

# PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"There's an illusion being created that all the world's knowledge is on the Web, but we haven't begun to glimpse what is out there in local archives and libraries. Material that is not digitized risks being neglected as it would not have been in the past, virtually lost to the great majority of potential users."

*Edward L. Ayers, Historian and Dean of the College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Virginia.*

## Native American Studies Collections

UPDATED MAY 2009

### The Alaska Indian Language Collection of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus

This collection contains the same kinds of materials for Alaska that its counterpart does for the Pacific Northwest (see page 3). It covers Iñupiaq, Central Yupik, Ingalik, and Koyukon.

D3154.

28 reels.

### The Alaskan Mission Collection of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus

*The Alaskan Mission Collection* contains 730 manuscripts (49,816 pages) written by Jesuit missionaries in Alaska from 1886 to 1955. Documents are separated into mission stations and biographical material on the missionaries. The material on the 24 mission stations generally includes the House Diary (daily or weekly notations entered in a journal, usually by the mission superior), the "Histora Domus" (a brief account of the state of the parish or mission written by the local superior and sent to the Father General of the Society of Jesus in Rome), correspondence, financial records, census and religious records of Alaska Natives, miscellaneous history manuscripts written at the mission, and any newsletters or newspaper clippings regarding the station.

D3153.

42 reels.

### American Civil Liberties Union Archives

Throughout its seventy-five-year history, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has consistently stood at the center of controversies involving the rights of Americans. Now, in the most complete microfilm collection ever offered, the ACLU's records covering the years from before its official founding in 1920 through the end of World War II are available from Primary Source Media. Issues surrounding the rights of Native Americans and the ACLU's work with them are included throughout most of this collection. The Indian Bureau and the Indian Rights Association are also subjects in this collection. The documents in the micro-publication are arranged by year, then by general subject headings, and finally by case or topic. The types of materials include clippings on civil liberties matters for every state, such as articles

from both major and obscure newspapers related to civil liberties; correspondence from clients and opponents of the ACLU, the general public, and other sources; internal documents; materials relating to local organizations affiliated with the ACLU; and legal briefs for many of the cases handled by the ACLU. You may purchase this collection in its entirety or you may purchase portions of the collection individually.

D3306.

293 reels.

### The American Indian Collection, 1647–1940

Printed matter, manuscripts, photographs and typescripts, 1647–1940, relating to Native Americans in the United States are included in this collection, as well as materials related to the Mohegan Indian case in Connecticut, 1740–1750.

D3417.

1 reel.

### American Indian Correspondence: The Presbyterian Historical Society Collection of Missionaries' Letters, 1833–1893

Written by Presbyterian missionaries, these letters describe ministry to 39 Indian tribes across America. Among the topics covered are educational methods, expenses, Indian customs, treaties with the government and the Indians' reaction to denying their heritage — often a condition of accepting new faith.

D3411.

35 reels.

### Benjamin Lee Whorf Papers, 1914–1957

Benjamin Lee Whorf, linguist, and anthropologist was a pioneer in the study of the Nahuatl, Maya and Hopi languages, publishing numerous articles on his findings. The strength of this collection lies in the published and unpublished writings and research notes on topics including Aztec linguistics, Maya hieroglyphs and notes on Mexican research trips.

D3551.

5 reels.

For free access to PSM Online Guides visit: <http://microformguides.gale.com>

Website: <http://www.gale.com/psm>

E-Mail: [gale.sales@cengage.com](mailto:gale.sales@cengage.com)

Phone: 800 444 0799

### FBI File on Osage Indian Murders

The file on this investigation and prosecution effort reflects much about white-Indian relations in the 1920s, the impact of oil wealth on the Osage, and the perseverance of young FBI Director Edgar Hoover in the face of a difficult and locally unpopular case.

**S3022.** **3 reels.**

### George Bird Grinnell Papers

This collection contains letterbooks, correspondence, and subject files, including photographs and writings, which document Grinnell's interest in Native Americans of the West; his role in the American conservation movement; his editorship of *Forest and Stream* magazine; and his participation in the National Audubon Society, Boone and Crockett Club, American Game Protective and Propagation Association and National Parks Association.

