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

WA MSS S-2893

by Matthew Daniel Mason

December 2013

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Collection Overview

REPOSITORY: Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
P. O. Box 208330
New Haven, CT 06520-8330
beinecke.library@yale.edu
http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/

CALL NUMBER: WA MSS S-2893

CREATOR: Fox, George W., collector., 1853-1886

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

DATES: 1867–1885

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 1.1 linear feet (5 boxes)

LANGUAGE: English

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

ONLINE FINDING AID: To cite or bookmark this finding aid, please use the following link: http://hdl.handle.net/10079/fa/beinecke.foxgeorgew

Requesting Instructions

To request items from this collection for use in the Beinecke Library reading room, please use the request links in the HTML version of this finding aid, available at http://hdl.handle.net/10079/fa/beinecke.foxgeorgew.

To order reproductions from this collection, please send an email with the call number, box number(s), and folder number(s) to beinecke.images@yale.edu.

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

b. box
f. folder
Administrative Information

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

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

Conditions Governing Access
The materials are open for research.

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

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

Processing Information
Former call number: Uncat MSS 318
Collections are processed to a variety of levels, depending on the work necessary to make them usable, their perceived research value, the availability of staff, competing priorities, and whether or not further accruals are expected. The library attempts to provide a basic level of preservation and access for all collections, and does more extensive processing of higher priority collections as time and resources permit.

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

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

Scope and Contents

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

Arrangement

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

Series I. Ledger Drawings by American Indians

0.42 linear feet (2 boxes)

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

This series consists of ledger drawings by Wohow, a Kiowa Indian, and Soaring Eagle, a Cheyenne Indian. Organized into two subseries: Ledger Drawings by Wohow and Ledger Drawings by Soaring Eagle.

Ledger Drawings by Wohow

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

Volume of ledger drawings by Wohow disbound previous to acquisition.

b. 1, f. 1  Original boards
One board includes pencil and ink inscriptions that identify the creator of the volume as Wohow, September 1876 1876

b. 1, f. 2  Five American Indians mounted on horses and hunting deer 1876

b. 1, f. 3  Two American Indians stalking deer 1876

b. 1, f. 4  Five American Indians stalking grazing buffalo 1876

b. 1, f. 5  A group of American Indians wearing civilian clothes and holding bows posing for a photographer while two European American couples look on 1876

b. 1, f. 6  A military camp scene showing United States soldiers and an American Indian woman 1876

b. 1, f. 7  Fourteen American Indians shown from behind, listening to an American Indian woman addressing them 1876

b. 1, f. 8  Three American Indians hunting wild turkey, buffalo, and deer 1876

b. 1, f. 9  A wigwam and the six American Indians from behind 1876

b. 1, f. 10  Nine American Indians hunting buffalo 1876

b. 1, f. 11  United States Army officer addressing a large group, probably the American Indian prisoners wearing their United States Army standard issue dress 1876

b. 1, f. 12  American Indians and European Americans interacting on the street; an European American male depicted talking to an American Indian, while a European American female addresses a bare-chested Indian. At the far right, an American Indian depicted riding in a carriage 1876
### Ledger Drawings by Wohow (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page, Side, and Folio</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 1, f. 13</td>
<td>Five American Indians hunting buffalo; two of the American Indians use hand guns</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 1, f. 14</td>
<td>A group of European American men and wagons, surrounded by five wigwams, two mounted American Indians, and an additional American Indian hunting</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 1, f. 15</td>
<td>Nine men in a sailboat</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 16</td>
<td>Original boards</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One board includes pencil sketches of figures by Soaring Eagle, as well as pencil and ink inscriptions that identify its provenance from Laura E. Shinn Fox Bowen to her grandchildren, Alberta G. Mulford Knettle (1904-2000) and Joseph Ralph Mulford, Jr. (1912-2001) of Bridgeton, New Jersey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 17</td>
<td>Verso: Blank</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 18</td>
<td>Verso: Locomotive with conductor</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 19</td>
<td>Verso: Sixteen American Indians, seated, receiving instructions from two European American women</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 20</td>
<td>Verso: Large group of American Indians huddled on the observation deck of a lighthouse</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 21</td>
<td>Verso: Locomotive pulling into a town</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 22</td>
<td>Verso: Two American Indians, camouflaged by deer hides, hunting eight deer</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 23</td>
<td>Verso: American Indian camp with four American Indians engaged in target practice with bow and arrow</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 24</td>
<td>Verso: American Indian camp, with an United States flag flying above it</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 25</td>
<td>Verso: Overhead landscape view, showing rivers, a village, and horses grazing</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 26</td>
<td>Verso: Nineteen American Indians in battle with unseen enemy while eighteen additional American Indians hide in the brush</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 27</td>
<td>Verso: American Indian camp showing two horses, six Indians, and a tipi</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 28</td>
<td>Verso: Four American Indians hunting buffalo, one American Indian being trampled</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Drawings by Soaring Eagle

