



15/2/32

Liberal Arts and Sciences

Anthropology

Doris Duke Indian Oral History Program Archives, 1908-1995

**Note: A more detailed finding aid is available at the University of Illinois Archives.**

Box 1:

Doris Duke—Obituary, New York Times, May 21, 1995

Correspondence

Field Workers, 1968-91 (2 folders)

Norma Linton, 1970-73

Contact Sheets, Correspondence re: Access to Duke Archives, 1991-95

Field Worker Reports

Indices (3 folders)

Box 2:

Table of Contents

FIELD WORKER REPORTS

**James Baltaxe**—Baltaxe spent the summer of 1967 on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Newtown, North Dakota, among the Three Affiliated tribes, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara. He focused his research on the effects of the Garrison Dam construction and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' relocation program.

Papers—"Relocation and Social Organization on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota," 1967

Field Notes—containing interviews with Native American informants (154 pages arranged in chronological order), 1967

Audiotapes (5-inch reels)—Reels 1 and 2: Interviews with Rufus Stevenson and Philip Atkins

Reel 3: Fort Berthold Pow Wow music

Photographs—nine contact sheets depicting subjects including the Newtown Fourth of July rodeo and Pow Wow, a pottery workshop, and the Four Bears Museum, 1967

Box 3:

Newspaper Clippings, 1967

Ft. Berthold News Bulletin—Clippings, 1967

Reports (excerpts)—concerning Fort Berthold Reservation, 1967

Miscellaneous Publications, 1967 (2 folders)

**Allen Berman**—Berman worked among the Fort Mojave Native Americans on the eastern bank

of the Colorado River and on the outskirts of Needles, California, from June 20 to September 8, 1968. The first white man allowed to live in the village, he used a participant observation technique stressing informal interaction with the tribe members.

Papers, Field Notes, and Indices—papers include "Fort Mojave Attitudes Toward Education" and "Association of Leadership Roles and Economic Development: Fort Mojave Indians"; field notes contain interviews arranged chronologically throughout 108 pages.

Box 4:

**Niels Braroe**—Braroe worked at the Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, Indian Reserve, from November 1966 through August 1967, and studied the Cree and Blackfeet tribes. He centered his study on oral history and the uses the Plains Cree Reserve members make of history.

"Change and Identity: Patterns of Interaction in an Indian-White Community," Ph.D. thesis, 1966-67

"Some Cree Stories"—interview of Abel Oaks, Saskatchewan Indian Reserve, 1966-67  
 Audiotapes—Five 5-inch reels containing interviews with Native American informants, 1967 (**CONFIDENTIAL, TO BE OPENED ONLY WITH CONSENT OF RESEARCHER**)

Photographs—including images of tribe members, 1963-71

Mark Handler—interview on the Murrydale Stampede, 1966-67

Box 5:

**Richard Clemmer**—Clemmer spent the summers of 1968 and 1969 among the Hopi in northern Arizona. His research focused on the development of political factions and their activities in the different Hopi communities within the reservation. He also explored the nature of Native American society and its relationship to United States society and government.

Papers—"Relevance, Bias, and Culture Change," 1970; "Economic Development vs. Aboriginal Land Use: An Attempt to Predict Culture Change on an Indian Reservation in Arizona," 1970; "The Fed-Up Hopi: Resistance of the American Indian and the Silence of the Good Anthropologists"—three versions, 1969; "Hopi Political Activity," 1968; "Myth, Society, and Identity: Hopi and America," 1970

Field Notes—Large green binder containing reports of interviews, general descriptions of the Hopi culture, and quoted passages, 1968

Small green binder, 1968

Large black binder, 1969

Box 6:

Photographs—Twelve black and white images of tribe members and pueblo scenes, 1968-69

Slides—126 color slides of the Flagstaff Fourth of July Pow Wow (1968), the Dinebito Rock pictographs, the Awatovi Ruins, and Kiakhotsmovi, 1968-6

Hopi Indian Documentation—includes tribal council documents, correspondence, statements, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, magazine excerpts, and congressional legislation, 1968 -69 (3 folders)

Box 7:

1969 (4 folders)

Box 8:

**Elizabeth Conklin**—Conklin spent the summer of 1966 on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming studying Shoshone teenagers to determine their manifest interests and expressed aspirations.