**D3423.** **47 reels.**

### The Indian Rights Association, 1885-1901

The Indian Rights Association was formed to secure for Native Americans their guaranteed political and civil rights. The collection of the association's papers includes records of its activities; letters from presidents, secretaries of the interior, commissioners of Indian Affairs, and leading reformers; and a sampling of grassroots letters supporting the association's work.

**S1858.** **26 reels.**

### Iroquois Indians: A Documentary History

*Iroquois Indians* provides primary source material that reflects Indian participation in the most important events of early American history. Focusing on the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora nations comprising the Iroquois Confederacy, this collection clearly illustrates the advanced nature of their political organization, destroying old stereotypes and acknowledging the Iroquois' significance in shaping American history.

**1570.** **50 reels.**

### Native America: A Primary Record

#### *Series 1: The Rupert Costo Archive of the American Indian at the University of California, Riverside*

Teachers, scholars, students and tribal members involved in Native American activism, tribal politics, the modern civil rights era in American history, Native American intellectual history and sovereignty and the story of California Indians will discover an incomparable collection here.

The 1960s and 1970s are the most strongly represented periods in the collection, and include manuscripts and published materials on land, fishing and water rights; Indian sovereignty issues and land claims; language and education; and other important issues.

The material includes correspondence, litigation briefs, court records, congressional testimony and legislation, committee reports, tribal newsletters, scholarly field and research notes, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, manuscripts, syllabi, photographs and other primary source documents.

**20006.100.** **63 reels.**

#### *Series 2: The Association of American Indian Affairs Archives, General and Tribal Files, 1851-1983*

*The Association on American Indian Affairs Archives* documents the role of an important twentieth-century Native American advocacy organization. AAlA archives are one of the most comprehensive research collections on the struggles of Native Americans in the twentieth century. Correspondence, minutes, reports, articles, clippings, and other printed materials provide a wealth of valuable information for researchers. Materials in this collection cover the years 1922 through 1983; most of them are unique and cannot be found in any other archive. The work of the Association embraces eight areas of concern to Native Americans: education, economic development, health and sanitation, land tenure, irrigation, preservation of culture and religion, tribal sovereignty, and youth. The single largest component of the Archives is the tribal files, which consist of important and rare materials on more than 300 tribes. These files are organized by state and then by initiative, organization, issue, or topic relating to an individual tribe or to Native Americans as a whole in that state. Some tribes are formally

recognized as residing in two or more states and have been organized accordingly. The largest of these is the Navajo, whose territory encompasses parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

**20006.210. Part 1: General Files. 91 reels.**

**20006.220. Part 2: Tribal File. 106 reels.**

**Complete Collection: 197 reels.**

***Series 3: The Association on American Indian Archives: Publications, Programs, and Legal and Organizational Files, 1851-1983***

This collection deals with legislation relating to Native American issues; selected milestone legal cases regarding Native American rights; AAlA program initiatives and publications; organizational files; and the files of directors over the course of the Association's history. This series features a wealth of information on legislation dealing with a broad range of Native American issues and key legal cases on land and water rights, constitutional issues, and other important legal precedents. The program initiatives in areas such as health, education, and tribal self-determination, as well as the minutes, correspondence, and other materials included in these files, provide insight into the Association's efforts from conception to execution; the internal and external environment in which it worked; and the efforts of the men and women who led the struggle to champion Native American interests in dealing with the federal government.

**20006.310. Part 1: Legislation. 30 reels.**

**20006.320. Part 2: Legal Cases, Programs, and Publications. 27 reels.**

**20006.330. Part 3: Organizational Files. 36 reels.**

**20006.340. Part 4: Directors' Files. 26 reels.**

**20006.300. Complete Collection: 119 reels.**

***Series 4: James R. Walker Collection on the Oglala Sioux***

As agency physician on the Pine Ridge Reservation, in South Dakota, from 1896 to 1914, Dr. Walker recorded a wealth of information on the traditional life ways of the Oglala Sioux. The collection includes the primary accounts of Walker's informants and his syntheses dealing with the organization of camps and bands, kinship systems, beliefs, ceremonies, hunting, warfare, and methods of measuring time. This collection consists of print material, correspondence and

memoranda, illustrated drawings, and news clippings.