Soaring Eagle (circa 1847-1886), also known as Sore-Eyed, Ma-ah-chis, Oh-u-oh, or Ouhoh, was a Cheyenne Indian. In December 1874, the United States Army arrested him for killing a buffalo hunter named George Brown near Fort Wallace, Kansas, and then transferred him to Fort Marion in Saint Augustine, Florida in April 1875. In April 1878, he began studying at the Hampton Institute, and then briefly attended the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania in June 1879. From June to October 1879, he assisted farmers in Lee, Massachusetts. In October 1879, he returned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

Volume of ledger drawings by Soaring Eagle disbound previous to acquisition. Most of the sheets have drawings on their rectos and versos.

Originally given by Soaring Eagle to Laura E. Shinn Fox, October 5, 1876.
Drawings by Soaring Eagle (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 29</td>
<td>Verso: Two American Indians roping wild horses</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 30</td>
<td>Verso: United States military fort</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 31</td>
<td>Verso: Herd of buffalo</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 32</td>
<td>Verso: Blank</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2, f. 33</td>
<td>Verso: Blank</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Series II. Photographs

0.63 linear feet (3 boxes)

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

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

Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William Stinson Soule

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

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

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

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

b. 3, f. 34

- **Studio portrait of Ba-e-tha and Hack-e-a, also known as Zah-e-cha and Har-ke-i, two Arapaho Indian women**
  - Misidentified on recto of mount as Cheyenne Indians
  - 1867–1875

b. 3, f. 35

- **Kicking Bird (circa 1835-1875), also known as Tene-angop’te, Ton-e-onca, Ton-ne-on-co, Eagle Who Strikes with his Talons, or Striking Eagle, a Kiowa Indian man wearing partial native dress, blanket with hair pipe breastplate and holding bow and arrows in fur quiver**
  - 1868

b. 3, f. 36

- **Lone Wolf the Elder (circa 1820–1879), also known as Gui-pah-gho or Guipago, a Kiowa Indian man wearing a blanket and ornaments and holding pipe-tomahawk**
  - Ink stamp on verso: George W. Fox
  - 1870

b. 3, f. 37

- **Otter Belt, also known as Paatsoko Nehki, a Comanche Indian man wearing face paint and ornaments**
  - 1867–1875

b. 3, f. 38

- **Satanta (circa 1820-1878), also known as Set-tain-te or White Bear, a Kiowa Indian man wearing partial native dress and a peace medal, Hudson Bay blanket, bow, arrows, and quiver**
  - 1867–1875
### Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William [...] > Studio Portraits (continued)

**b. 3, f. 39**  
Son of Pacer, an Apache Indian boy wearing partial native dress and with fur-wrapped braids, ornaments, hair pipe breastplate and pipe-tomahawk  
1867–1875

**b. 3, f. 40**  
Ta-her-ye-qua-hip (died 1888), also known as Ter-ger-quoip or Horseback, a Comanche Indian man wearing partial native dress, wearing a blanket; neck scarf with metal gorget, and holding beaded pouches and animal skin quiver with bow  
Ink inscription on verso: J. Ralph Mulford, Jr.  
1867–1875