Paper—"Shoshone Teen-agers 1966: A Study of the Contemporary American Indian Adolescent"

Field Notes—Three notebooks, 1966

Photographs—Ten black and white negatives taken by Professor Dimitri Shimkin, including photographs of Fort Washakie School, Neel Borger School, and Mosquito Lake, 1966

Color Slides—Thirty-five slides depicting tribe members, 1966

Pamphlets, 1966

Box 9:

**John Dewhirst**—Dewhirst spent the summer of 1968, from June 6 until September 2, among the Halkomelem and Straits Coast Salish of British Columbia and Washington State, and among the Makah at Neah Bay, Washington. The purpose of his field work was to determine the historical development and present organization of a series of annual festivals among the Salish community.

Papers—"Coast Salish Summer Festivals: Rituals of Identity Upgrading," 1970; "Coast Salish Summer Festivals: Rituals for Upgrading Social Identity," a paper presented at the 68<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Diego, California, November 19, 1970; "Coast Salish Summer Festivals: Rituals for Upgrading Social Identity," a paper presented for an M.A. thesis, January 4, 1971

Field Notes—Blue binder containing outlined accounts of interviews with Native American informants, 1968 (2 folders)

Photographs (with index)—Depictions of canoe races, festivals, hand games, dances, and Pow Wows, 1968

Booklet—on Squamish legends

Box 10:

**Sonia Diaz**—Diaz spent the summer of 1967 on a Passamaquoddy reservation in Maine where she lived with a Native American family from Pleasant Point. She gathered general ethnographic impressions and did some concentrated research on child development using Piaget's models of cognitive functioning, attempting to gain a cross-cultural perspective for this issue.

Paper and Transcribed Interviews—"An Exploratory Study to Test the Usefulness of Jean Piaget's Methodology to Anthropology," 1967

The interviews contain quoted statements of Native American informants, 1967

**A. M. Ervin**—Ervin conducted field research on Alaskan native political organizations from October 9, 1967, until January 11, 1968. Most of the research was carried out in the city of Fairbanks, with several weeks devoted to trips to outlying villages and cities. Contacted Native American groups included Tlingits, Haida, Athapaskans, Aleuts, and both Western and Northern Eskimos (Inuit).

Paper—"The Alaska Federation of Natives: An Example of Minority Interest Group Action," 1969

Field Notes—including handwritten reports of interviews (arranged chronologically), 1967-68

The Tundra Times— microfilm (1 roll), 1965-69

**David Eyde**—Eyde and his wife Donna spent three weeks in August and September 1967 on the Hopi mesas in Arizona. They met and informally interviewed people encountered in public places like cafes, craft shops, motels, and bars. These encounters led to several formal, taped interviews. In general, Eyde focused the interviews on the changes that have occurred on the Hopi reservation since World War II.

Field Notes—including transcriptions of interviews, 1967

Box 11:

Interviews, 1967 (2 folders)

Audiotapes—Three 5-inch reels containing the above interviews

Box 12:

**Loretta Fowler**—Fowler spent the summer of 1967 and February 1968 on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. She focused her research on the reservation's Arapaho Tribe, also studying a tribal enterprise—the Arapaho Ranch. Her interests then broadened to include political processes and leadership roles among the Arapaho. From February to June 1968, Fowler studied migration patterns of Arapaho living in Chicago. This research was directed toward understanding the urbanization and selective migration process and included the study of concepts of self and tribal membership.