**244358. 4 reels.**

**The Pacific Northwest Tribes Indian Language Collection of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus**

The first priority of the Jesuit missionaries arriving in the Pacific Northwest was to learn the native languages they encountered. Once fluent in the spoken tongues, they produced dictionaries and grammars and translated biblical and other religious texts. This collection includes the materials amassed by the Oregon Province Archives on 12 different Indian languages: Assiniboine, Blackfoot/Piegan, Chelan, Coeur d'Alene, Columbia/Moses, Colville, Crow, Gros Ventre, Kalispel, Kootenai, Nez Perce and Yakima. Arrangement is by language, and all works have been identified by compiler/translator when possible.

**D3152. 21 reels.**

**The Pacific Northwest Tribes Missions Collection of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus, 1853-1960**

This collection comprises diaries, manuscripts, private papers, and other records of the Jesuit missions and missionaries in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana from 1853 to 1960. These records document the establishment of churches and mission schools and provide a wealth of insight on the Northwest tribes — the Nez Perce, Flathead, Cayuse, Northern Cheyenne, Coeur d'Alene, Blackfoot, Gros Ventre, Assiniboine, Crow and others. The Jesuits' mastery of the Indian languages made possible the first and sometimes only written histories of these tribes. Their efforts to understand the society and culture of the people they sought to convert make this collection a rich source of early ethnological information. The presence of baptism, marriage and other sacramental records, as well as census data give the collection special value for Native American genealogical studies.

**S3038. 34 reels.**



For free access to PSM Online Guides visit: <http://microformguides.gale.com>

Website: <http://www.gale.com/psm>

E-Mail: [gale.sales@cengage.com](mailto:gale.sales@cengage.com)

Phone: 800 444 0799

### The Papers of Carlos Montezuma, M.D.

Carlos Montezuma (c. 1867–1923), a Yavapai Indian raised in urban white society, was both a leading crusader for Native American rights and a prominent physician. The papers of Montezuma form an important collection of sources on Native American history, largely created by the Indians themselves, and on the history of medicine. Montezuma's professional status and eloquence gained him a wide audience for his speeches and monthly newsletter *Wassaja*, promoting the Indian cause. He lobbied in Congress against the paternalism of the bureau of Indian Affairs, fought for Yavapai land rights, and drafted an Indian citizenship bill, which became law a year after his death.

**S1618.** 9 reels.

**Supplement: S3619.** 9 reels.

### The Papers of Panton, Leslie & Co.

*The Papers of Panton, Leslie & Co.* is the most complete ethnographic collection available for the study of the American Indians of the Southeast. Panton, Leslie & Co. was a trading firm established in British East Florida during the American Revolution. When Spain won title to both East and West Florida in 1783, the company was granted a virtual monopoly. More than 8,000 legal, political and diplomatic documents recording the company's operations for more than half a century have been selected and organized for this collection.

**1740.** 26 reels.

### The Papers of the Society of American Indians, 1906–1946

*The Papers of the Society of American Indians* is a record of the organization, personalities and accomplishments of the nation's first modern Pan-Indian reform group. One of only a handful of document collections generated by Indians themselves, it offers scholars an unusual perspective on the status and concerns of Native Americans in the early 20th-century. This collection comprises about 5,600 documents drawn from 45 repositories across the country. Included are society correspondence, bylaws, position papers, publications, financial records, conference programs, claims, petitions and press clippings.

**S1879.** 10 reels.

### The Professional Correspondence of Franz Boas

*The Professional Correspondence of Franz Boas (1858-1942)*, published exclusively in this microfilm edition, is a fundamental source for studying the history of anthropology in particular and American science in general. Over 50,000 items, dating from 1881 through 1942, are collected, including correspondence with Margaret Mead, Albert Einstein, Alexander Bell, W.E.B. DuBois, Felix Frankfurter, and Presidents Taft, Wilson, and Roosevelt. This collection illuminates not only Boas's life and work, but also the social and political concerns associated with science in his day.

**S1845.** 44 reels.

### Records of the Moravian Mission among the Indians of North America

This collection of missionary records from the archives of the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania provides a rich resource for studying the history and activities of the Moravian Church in North America. The Moravian Mission was influential through its Indian leaders, many of whom were educated by the missions and even converted to Christianity. The mission also maintained contact with American governmental officials. Included in the collection are the missionaries' diaries of daily events, references to physical conditions and letters dealing with personal matters and problems. Church registers and catalogs provide detailed information about members and Indian converts.