**b. 3, f. 41**  
Ta-nun-co, also known as Standing Sweat House or Tape-day-ah, a Kiowa Indian man in native dress and with fur hat, pipe-tomahawk, fur bow case and fur quiver  
1867–1875

**b. 3, f. 42**  
Tsen-tainte (died 1892), also known as White Horse, a Kiowa Indian man wearing a hair pipe breastplate, blanket, and ornaments  
1870

**b. 3, f. 43**  
Zepko-ette (1833-circa 1900), also known as Za-ko-yea or Big Bow, Kiowa Indian man with wrapped braid and wearing a peace medal  
1867–1875

**b. 3, f. 44**  
Apache Indian man, possibly a nephew of Pacer, with fur-wrapped braids and wearing native dress and a blanket with quillwork, and hair pipe choker and breastplate and holding a bow and arrows  
1867–1875

**b. 3, f. 45**  
Two Kiowa Indian women in native dress and with ornaments  
1867–1875

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**Exterior Views**  
Arranged alphabetically by American Indian camps, and then by the name of the principal individual, followed by images of unidentified camps, structures, and landscapes.

**b. 3, f. 46**  
Camp of Iron Mountain, also known as Boo-e-yah-toyah, a Comanche Indian, showing tipis and individuals in blankets  
Image includes a self-portrait of William Stinson Soule wearing a buffalo robe with the group in native dress outside a tipi.  
Printed image number on recto: 3.  
1867–1873

**b. 3, f. 47**  
Camp of Lone Wolf, also known as Quir-par-ko, a Kiowa Indian, showing tipis, bundles on storage racks, and an individual in a blanket  
Printed image number on recto: 6.  
1867–1873

**b. 3, f. 48**  
Camp of Pacer, also known as Peso or Essa-queta, an Apache Indian, with Mount Scott in distance, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory  
Ink stamp on recto: George W. Fox  
1867–1873

**b. 3, f. 49**  
Camp of Ta-her-ye-qua-hip (died 1888), also known as Ter-ger-quoip or Horseback, a Comanche Indian, showing tipis and group four individuals in native dress outside a tipi  
Printed image number on recto: 2.  
1867–1873

**b. 3, f. 50**  
Comanche Indian camp with a trader’s tent  
1870–1872

**b. 3, f. 51**  
Group of American Indians, European Americans, and soldiers in front of the store of John “Jack” S. Evans and Co. at Fort Sill, Indian Territory  
1869–1875
### Photographs of American Indians and Indian Territory by William [..] > Exterior Views (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 52</td>
<td>Men at riverbank of Medicine Bluff Creek with a camp of tipis in background. Trader John S. Evans is probably the man second from the left. Pencil mark on recto over an unidentified man.</td>
<td>1875 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 53</td>
<td>Medicine Bluffs, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory</td>
<td>1869–1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 54</td>
<td>Mount Scott near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, includes a European American man posed sitting on a boulder and holding a rifle</td>
<td>1867–1873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photographs of Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion), Saint Augustine, Florida**

Castillo de San Marcos is the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States. Located on the shore of Matanzas Bay in the city of Saint Augustine, Florida, the Spanish began its construction in 1672. In 1763, the British gained control of Florida and the fort, which became Fort Saint Mark; control of the fort returned to Spain in 1783. In 1821, the fort became United States Army base renamed Fort Marion, honoring Francis Marion (circa 1732-1795). Fort Marion chiefly served as a military prison to incarcerate members of various Native American tribes. In 1942, an act of the United States Congress restored the original name, Castillo de San Marcos.

O. Pierre Havens (1838-1912) was born in New York, and moved to Savannah, Georgia, in 1872 and established a photography studio. In 1888, he relocated to Jacksonville, Florida, where he maintained a studio until his death.