Papers—"Political Process and Socio-cultural Change Among the Arapahoe Indians," Ph.D. Thesis, 1967-68

"The Wind River Northern Arapahoe in the 1930's," two versions, 1967-68; "The

Arapahoe Ranch as a Factor in Cultural Change and Economic  
Development," two versions, 1967-68

Field Notes—Researcher's account of interviews, 1967-68 (2 folders)

Box 13:

Interview Transcripts, 1972-73

Documents—Autobiography of William Crazy Thunder; "The Prisoner," short story by William Crazy Thunder; Arapaho Ranch Enterprise, Department of Interior, 1967; Arapaho Ranch operating agreement, 1954

American Indian Center calendar of activities, February 1968; Arapaho per capita lists; census list

Tribal Council Minutes—Arapaho/Shoshone Joint Business Council Meeting Reports, 1939-51; Arapaho General Council, 1938-67 (incomplete)

Audiotape (5-inch reel)—Track 1: Narrative of an Arapaho woman; track 2: Shakespeare, William—"Early Days at Wind River," 1967-68

Box 14:

**Merwyn Garbarino**—Garbarino studied the Native American population of the greater Chicago area, Native Americans who had lived under urban conditions for varying periods of time. After preliminary research, she began interviewing urban Native Americans in April 1969. In August and September 1969, she interviewed Native Americans at Keshena, Wisconsin, a part of the former Menominee Reservation, and at some of the northern Plains reservations, including Fort Peck, Fort Berthold, and Cass Lake. (The greatest number of Native Americans living in Chicago came from these reservations.)

Papers—"Seminole Girl," Trans-action 7:4 (February 1970), 40-46; "Certain Aspects of Marital Relationships Among Indians in Chicago," 1970; "Life in the City: Chicago," in The American Indian in Urban Society, Watson, Michael, and Jack Waddell, eds., Little Brown and Company

Interview Transcripts—containing interviews with Native Americans living in Chicago, 1969 (4 folders). **ALL INFORMANTS WERE PROMISED ANONYMITY.**

Box 15:

1969 (3 folders)

American Indians—United—Transcripts of tapes of the six organizational meetings of American Indians—United, an effort to organize non-reservation Native Americans on a nationwide scale, 1968-70

St. Augustine's Center for American Indians, Inc.—Annual Report, 1969

Box 16:

**Joe Hemphill**—Hemphill spent the summers of 1967 and 1968 on the Wind River Indian

Reservation in Wyoming among the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes. His study emphasized the development and history of tribal government on the reservation. He used participant observation and informal interviews with tribal council members and others as his research methods.

Paper--"The Development of Tribal Government on the Wind River Indian Reservation,"  
1971

Photographs--containing scenes of the Wind River Reservation: pageants, parades, Pow  
Wows, celebrations, Sun Dance, housing, topography, and petroglyphs, 1967-68

American Indian News--Wind River Indian Reservation Newsletter, 1967-68  
1968-69

News Clippings, Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs Pamphlets, 1967-68

Survey of Conditions of Indians in the United States--Hearings before a Subcommittee of  
the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, 72<sup>nd</sup> Congress, Part  
27--Wyoming, pp. 14427-14632, 1932

Documents--Shoshone Tribal Roll for Payroll Distribution, 1968; Shoshone Claims, 1967

Box 17:

Census--Per capita addresses, Wind River Reservation, Summer 1967

August 1967 (Arapaho)

June 1968

July 1968

Box 18:

August 1968

September 1968 (Arapaho)

Shoshone

October 1968 (Arapaho)

Shoshone

December 1968 (Arapaho)

Box 19:

Shoshone

January 1969 (Arapaho)

Shoshone

February 1969 (2 folders)

March 1969 (Arapaho)

Shoshone

Box 20:

Business Council and Committees--Minutes, 1967-68 (2 folders)

General Councils–Separate Business Committees, 1939-66 (2 of 2)  
 Joint Business Council–Minutes  
 1940-66 (2 folders)

Box 21:

1940-66  
 1950-68 (3 folders)  
 1966 (2 folders)

Box 22:

1966  
 1966-67 (3 folders)  
 1967-68

Box 23:

1967-68 (2 folders)

**George Hicks**–Hicks studied the Narragansett during August and September 1968 and January 1969. His research concerned the different conceptions of tribal history found among the Narragansett of Rhode Island. He also examined how this group achieved and maintained its Native American identity.

