution founded in 1970 and operated until around 1983. It utilized a field campus between Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the Running Creek watershed and offered graduate-level field courses emphasizing the fields of nature and human-built systems. The Institute also offered seminars, workshops, laboratory work, and land use research. The director of the Institute was Elizabeth Wright Ingraham, an architect and international education consultant, and granddaughter of architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Collection contains materials relating to the operations of the Institute and its educational and research programs.

The collection includes administrative records relating to the Institute's annual meetings, board of advisors, publicity and employees (1968-1983); miscellaneous accounting records (1970-1981); grant proposals generated in support of its programs (1957-1978); publications (1970-1983); photographs of the field campus and special events (1935-1983); subject files on projects, research and conferences held at the field station (1952-1988); and miscellaneous other materials, including weather recordings and information on Elizabeth Wright Ingraham.

Wyoming State Historical Society Records**1872-1999****25 cubic ft. (47 document boxes, 3 F17, 3 F24, 1 CAL box + audio-visual materials)****Acc. # 10504**

A number of historical organizations preceded the Wyoming State Historical Society of today. In 1921, the state authorized the formation of a state historical society. State historian Mrs. Cyrus Beard headed the society, which encouraged membership and in 1924 began publishing what is today *Annals of Wyoming: The Wyoming History Journal*. However, by 1932, Wyoming again was without a state society. The current WSHS was founded in 1953. A new Constitution was proposed and passed, which borrowed from preceding societies. Articles and amendments were proposed, revised, and adopted according to the constitutional rules of the society. Secretary-treasurer Lola Homsher became a long-term executive board member of the WSHS. The close WSHS connection to the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department evolved during the time when the society organized the executive headquarters in the Cheyenne office. Local county chapters formed and

flourished after the reorganization of the state society. The society published *Annals of Wyoming: The Wyoming History Journal*, which was initiated in 1924 by Mrs. Cyrus Beard, the state historian. Wyoming's representative statue of Esther Hobart Morris in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., was the first major project of the WSHS. Subsequent projects included awards programs in recognition of art, literature, film, and drama related to Wyoming history. L. C. Bishop's work, *Organizing Historical Treks on the Old Oregon Trail*, and T. A. Larson's book, *Wyoming's War Years 1941-45*, were among the first to receive awards. Popular historical treks each summer became a highlight of the WSHS activities. Local chapters took turns hosting the event, which entailed planning bus tours, lodging, social activities, and publications for the event. The society sponsored and conducted a variety of projects to interest members and the general public. The purchase of Fort Fetterman in 1961 and the preservation of the Sheridan Inn in 1965 are examples of society endeavors. Protection from vandalism was another major concern of the WSHS, which worked on such as projects as better security for Fort Fred Steele, Independence Rock, and Register Cliff. History Day, initiated in 1980, was a central focus of the WSHS. It promoted the study of history in Wyoming public schools by encouraging students to use primary research sources in archives, museums, and oral history. Students researched their topics along a central theme defined each year by History Day at the national level. Presentations included a choice of formal papers, two or three dimensional displays, individual or group drama, along with extensive bibliographies for competition at the local, regional, state, and national levels. In January 1995 the WSHS was based at the Executive Headquarters at the State Archives and Historical Department, a division of Parks and Cultural Resources, Department of Commerce. However, Dr. Celeste Colgan, director of the Department of Commerce, maintained that the former relationship between the State and the WSHS, a private organization, was no longer advantageous, and she withdrew financial assistance for the society. For a short time the Department of Commerce continued to produce *Annals* while the WSHS published the *Wyoming History Journal*. The WSHS became a self-supporting, non-profit organization as a result of a new statute agreement with the Division of Parks and Cultural Resources, which renewed partial, monetary assistance for the recombined *Annals of Wyoming: The Wyoming History Journal* later in 1995. The journal was produced with editorial assistance provided by the History Department of the University of Wyoming with office space provided by the American Heritage Center. Other WSHS publications include *Wyoming History News*, *Wyoming Historic Trails*, and the *Wyoming Historic Calendar* (in conjunction with the American Heritage Center). The WSHS web site: www.wyshs.org was also part of the society's outreach program by 1997.