George Pierron (born 1816) was a photographer in Saint Augustine, Florida.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 55</td>
<td>Havens, O. Pierre, Stereograph of a group of Cheyenne Indians in their native costume, confined in Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida. Printed image number on verso: 114</td>
<td>circa 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 56</td>
<td>Havens, O. Pierre, Stereograph of a group of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in native costume, confined in Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida. Printed image number on verso: 121</td>
<td>circa 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 57</td>
<td>Pierron, George, Stereograph of American Indian prisoners upon arrival at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida. Ink numbers on the recto of the stereograph correspond to a label affixed to its verso that identifies the individuals.</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 58</td>
<td>Unidentified photographer, Stereograph of Richard Henry Pratt (1840-1924) with five American Indian men and an European American man at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida.</td>
<td>circa 1875–1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 3, f. 59</td>
<td>Unidentified photographer, American Indian men wearing uniforms and posed in formation and sitting on top of a building at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida. Ink inscription on verso misidentifies the images as Fort Sill.</td>
<td>circa 1875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States Indian School

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

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


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

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

b. 4, f. 60  
**Studio portrait of David Blue Teeth, Nathan Standing Cloud, Marshall, son of Bad Milk; Pollock, son of Spotted Tail; and Hugh, son of Whirlwind Soldier; Dakota Indian boys from the Rosebud Agency wearing school uniforms**  
circa 1879
Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the boys and their fathers.

b. 4, f. 61  
**Studio portrait of Gsai-au-tit-sa, also known as Mary Ealy; Jan-i-uk-tit-sa, also known as Jennie Hammaker; Leai-s-se-u-lu-ti-wa, also known as Frank Cushing; and Tas-we-ea-tas-lun-kia, also known as Taylor Ealy, in partial native dress as they arrived at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from the Zuni Pueblo**  
circa 1879

b. 4, f. 62  
**Studio portrait of Mary Roosevelt Hyde (1850-1910), matron and superintendent of the girls’ department at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with Nellie Carey (born circa 1863), an Apache Indian woman, and three Pueblo Indian girls**  
1880

b. 4, f. 63  
**Studio portrait of Justine La Framboise and Nancy Renville, Dakota Indian girls**  
Ink inscription image number on verso: 4.  
1879

b. 4, f. 64  
**Studio portrait of Little Raven (circa 1810-1889), also known as Ho-hawk-a-shé, Ho-sa, Hósa, Ochohisa, Ochohisa, Ohaste, or Young Crow, and his daughter, Anna Little Raven, Arapaho Indians**  
circa 1879