Interview Transcripts—including extensive interviews with seven Narragansetts, 1968-69  
 (3 folders)

Narragansett Tribal Record Book–Photographs, 1968-69  
 Slides, 1968-69

Box 24:

Audiotapes--5-inch reels containing recordings of interviews, 1968-69 (5 tapes)

Box 25:

1968-69 (2 boxes)

Documents–Ralph Roberts, “An Ethnohistorical Study of the Narragansett Indian Tribe and Tribal Council, 1850-1880: A Case of Boundary Maintenance and Dissolution,” M.A. thesis, Brown University, 1971; “Narragansett Tribal Records,” typescript; excerpts, from various (unidentified) sources, of articles, poems, and songs; genealogical information; address list of informants, 1968-69

**Leanne Hinton**–Hinton spent the summer of 1967 among the Havasupai in northern Arizona and southern California. She continued her previous research on Havasupai music, interviewing

musicians and collecting tapes of songs and dances. Besides musical materials, she gathered data on social change and reservation conditions.

Papers—"Maintenance of Distance at the Flagstaff Pow Wow," 1968; Havasupai Musical Events, 1967; "Meaning, Function, and Change," 1966; "Problems in Havasupai Adjustment to the Dominant American Society," 1967; "The Havasupai Circle Dance—A Musical Analysis," 1965; "The Horse Songs of the Havasupai," undated  
 Interview Transcripts, 1964-65  
 Language Documents—Dictionaries of Havasupai words, phrases, and texts, 1967

Box 26:

Maps—"The Road to Supai," 1967  
 Notes—arranged by topic  
 1967 (5 folders)

Box 27:

1967 (2 folders)

**Nels Johnson**—Johnson worked for ten weeks between June 12, 1968, and August 29, 1968, in the Lekwiltok Kwakiutl village of Cape Mudge near Vancouver Island. His research focused on the legitimization of authority roles and on their transitions.

Papers/Field Notes—"Kwakiutl Oral History: The Potlatch," undated; "The Legitimization of New Role-Content: A Kwakiutl Cultural Broker," 1969; field notes contain researcher's summary of interviews, 1968

**Thomas Johnson**—Johnson spent the summers of 1966 and 1967 on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming and interacted mainly with members of the Shoshone Tribe there. He subsequently returned several times: in January and August-September of 1968; during September-November 1969; and in April 1970. He focused his research on Shoshone and Arapaho views of their kinship systems, and how they respectively function.

Papers—"The Wind River Shoshone Sun Dance," 1966-67 (2 versions)  
 Field Notes—Researcher's notes on interviews, 1967-68  
 1969-70

Box 28:

Photographs—including images of people, topography and houses, activities such as Pow Wows, rodeo and sports, 1966-70  
 Audiotapes—Two 3-inch reels containing drumming and dancing music, 1966  
 Maps—of the Wind River and Fort Hall reservations, 1966-70  
 Pamphlets, 1966-70  
 Census Materials, 1966-70



## Census–Per Capita Printouts, 1966-70

Box 29:

**Lynn Kauffman**–Kauffman worked among the Ojibwa and Euro-Canadians of the Kenora District, Lake of the Woods, Northwestern Ontario. She conducted her field work over a period of seven years, from 1971-1977, with a total of 22 months spent in direct contact. The purpose of the study was to outline the dynamics of interaction between Native American and white groups from the early historic through the modern town period. **(Note: Access to the materials placed in the Archives is to be limited in order that anonymity be maintained for all informants. Where use of certain materials would not violate that anonymity, access may be given for scholarly purposes only and by written permission of the researcher in each instance.)**

Field Notes, 1973

Interviews Index, 1973

Interview Transcript–Mrs. Edward Martin, 1973

Norval Morriseau, 1973

Mrs. Peter Seymour, 1973

Maria Seymour, 1973

Photographs, 1973

Documents–Newsletters, newspaper clippings and pamphlets relating to the Ojibwa in Kenora, 1971-73 (2 folders)

Background Information–Re: Kenora, Ontario

Box 30:

Diocese of Keewatin–Information Packet, 1970

Lexical List–Ojibwa

“The Lonely Death of Charlie Wenjack,” MacLean’s, February 1967

Redditt, Ontario–Sketches

## Maps

Newspaper Clippings–Taken from Kenora Daily Miner and News, June 1971

July 1971

September 1971

October 1971

November 1971

December 1971

January 1972

February 1972

March 1972

April 1972

May 1972

June 1972

July 1972

August 1972  
 September 1972  
 October 1972  
 November 1972 (2 folders)  
 December 1972  
 January 1973  
 February 1973  
 March 1973 (2 folders)  
 April 1973  
 May 1973 (2 folders)  
 June 1973  
 July 1973  
 August 1973  
 September 1973  
 October 1973  
 December 1973  
 January 1974  
 February 1974  
 March 1974

Box 31:

**Bonnie and David Kettel**—The Kettels spent the summer of 1967 among the Kwakiutl in Alert Bay, British Columbia. Part of their research findings consist of informants' recollections of their experiences with the nineteenth century European-Canadian legal authorities concerning the Kwakiutl traditional ceremonials, and their attempts to evade these authorities in order to perform their rituals without harassment. The Kettels gathered information on the socialization of persons who inherited noble and chiefly positions—information that sheds light on nineteenth century Kwakiutl social structure. They developed a structural analysis of the relationship between the potlatches and feasts and the dramatic dance performances of the sacred winter ceremonial period.

Papers—"Traditional' Ceremonialism in a Contemporary Kwakiutl Village: Its  
 Background and Consequences," 1969; "Ceremonialism in Alert Bay," 1967  
 Field Notes—containing researchers' reports of non-taped interviews, 1967  
 Interview—Herbert Martin, 1967  
 Slides—depicting Indian dances and Kwakiutl seine boats, 1967  
 Audiotapes (5-inch reels)—Reel 1: Potlatch music/translation of Herbert Martin interview  
 Reel 2: Potlatch music  
 Reel 3: Big House dance and announcements/Herbert Martin interview

Box 32:

Reel 4: Benefit dance/Kwakiutl woman's translation of potlatch tape  
 Reel 5: Herbert Martin interview in KwaKwala

North Island Gazette–Alert Bay newspaper, 1967 (2 folders)  
 Newspapers and Programs—including clippings from British Columbia and Yukon Newsletter, The Indian News, and Province (Vancouver, British Columbia), 1967; clippings and programs of British Columbia Native American and Alert Bay Centennial events  
 Maps—of Kwakweth Agency; Nimpkish Reserve, and Alert Bay  
 Booklets—"History of Alert Bay and District," "Cormorant Island: A Planning Study for the Village of Alert Bay," "Alert Bay: Plan for Indian Reserves 1 and 1A"

Box 33:

**Norma Linton**—Linton spent an initial summer in 1968 among the Crow Indians of southeastern Montana, visited them throughout the next five years, and lived on their reservation for a year in 1971-72. The focus of her research, initially, was suicide, alcoholism, and self-destructive behaviors as exhibited by adolescents and young adults on the reservation. The researcher's interests then broadened to include family dynamics and social interaction among the Crow.  
**Important Note:** Since Linton's relationship to the Crow was one of family member and friend, as well as researcher, the nature of her interviews and field journals is often one of intimate confidences and revelations. Consequently, the researcher wishes to exercise the utmost care in the preservation of the privacy of her informants and friends, and the avoidance of the misuse of any materials deposited within the Archives.

Papers—"Anomie and Behavioral Disorders Among the North American Indians," 1968; "Custer Died for Your Sins," 1971; "Adults Become Children: Child and Parent Exchange Among Crow Indians," 1972  
 Interview Transcripts—Crow male, age 88 (3 folders)  
 Two Crow females, ages 68 and 35  
 Crow male, age 42  
 Three Crow males, ages 38, 40, and 59; Crow female, age 21; Crow female and male, married, both age 55; Crow female and male, married, both age 59;  
 Crow male, age 30; Crow male, age 42

Box 34:

Shoshone female, age 21; white female, age 60  
 Spring Crow Culture Lecture Series, 1972 (2 folders)  
 Winter Crow Culture Lecture Series, 1972 (2 folders)  
 Photographs—Crow celebrations and sporting events