The Wyoming State Historical Society records include correspondence beginning in 1953, regarding annual meetings, membership, annual treks, annual awards, other projects, History Day, and communication among county chapters. Transcripts of executive

meetings and constitutional revisions are also included. The WSHS collection does not contain many records from the period 1895-1950. Much was lost or destroyed. Records from the first decade of the revised society, the 1950s, are less complete than records from the 1960s and beyond. Correspondence and plans for the *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annals of Wyoming*, *Wyoming History News*, and *Wyoming Historic Trails* are included. Maps used in planning annual treks and charting historic trails are also housed in the collection. Of special interest are those maps used by Paul Henderson in his plotting of Wyoming's Oregon, Overland, and Bozeman Trails. Personal photographs and slides include those taken by some executive officers and show annual meetings, awards ceremonies, and annual treks. 8mm film (Wyoming from the Beginning—1963), VHS video projects (*Surveyors of the 6th Principal Meridian--1987*), and VHS videotape (*World War II Symposium in Casper—1995*) illustrate film projects funded by the society. Audio tapes provide a recording of the *Wyoming State Song* (1990) by the Park County Historical Society for the Wyoming Centennial Project and audio-tape records of executive meetings from 1995 through 1997. The controversial years of 1995-1997, when the Wyoming State Historical Society eventually split from the Department of Commerce, are recorded in extensive executive correspondence, audio tapes, resulting constitutional revisions, and newspaper clippings.

Wyoming Outdoor Council

1954-1983

Records, 1954-1983

21 cubic ft. (21 boxes)

Acc. #8958

The Wyoming Outdoor Council is a private organization concerned with the conservation of natural resources in Wyoming.

Collection contains correspondence (1966-1980) and subject files (1954-1983), containing newspaper clippings, reports, research notes, and reports regarding conservation, recreation, industrial development, the petroleum and mining industries, environmental protection, land use and water resources in Wyoming.

Yard, Robert Sterling

1918-1942

Papers, 1918-ca. 1942

.25 cubic ft. (1 box) and artifacts

Acc. #5934

Robert Sterling Yard was a conservationist and founded the Wilderness Society in 1935, which promoted the conservation of natural resources.

Collection contains nineteen pieces of correspondence and miscellaneous other materials regarding the Wilderness Society (1934-1937); one photograph album of a trip in Rocky Mountain National Park; photographs of Yard and a trip to the Oraibi Pueblo on the Hopi Indian Reservation in Arizona in 1918; notes and the manuscript for the preface to the second edition of *The Book of the National Parks* (ca. 1942); a pair of Blackfeet (Sihasapa) Indian moccasins; and a Hopi bowl. The American Heritage Center's vertical and photographic files supplement AHC collections by providing secondary source materials such as newspaper clippings, pamphlets, and articles. The photographic files also serve to supplement research by providing images of historical subjects and persons. Within the vertical files are materials relating to dams, conservation, water projects, irrigation, and national parks. The American Heritage Center is also the repository for the University of Wyoming's rare books. The Toppan Library contain a variety of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth century materials relating to hunting, fishing, and natural history including various editions of Walton's "The Complete Angler".

Zogbaum, Rufus F

1882-1908

Acc. #455

Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum (1849-1925) studied at the Art Students League in New York City from 1878 to 1879 before traveling in the western U.S. to paint Indians and life in the U.S. Army. His works appeared in *Harper's Weekly* from 1885 to 1889. After 1895, he illustrated western fiction.

The collection contains two letters sent by Zogbaum to his mother in 1884 in which he describes army life and the Indians that he is drawing, and seven sketchbooks of soldiers and western scenes, which contain notes by Zogbaum on the subjects (1883-1907). Transcripts of the sketchbook notes are available. There are newspaper clippings that include portrayals of the Custer Battle.