b. 4, f. 65  
**Studio portrait of five American Indian girls wearing school uniforms, identified as Lucy, a Cheyenne Indian, and Leah, an Arapaho Indian, as well as Fanny, Mabel, and Laura, Kiowa Indians**  
The girls are also identified elsewhere as Lucy, Ella Hippy, Fanny, Mabel, and Laura.  
1879
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 66</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Joseph Nonway and Moses Wishacoby, Menominee Indians, wearing school uniforms</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 67</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Red Shirt (1847-1925), also known as Ogle Lúta, Ogilasa, or Joseph Red Shirt, a Lakota Indian man, wearing partial native dress and with fur-wrapped braids and feather fan</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 68</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Son of the Star (circa 1825-1881), also known as Rushing Bear, an Arikara Indian man, wearing native dress and with feather headdress, feather fan, pipe bag, scalp and peace medal Ink inscription on verso misidentifies him as an Arapaho Indian.</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 69</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Spotted Tail (1823/1833-1881), also known as Sinte Gleska, Sinte-galeshka, Cin-te-gi-le-ska, or Tshin-tah-ge-las-kah, Lakota Indian, 1823-1881</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 70</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Tso-de-ar-ko, also known as Trodearko, a Wichita Indian man; Benjamin H. Clark (1842-1914), a European American interpreter; and Wild Horse, also known as Kobi, White Horse, Tsen-T’ainte, a Comanche Indian man posed holding a paper fan; both American Indian men wearing blankets and ornaments and lived at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency Ink inscription image number on verso: 17.</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 71</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Wat-ye-eh, also known as Benjamin Thomas; Kowsh-te-ah, also known as John Menaul; and Ki-ot-se, also known as Mary Perry; in native dress as they arrived at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from the Laguna Pueblo</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 72</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Wat-ye-eh, also known as Benjamin Thomas; Kowsh-te-ah, also known as John Menaul; and Ki-ot-se, also known as Mary Perry; wearing school uniforms</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 73</td>
<td>Studio portrait of Yellow Bear (1842-1887) holding a feather fan, with his daughter, Minnie Yellow Bear, Arapaho Indians Ink inscription image number on verso: 63.</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 74</td>
<td>Exterior portrait of carpenter apprentices installing a roof on a barracks building at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the left to right: Amos High Wolf (from the Pine Ridge Agency), Joe Gunn-Ponca, Samuel Wetzel (instructor), Phillip Good Voice (from the Rosebud Agency), Elwood Orlaw-Iowa, Charles Ka-Le-Ga, Matches-Cheyenne, E. B. Straight (carpenter), Oscar Bull Bear-Cheyenne, Ralph Iron Eagle Feathers (from the Rosebud Agency)</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 75</td>
<td>Exterior portrait of instructors and American Indian student raking ground recently plowed by a team of two mules operated by an instructor Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the view.</td>
<td>1880 April 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exterior Portraits
Arranged alphabetically by the name of the individual or first person listed in the portrait or by the subject, followed by portraits of large groups.

Page 13 of 17
Photographs by John Nicholas Choate related to the United States [...] > Exterior Portraits

(continued)

b. 4, f. 76
Exterior portrait of three Quaker women, identified as the Longstreth sisters from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Henry Pratt and Spotted Tail (1823/1833-1881), also known as Sinte Gleska, Sinte-galeshka, Cin-te-gi-le-ska, or Tshin-Tah-Ge-Las-Kah, a Teton Indian, on the steps of a wooden bandstand at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Photographic print has water damage.

1880

b. 4, f. 77
Exterior view of a large group of Dakota Indian girls in front of a barracks building upon their arrival at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Ink inscription image number on verso: 3.
Letterpress label affixed to verso of the print: “Sioux girls as they arrived at the Indian Training School, Oct. 5th 1879”

1879 October 5

b. 4, f. 78
Exterior view of a large group of American Indian girls from ten different tribes near a wooden bandstand and building in the distance at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania

An erroneous letterpress label affixed to verso of the print: “Sioux girls as they arrived at the Indian Training School, Oct. 5th 1879.”

1880 April 20

b. 4, f. 79
Exterior view of Dakota Indian boys in front of a barracks building upon their arrival at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; images includes Richard Henry Pratt

1879 October 5

b. 4, f. 80
Exterior view of a large group of American Indian boys from sixteen tribes at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania

An erroneous letterpress label affixed to verso of the print: “Indian girls (from 10 different tribes) at Carlisle Training School, April 20th 1880,” and “Sioux girls as they arrived at the Indian Training School, Oct. 5th 1879.”

Ink inscription on verso of the print: “Indian boys from 16 tribes at Carlisle Indian Training School, April 20 ‘80. The ranks on the ground and lower porch show the same Sioux boys who appear in photo no. 1.”

1880 April 20

b. 4, f. 81
Exterior portrait of a large group of Dakota Indian chiefs from various Indian agencies, including Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, Cheyenne, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Yankton, and Santee.

Ink inscription on verso of the print: “Group of Sioux Chiefs, Carlisle, Pa. 1879.”

Image includes interpreters Louis Rubedo, John Bridgeman, Louis Premaux, Peter Beauchamp, and John Smith.

1879

b. 4, f. 82
Exterior portrait of a large group of Crow Indians and Bannock Indians from the Crow Agency, Montana, and Shoshone Indians from the Lemhi Agency, Idaho, as well as Richard Henry Pratt and other European American men

Ink inscription image number on verso: 6.