**1660.** 40 reels.

### The Sheldon Jackson Collection, 1835–1909

The papers of American missionary and educator, Sheldon Jackson are vital primary sources on 19th-century religion and the native cultures with which Jackson had contact during his career. The diaries, correspondence and other documents provide firsthand information about American Indians, Eskimos and government efforts at assimilation.

**D3332.** 41 reels.

For free access to PSM Online Guides visit: <http://microformguides.gale.com>

Website: <http://www.gale.com/psm>

E-Mail: [gale.sales@cengage.com](mailto:gale.sales@cengage.com)

Phone: 800 444 0799

### The William Wirt Papers

William Wirt (1772–1834), a successful author and historian, served as U.S. attorney general from 1817 to 1829 and participated in several significant litigations from the Callandar trial in 1800 to the Cherokee cases of 1831–1832. His devotion to the cause of the Indians and his distaste for Andrew Jackson led him to run as the Anti-Masonic candidate for president in 1832. More than 8,000 of his papers are assembled here, providing valuable insight into the political, legal and social history of his time.

**S1624. 24 reels.**

### Native America Collections from the Library of Congress

#### Alaskan Russian Church Archives

The Alaskan Russian Church archives form a large collection of more than 87,000 items that span 200 years from the 1730s to the 1930s and cover territory from Siberia through Alaska, Canada, and the United States.

The records originated primarily in ecclesiastical offices. Some major concerns of the church were education and conversion of the Alaskan peoples. It also assisted the Russian-American Company, which had a monopoly on trade in Alaska, in its programs for educating and Russianizing the natives. With the arrival of Americans in Alaska in the 1870s and 1880s, various Protestant denominations began working among the Alaskan peoples. Spurred by this challenge to its dominance, the Russian Church showed renewed activity in both religious and secular areas.

A detailed 248-page guide is reproduced on reel 1 of the film. The remainder of the collection is divided into eight main series, which can be purchased separately:

<b>Ukases (decrees) (with guide reel).</b>	<b>6 reels.</b>
<b>Clergy Dossier.</b>	<b>30 reels.</b>
<b>Translations.</b>	<b>3 reels.</b>
<b>Geographical File.</b>	<b>284 reels.</b>
<b>Photographs.</b>	<b>2 reels.</b>
<b>Supplemental Sets.</b>	<b>33 reels.</b>

**Other Papers 18 reels.**

**Vital Statistics, 25 reels.**

**L110189–90. Shelf No.: MSS 12,766 and MSS 19,001. Complete Collection: 401 reels.**

### Canadian Department of Indian Affairs Annual Reports, 1880-1936

The Canadian Department of Indian Affairs was established on May 7, 1880. The Department's annual reports begin with a survey of Indian affairs at the national level by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and are followed by reports on specific agencies and reserves submitted by the agents in charge. The first annual report covers the activities for 1880, beginning with the Department's formation in May.

This remarkable collection contains the annual reports for the years 1880 to 1936. Each annual report is lengthy. For example, the first report is 323 pages. Extensive statistics and information on all aspects of the Department's operations and Indian and Eskimo life in Canada are included. Detailed data on departmental expenses and salaries; Indian land sales; the number of Indians reading, spelling, and writing in each school; and census returns by tribe are a few of the categories included in each report. The early reports by agents responsible for large geographical areas are quite readable and are more akin to diary accounts than to official government reports.

**L110195. Shelf No.: 04162. 10 reels.**

### East Florida Records

The records of the former Spanish government at St. Augustine comprise the archives of the Spanish government of East Florida between 1783, when Britain retroceded the area to Spain, and 1821, when American authorities took possession. Information on relations of the government with the Indians and correspondence with authorities in various outposts is prominent in this collection covering 37 years. One of the most important subdivisions, entitled "*Louisiana, Pensacola, Appalache, and Indians*," contains extensive accounts of how Alexander MacClatchy, a commissary among several Indian tribes, acted for Spanish authorities to monitor the Indians and to prevent them from coming under the influence of the U.S. government. Spanish governmental policy and finances are revealed. Also included are the papers of the House of Panton & Leslie, Inc., records of

For free access to PSM Online Guides visit: <http://microformguides.gale.com>

Website: <http://www.gale.com/psm>

E-Mail: [gale.sales@cengage.com](mailto:gale.sales@cengage.com)

Phone: 800 444 0799

vessels' entries and clearance, and papers regarding legal matters.