Box 35:

Adoption ceremonies  
 Religious ceremonies  
 Charles Crane Bradley, Jr., "After the Buffalo Days: Documents on the Crow Indians"

from the 1880's to the 1920's," M.S. thesis, Bozeman, Montana: Montana State University, 1970 (3 folders)

Organic Materials

Box 36:

**Norma Linton**–Linton spent the summer of 1969 among the Navajo in the Window Rock and Fort Defiance area of Arizona, residing in empty teacher's quarters at St. Michael's Catholic Mission from June to August. The intent of the field trip was to gather data on suicide, alcoholism and various forms of self-destructive behavior among the Navajo, for purposes of comparison with the Plains Indian area.

Transcripts–Navajo Mission Orientation Program Talks, 1969 (2 folders).

Photographs–New Mexico Pueblo summer ceremony, Navajo camps, Canyon de Chelly, Flagstaff Fourth of July Indian Parade

Navajo Bibliography–Compiled by Navajo Tribal Museum, 1967

**Richard Lowenthal**–Lowenthal spent the summer of 1967 at the Crow Reservation in Montana. His interests centered on local celebrations and ceremonies, such as the Crow Fair, Sun Dance, the Sheridan All-American Indian Days in Wyoming, and the Custer Battle Re-enactment sponsored by the Crow. He analyzed these events as the Native Americans' public statement about themselves vis a vis the white population.

Photographs/Papers–Photos include images of 1967 Sun Dance, 1967 Crow Fair, parade dance, Kiowa guests dancing. Papers: "Crow Sun Dance," Crow Indian Public Events As Documents of Ethno History," 1967

Interview Transcripts–Discussions of the Sun Dance and Old Man Coyote stories, 1967-68

Box 37:

Audiotapes–5-inch reels, 1967-68 (6 tapes)

Box 38:

1967

Documents–Hardin Tribune-Herald clipping; pamphlet and announcement for Sheridan All-American Indian Days, 1967; example of lease for Indian land; Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs print outs and pamphlets

**Stephen Maack**–Maack spent part of June and July 1967 on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Lame Deer, Montana, and part of August on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. Among the Northern Cheyenne, Maack focused his research on the Sun Dance ceremony while at Fort Berthold he interviewed many Bureau of Indian Affairs officials (and others in associated agencies) in an attempt to reconstruct the history of the Garrison Dam construction and the attendant problems for the Native Americans of the Affiliated Tribes.

Papers—"An Analysis of the Cheyenne Sun Dance," 1968; "The Garrison Reservoir and the Three Affiliated Tribes: 1944-1967," 1968

Field Notes (Cheyenne)—Hand-written impressions of informal interviews, 1967  
Fort Berthold, 1967

Audiotape—One 5-inch reel containing interviews on the creation of the dam and reservation; on the health facilities at the reservation; and on reservation education, 1967

Box 39:

Documents—including newsletters, pamphlets, papers, and reports relating to the Fort Berthold and Northern Cheyenne reservations, 1946-67 (5 folders)

**Michele Neuman**—Neuman spent a portion of the summer of 1966 among the Shoshone on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. She studied the activities of Native American women in contemporary Shoshone society.

Paper— "Female Activism Among the Shoshone: Assimilation or Preservation?", 1968

Photographs—Twenty-nine color slides depicting scenery, topography, flora, the Ethete Pow Wow, Sheridan All-American Indian Days, Native American house interior, researchers on reservation, Native American rodeo calf roping, and Native American-operated motel

Box 40:

**Donald Roche**—Roche spent the summer of 1967 studying contemporary Native American art. He focused his research on changes in styles of Native American art as perceived by the Native Americans themselves.