1879

Exterior Views
### George W. Fox Collection of American Indian ledger drawings and photographs

WA MSS S-2893

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

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<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 83</td>
<td>Exterior view of girls’ quarters at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 84</td>
<td>Exterior view of girls’ quarters and bandstand at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 85</td>
<td>Exterior view of boys’ quarters at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 86</td>
<td>Exterior view of the principal’s residence and laundress quarters at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>circa 1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 87</td>
<td>Exterior view of a school building at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 88</td>
<td>Interior view of the dining room at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>circa 1880</td>
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Letterpress label affixed to the verso of the print identifies the view.

### Copy Photographs

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<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 89</td>
<td>Copy photograph of a slate board that belonged to Luther Otakte, a student at the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; the board includes arithmetic exercises and a drawing of a man shooting a bird out of a tree with bow and arrow</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 4, f. 90</td>
<td>Copy photograph of a drawing, by George Catlin about 1832, of O-kee-hee-de, the owl or evil spirit, with body paint and buffalo hair breech cloth, dancing during O-kee-pa ceremony</td>
<td>circa 1880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ink inscription on verso: “The first Indian boy who reported to Capt. Pratt at Ft. Berthold, Dakota, Sept. 19 ’78, for education at Hampton, was called out of the medicine lodge and was painted and decorated as seen in this picture.”

### Photographs of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, Texas

The Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado became the first railroad operating in Texas after its charter in February 1850. In July 1870, it changed its name to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company.

Images of sites along the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway in Texas.

Organized under two headings: Photographs by Peter Fassold, and a Photograph by Samuel Burnett Hill

**Photographs by Peter Fassold**

Peter Fassold (born circa 1843) was a watchmaker and jeweler, as well as an itinerant photographer known for his landscape views in the United States and Latin America.

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<td>Water tower and stairway on a canyon wall, Texas</td>
<td>circa 1883</td>
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<td>b. 5, f. 92</td>
<td>Bridge of the Galveston, Harrisburg &amp; San Antonio Railway, Texas</td>
<td>circa 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 5, f. 93</td>
<td>Bridge is distance of the Galveston, Harrisburg &amp; San Antonio Railway, Texas</td>
<td>circa 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 5, f. 94</td>
<td>Depot on the Galveston, Harrisburg &amp; San Antonio Railway, Texas</td>
<td>circa 1883</td>
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Photographs of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, [...] > Photographs by Peter Fassold (continued)

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<td>b. 5, f. 95</td>
<td>Galveston, Harrisburg &amp; San Antonio Railway along a rock outcropping with a man posed standing</td>
<td>circa 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 5, f. 96</td>
<td>Galveston, Harrisburg &amp; San Antonio Railway along a rock wall with an overhanging cliff</td>
<td>circa 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph by Samuel Burnett Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Burnett Hill (1840-1917) was a photographer in Austin Texas, 1878-1912.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 5, f. 97</td>
<td>Railroad bridge over the Pecos River, probably the Galveston, Harrisburg &amp; San Antonio Railway</td>
<td>circa 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photographs of Texas and California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles Turner Collier (born 1853) was a photographer in Riverside and Los Angeles, California.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August R. Mignon (1844-1915) was a photographer in Fort Worth, Texas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 5, f. 98</td>
<td>Collier, Charles Turner, Orange grove in California</td>
<td>circa 1885</td>
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<td>b. 5, f. 99</td>
<td>Mignon, August R., Large group of American Indians, probably at a pow-wow in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>circa 1885</td>
</tr>
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<td>b. 5, f. 100</td>
<td>Mignon, August R., View of the Washita River near Anadarko, Indian Territory</td>
<td>circa 1885</td>
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Selected Search Terms
The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the Library’s online catalog. They are grouped by name of person or organization, by subject or location, and by occupation and listed alphabetically therein.

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

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

Genres / Formats
Ledger drawings
Photographic prints

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

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