**L110013. Shelf No.: MSS 15,769. 175 reels.**

### Henry Rowe Schoolcraft Papers

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (1793–1864), author of the highly influential *Alcic Researches: Compromising Inquiries Respecting the Mental Characteristics of the North American Indians*, and other scholarly works, was the foremost pioneer in Indian studies. Schoolcraft's research led to his compilation of a six-volume work, *Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*. Documented is Schoolcraft's work as an ethnologist, Indian agent, explorer, mineralogist, geologist, and writer. The collection is divided as follows:

**General Correspondence and Correspondence of Mary Howard Schoolcraft: Correspondents include Francis Parkman, Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, Joseph Henry, Washington Irving, Ely S. Parker, Henry Whiting, and John C. Calhoun. Reels 1–47. 47 reels.**

**Letter Copybook received by Schoolcraft while he was an Indian agent at Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie and Journals kept by Schoolcraft and Mrs. Jane Johnston Schoolcraft. Reel 48. 1 reel.**

**Subject File: miscellaneous manuscripts, including notes, reports, statistics, and Indian vocabularies. Reel 49. 1 reel.**

**Articles: manuscripts of articles and book reviews by Schoolcraft. Reels 50–51. 2 reels.**

**Manuscript Magazines: manuscripts of magazines prepared and/or written by various members of the Schoolcraft family. Reel 52. 1 reel.**

**Poetry File: poetry written by Schoolcraft. Reels 53–56. 4 reels.**

**Book File: research material, notes, manuscripts, and page proofs of parts or all of several of Schoolcraft's major published and unpublished works. Reels 57–63. 7 reels.**

**Miscellaneous Writings: notes, drafts, and manuscripts of lectures, speeches, prospectuses, government reports, forms, and unidentified fragments of Schoolcraft's writings. Reels 64–65. 2 reels.**

**Miscellany: manuscripts of articles by others, calling cards, newspaper clippings, a commonplace book, Spanish-Indian mission books, notebooks, sketches, maps and charts, financial records, and indexes and descriptions of papers. Reels 66–68. 3 reels.**

**L110023. Shelf No.: MSS 13,819. Complete Collection: 69 reels.**

### Russian Orthodox American Herald (Russko-Amerikanskii-Pravoslavnyi Vestnik)

An almost complete run of the organ of the North American Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church is included in this collection. The *Russian Orthodox American Herald* was published from 1896 through 1913 and concentrated on the Orthodox parishes of Alaska in its first few years, then branched out into articles on native life, problems with the American territorial government, and private trading companies.

**L110191. Shelf No.: O 83/5182. 15 reels.**

### The Vernon Wager Papers

This portion of the larger *Papers of Peter Force*, dated 1654–1773, contains the papers of British admirals Edward Vernon and Sir Charles Wager. Containing correspondence, accounts, instructions, reports, and other similar items, the Vernon-Wager papers address various subjects, including relations with Indians. Other topics include the expedition against Cartagena, Porto Bello, and Havana; a proposed expedition against Georgia and Florida; attempts to suppress piracy on the Spanish Main; and the slave trade.

**L110158. Shelf No.: MSS 17,137. 6 reels.**

### Selected Native American Collections from the Library of Congress

#### Canadian Department of Indian Affairs Annual Reports, 1880–1936

The Canadian Department of Indian Affairs was established on May 7, 1880. The Department's annual reports begin with a survey of Indian affairs at the national level by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and are followed by reports on specific agencies and reserves submitted by the agents in charge. The first annual report covers the activities for 1880. This collection contains the annual reports for the years 1880 to 1936. Each annual report is lengthy. For example, the first report is 323 pages. Extensive statistics and information on all aspects of the Department's operations and Indian and Eskimo life in Canada are included. Detailed data on departmental expenses and salaries; Indian land sales; the number of Indians reading, spelling, and writing in each school; and census returns by tribe are a few

For free access to PSM Online Guides visit: <http://microformguides.gale.com>

Website: <http://www.gale.com/psm>

E-Mail: [gale.sales@cengage.com](mailto:gale.sales@cengage.com)

Phone: 800 444 0799

of the categories included in each report. The early reports by agents responsible for large geographical areas are quite readable and are more akin to diary accounts than to official government reports.