Paper— "The Vision of Tahokamu: An Investigation of Sioux and Cheyenne Painting, Past and Contemporary," 1968

Field Notes—Five typed pages detailing the researcher's field experiences; four typed pages outlining Roche's field activities in regard to museum visits and exhibitions, 1968

Photographs—Prints of various forms of Native American art works, 1968

Documents—Articles, booklets, and pamphlets relating to Native American art, 1967-68

**Michael Scullin**—Scullin worked during the summer of 1968, from August 19 to September 6, in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota collecting material from publications on or near reservations in an attempt to see what the role of the Native American is in the printed media and to see how the contemporary Native American views the contemporary press.

Papers—"Ethnicity and the Local Press in an Indian-White Community," M.A. thesis, University of Illinois, 1969; "The Contemporary Indian and the Contemporary Press," 1968; "The Indians, the Press, and Some Examples from the Dakotas," 1969

Photographs—Sixty-eight color slides (with index), including images taken at Eagle Butte,

South Dakota, Fort Totten, North Dakota, Turtle Mountain, North Dakota, the Pine Ridge Reservation (South Dakota), the Rosebud Reservation (South Dakota), Fort Berthold, Mille Lacs Community Center, Minnesota, 1968

Microfilm—Three boxes of microfilm (with index) containing articles from almost three dozen newspaper publications including Minnesota: Mille Lacs Ojibway Press, The Minneapolis Tribune, Red Lake Reservation News, St. Paul Pioneer Press; Nebraska: The Niobrara Tribune; North Dakota: Fort Berthold News Bulletin, Montrail County Record, New Town News and Sanish Sentinel, Benson County Farmers Press, Devils Lake Morning Journal, Belcourt Health Bulletin, Turtle Mountain Star; South Dakota: Cheyenne River Health Bulletin, Eagle Butte News, The Sioux Journal, The Chamberlain Register, The Drum Beat, The Highmore Herald, Daily Capital Journal, Bennett County Booster, The Gordon Journal, The Shannon County News, War Cry, Rapid City Journal, Little Sioux, Rosebud Sioux Herald, The Todd County Tribune, The Sioux Messenger; Wisconsin: Great Lakes Indian Community Voice, 1968

Box 41:

**Kay Voget**—Voget spent a portion of 1968 studying the Crow in southeastern Montana.  
Field Notes, 1968

**Barbara Wilson**—Wilson (accompanied by her husband) lived on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota from June 17 to August 11, 1968. After a brief period in New Town, they settled in Mandaree to study the effects of the changes due to the construction of the Garrison Dam. Her materials complement those of James Baltaxe and Stephen Maack who also did research on this area and problem.

Papers—"Continuity and Change on the Fort Berthold Reservation," M.A. thesis,  
University of Connecticut, 1969

Field Notes—Reports of interviews, 1968

Photographs—Forty-seven prints depicting people, parades, Pow Wows, topography, and housing

Documents—Pamphlets, programs, reports, histories of Fort Berthold, and Fort Berthold News Bulletin, 1966-68 (4 folders)

Box 42:

MUSIC ARCHIVES

Correspondence, 1969

Article—Bruno Nettl, "Biography of a Blackfoot Indian Singer," The Musical Quarterly,  
April 1968

Music Collection Index

By Number

By Tribe

Tape Indices  
Notes–Collections 1-10 (10 folders)

Box 43:

Music Tapes–Arapaho (2 tapes)  
Shoshone (8 tapes)

Box 44:

Cheyenne (5 tapes)  
Cree  
Crow  
Havasupai (3 tapes)

Box 45:

Havasupai (14 tapes)

Box 46:

Havasupai (9 tapes)  
Kwakiutl (3 tapes)

Box 47:

Coast Salish (9 tapes)  
Fort Berthold Music

Box 48: Oversize Materials

James Baltaxe–Maps, 1967  
John Dewhirst–Nimkish Census Data, 1964  
Loretta Fowler–Arapaho-Shoshone Joint Business Council Minutes, 1953-67  
Joe Hemphill–Shoshone Census, 1931  
    Shoshone-Arapaho Joint Business Council Minutes, 1908, 1952-56  
Thomas Johnson–Wyoming Census, 1940  
Richard Lowenthal--Script and Stage Direction for “Custer Last Stand” Re-enactment,  
    1967-68  
Stephen Maack–Maps, 1967