Dominy administered national and international programs and directed the following major projects: Colorado River Storage Project, Colorado River Basin Project, Missouri River Basin Project, Columbia River Basin Project, Central Valley Project in California, and Mekong River Basin Project in Thailand.

The collection includes Dominy's official Bureau of Reclamation files (1946-1969) and Agricultural Adjustment Administration files (1937-1945) including project, subject, speech, administrative, travel, meeting, and award files. These contain correspondence, memorandums, reports, speeches, press releases, photographs, budgets, agendas, and articles. They include information on operations, programs, personnel, legislation, public relations, many Bureau of Reclamation projects in the United States and abroad, and rationing and re-vegetation programs of the AAA. There are many photographs of Bureau of Reclamation projects and of Dominy with government officials and dignitaries. Dominy frequently met with special interest organizations and groups local to Bureau of Reclamation projects. There is much material on these various groups, including correspondence with David Brower of the Sierra Club. In addition there are reel-to-reel audiotapes (1962-1969) of Dominy's speeches and 16 mm motion picture films (1961-1966) of interviews and trips. Also included are Dominy's personal subject files, biographical information and family genealogy, personal and family correspondence, and memorabilia (1938-1969), including letters (1959-1969) from his son, Charles, while in training with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and while serving in Vietnam.

Donaldson, Francis

1891-1959

.85 cubic ft.

Acc. #10620

Francis Donaldson (1881-1970) was a civil engineer involved in the design and construction of the George Washington Bridge (between New York and New Jersey), the Grand Coulee Dam, and the Fort Peck Dam diversion tunnels. He married Anne Talbot, the daughter of Ethelbert Talbot.

The collection contains a typescript of his autobiography, manuscripts by Donaldson on engineering and his personal observations, reports and research material, and correspondence from a Norwegian friend including a description of the Nazi invasion of Norway in 1940.

Drayton, James C. Papers

1881-1940

4 cubic ft. (2 boxes and 4 rolls)

Acc. #8177

Wickham, William O

1865-1986

16.6 cubic ft. (17 document boxes, 1 F24 box, 32 map tubes)

Acc. # 06510

William O. Wickham was born October 11, 1904, in Beloit, Kansas, to parents Bert and Viola (Starkey Baker). He spent part of his childhood in Montana and then returned to Kansas, graduating from high school in Beloit. Wickham moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1942. He married Ruby Mae (Arnold) January 1, 1946, in Grand Junction and later had one son, William A. Wickham. Wickham was a geologist who worked mainly in the Rocky Mountain Region. He was prominent in the mining industry, especially along the western slope of Colorado, as a buyer, seller, and trader of mining and other properties. William O. Wickham died in Grand Junction in 1987.

The William O. Wickham papers, 1865-1986, contain material relating to mining properties in the Rocky Mountain Region, primarily Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Wyoming, as well as the Los Reyes mine in Jalisco, Mexico. Subject files contain information on oil and gas prospects and mineral deeds and leases for several properties. There are maps, plats, land and property surveys, and plans for various city water systems as well as surveys done for University of Wyoming construction in 1959. Land surveys and maps dating from 1865 are photocopies.

Wilson, James E

1955-1983

1.4 cubic ft. (3 document boxes)

Acc. # 09273

James E. Wilson was born April 19, 1915 in McKinney, Texas. He entered Texas A&M University in 1933, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in geological engineering in 1938. Wilson joined Shell Oil Company in 1938 as a surface geologist, doing extensive field mapping and core drilling in southwest Texas and northern Louisiana until he was called to active duty in the U.S. Army in 1942. He returned to Tyler, Texas and Shell in 1946 and later transferred to Houston, Wichita Falls, and Oklahoma City, holding staff and management positions. Next came an assignment to The Hague, Netherlands in 1952 with Royal Dutch/Shell. In 1953, he returned to the U.S. as division exploration manager in Casper, Wyoming, and moved to Denver, Colorado, the next year when he was named staff geologist in Shell's new exploration office. He then became exploration manager and held this position until he moved to Houston, Texas in 1958 as director of exploration research for Shell Development Company. In 1960, at age 44, he was named vice president for