**L110195 Shelf No.: 04162.**

**10 reels.**

### Index to the Annual Reports, 1894-1905

Included in this collection are the annual reports of the Dawes Commission and its successors from 1893–1920, with an index for the years 1894–1905. The Dawes Commission was appointed by the president in conformity with an 1893 government act directing the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory (which later became Oklahoma) to divide tribal property, to procure the concession of remaining tribal lands to the U.S., and to prepare tribal reels of citizenship. Such negotiations were to be “requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.” The Commission continued to operate until it was abolished in 1905. At that point, the Secretary of the Interior continued the work of the Commission. The chairman of the defunct commission was appointed commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. (Reports for the years 1906–1914 are entitled *Reports of the Commissioner*.) An act of August 1, 1914, abolished the position of commissioner and merged it with that of superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes. (Reports for the years 1915–1920 are entitled *Reports of the Superintendent*.) Duties of the superintendent included administration not only of tribal affairs, e.g., enrollment, allotment, etc., but also of the affairs of individual Indians, such as health, education, and other matters concerning general welfare. Reproduced in this detailed collection are reports made by the Dawes Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the reports of the successors to that Commission through 1920.

**L110166. Shelf No.: 38707.**

**2 reels.**

### The Indian's Friend, 1888-1940

*The Indian's Friend* was the organ of the Women's National Indian Association (WNIA), which was organized in 1879 to seek basic changes in U.S. Indian policies. The WNIA (its name changed to

National Indian Association in 1902) was one of the most active and influential of the Indian rights organizations, lobbying for major legislation on Indian education, citizenship, and civil rights through the U.S. Congress; it played an important role in the passage of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887. *The Indian's Friend* began publication a year after the act was passed and chronicles the positions and progress of the WNIA in its efforts to improve the lot of Native Americans.

**L110164. Shelf No. 04127.**

**4 reels.**

**L110163, L110167, L110164. Shelf Nos.: 38680, 04144, 04127. (full collection of 3 periodicals). Scattered issues are missing.**

**14 reels.**

### Indian Rights Association: Publications, 1882-1932.

Consists of publications since the first years of the IRA's founding in 1882 for the welfare, legal, and human rights of American Indians. The collection includes the first editions of its constitution and bylaws; objectives of the organization; the first annual report of its executive committee; statements by individual Indians; information on legislation affecting Indians; addresses and appeals to the public; pamphlets and brief monographs on Indian issues; and first-hand accounts of conditions in Indian communities.

**Shelf No. Microfilm 8124 (1<sup>st</sup> Series) and Microfilm 04190 (2<sup>nd</sup> Series).**

**7 reels.**

### Indian Rights Association: Annual Reports, 1883-1934.

Includes the annual reports of the Association's board of directors.

**Shelf No. Microfilm 38754.**

**? reels.**

### The Native American

*Devoted to Indian Education, 1900–1931*

*The Native American* was published by the pupils of the U.S. Indian Training School in Phoenix, Arizona. During its early years, this periodical concentrated more on educational articles than *The Red Man*, but as time progressed, its subject matter covered many aspects of Indian life and history.

**L110167. Shelf No. 04144.**

**8 reels.**

For free access to PSM Online Guides visit: <http://microformguides.gale.com>

Website: <http://www.gale.com/psm>

E-Mail: [gale.sales@cengage.com](mailto:gale.sales@cengage.com)

Phone: 800 444 0799

## The Red Man

*An Illustrated Magazine Printed by Indians, 1909–1917*

Published by the U.S. Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, *The Red Man* featured articles on Indian education; activities in the various Indian schools across the nation; and Indian life, history, and crafts. “A magazine not only about Indians but mainly by Indians,” the publication also featured information on the success of Carlisle graduates. The articles covered both traditional teaching methods and such experiments as “the Montessori method in Indian schools.”

**L110163. Shelf No. 38680.**

**2 reels.**

## Survey of Conditions of the Indians of the United States

In February 1928, the U.S. Senate directed its Committee on Indian Affairs to study conditions among Native Americans, the effects of laws passed by Congress for their “civilization and protection,” and the effects of the policies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on Native American “health, improvement, and welfare.” The Committee’s subsequent 41-volume report spans the years 1929 to 1944. Provided in this report is a valuable account of the conditions among American Indians during the second quarter of the Twentieth century and of the relationship between Native Americans and the federal government.

**L110165. Shelf No.: 53373.**

**9 reels.**