

S. J. McKee Archives



American Horse

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks34>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	1897
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	American Horse 'Wasechum Taschunka' (1840-1908). 'Wasechum Taschunka' took on the name American Horse following the death of his uncle at the Battle of Slim Buttes. During the reservation days, he was considered a notable progressive and became a head Oglala spokesman. As an orator and diplomat, he represented his people in numerous negotiations with the federal government. Following the tragedy of Wounded Knee he became the leader of a unified Sioux delegation which traveled to Washington seeking a more equitable treatment for the Sioux. In his later years he traveled with Buffalo Bill and the Wild West Show. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)
Dimensions:	16 X 11.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	good
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0432



John Grass

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks35>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	c.. 1885
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	<p>John Grass 'Pizi' (1837-1918). John Grass, warrior and gifted orator was well known during reservation days as a progressive. Able to speak English and many dialects of Sioux, he was made head chief at the Standing Rock Agency, a position created by the white agent to rival the authority of Sitting Bull and unify the Agency Sioux. In later years he was credited for the success of the Commission of 1889: a session which, by the stroke of the pen, meant the end to the great Sioux Reservation. The stage has been set for the Ghost Dance uprising. Sitting Bull was killed, Wounded Knee took the lives of over 150 Sioux, and ironically John Grass helped negotiate a settlement for the survivors. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)</p>
Dimensions:	23 X 18.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	Severe bowing back of left vertical edge away from mat.
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0431



Charging Hawk

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks36>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	c.. early 1870's
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	He is presented to have been the Osage scout who accompanied Custer during his campaign against the Southern Cheyenne, in which the 7th Cavalry captured Black Kettle's village located near the Washita River in Kansas. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)
Dimensions:	18 X 11.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	Bowing back of both vertical edges away from mat.
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0449



Arikara Medicine Man

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks37>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	c.. early 1870's
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	This man was a shirt wearer and a medicine man. The scalp locks upon his shirt testify to his prowess as a warrior; the arrangement of his hair serves as a symbol of his sacred office as a tribal leader and medicine man. (Harbaugh, P., 1982).
Dimensions:	18 X 13.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	Right vertical edge is bowed back away from mat.
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0450



Gall

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks38>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	1881
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	<p>Gall 'Pizi' (ca. 1838-1895). A wise, fearless, and successful war chief, Gall was Sitting Bull's adopted brother and one of the few Indians for which the army offered a bounty. While visiting Fort Berthold, D.T., Gall was discovered and bayoneted by soldiers. Assumed to be dead, his body was abandoned by those in his camp, and in the bitter cold of a Dakota winter night Gall staggered some 20 miles in search of aid. Stabbed through his neck, belly and abdomen, it was nearly a year before he recovered completely. Gall poses, painted as if for battle, in Barry's Ford Buffalo studio shortly before he was sent to the Standing Rock Agency. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)</p>
Dimensions:	17 X 12.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	good
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0446



Chief Joseph

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks39>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	1877
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	<p>Chief Joseph 'Hanmaton Talatkit' (ca. 1832-1904). By the close of 1876 the Sioux had been pacified enough that Manifest Destiny could focus her attention and Gatling guns on the Nez Perce of Oregon and Washington where gold had been discovered. Although he had always advocated coexistence with the white man, Chief Joseph was forced from his native home into a three-month, 1300 mile flight through what are today four states and twice across the Rocky Mountains, defeating the U.S. Army in seven major battles. He came within forty miles of sanctuary, the Canadian border, where he envisioned joining Sitting Bull and his exiled people, when his sick and starving band was overtaken by General Miles and one-armed General O.O. Howard. Joseph surrendered October 5, 1877. General Miles agreed to return the Nez Perce to the west; instead, they were sent to Indian Territory. Joseph was so successful a military leader and so influential a tribal leader that he was never allowed to return to his homeland and people. It was said that upon Joseph's exiled death in September of 1904, the agency doctor identified the cause of death as 'broken heart'. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)</p>
Dimensions:	18 X 13 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	Edges bowed back from mat.
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0445



Grass Dancers

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks40>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	late 1880's
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	The Grass Dance was a social, religious and healing dance which gained significance and popularity at a time when the buffalo vanished from the plains and the buffalo grass was being plowed under and replanted with wheat. Participants envisioned the return of the buffalo and the old ways of the Sioux. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)
Dimensions:	18 X 24 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	good
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0442



Sitting Bull

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks41>

Artist:	Barry, D. F.
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	c.. 1883-85
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	Sitting Bull 'Tatanka lyotanka' (1834-1890). Having been civilized by two years of subjugation and stripped of his tribal authority by the white man, Sitting Bull remained the sentinel to which the traditional Sioux clung, resulting in his death as the Ghost Dance passed. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)
Dimensions:	24 X 18.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	Left vertical edge bowed back away from mat.
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0441



Sitting Bull and William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/artworks905>

Artist:	Notman, William and Son
Collection:	"Chiefs of the Sioux Wars and the Battle of Little Bighorn, published by Paul Harbaugh; Denver, Colorado, 1982."
Date:	1885
Form:	photograph
Series:	portfolio 67/150
Description:	Sitting Bull made only one tour with the Wild West Show, declining other invitations feeling his presence was needed by his followers at the Standing Rock Agency. This photograph was known to have been taken by David Notman, son of the premier Canadian photographer William Notman, during the summer of 1885. Barry likely obtained this copy of the negative from Notman himself. (Harbaugh, P., 1982)
Dimensions:	15 X 10.5 cm
Size Overall:	51 X 41 cm
Medium:	Black and white photograph
Condition:	Severe bowing back of both vertical edges away from mat.
Primary Support:	paper
Secondary Support:	mat, plexiglass, backing board; frame - metal
Accession Number:	0453



Archibald E. Wilson fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4809>

Other Title Info:	RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection
Part Of:	Archibald E. Wilson fonds
Description Level:	Fonds
Accession Number:	18-2000
GMD:	textual records
Date Range:	1895-1932; 1971
Physical Description:	2 cm

History /

Biographical:

Archibald E. Wilson was the son of Reverend E.F. Wilson and the husband of St. Clair Vidal Wilson. Rev. E.F. Wilson was at one time in charge of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes at Sault Ste. Marie. Rev. E.F. Wilson moved to Elkhorn, Manitoba in 1888, to establish an educational home for Indian children. He was joined by his son, Archibald E. Wilson who was, in 1890, appointed assistant to the superintendent. A.E. Wilson became Principal of the Indian Industrial School in 1892. His wife served as Matron of the girls departments. Together they had three daughters: E.F. Metita, Winifred St. Clair and Murial Grace, as well as two sons: Edward Vidal, and St. Clair Vidal Wilson.

Archibald Wilson and his family lived in Elkhorn, Manitoba during the years 1892 to 1918 while he was principal. At the beginning of his term as Principal there were 12 students enrolled; enrollment reached as high as 95 students, representing eight different nations. In February of 1918, the government withdrew funding and the school closed. In September of 1918, Wilson left Elkhorn to take up his new position as a clerk at an Indian Reserve near Gleichen, Alberta.

During its years of operation, the Elkhorn Industrial School included an Athletic department, a curling team and a boys' football team. Students studied carpentry, shoemaking, harness making, tailoring, knitting and sewing. In 1893, the school was presented with a large Canadian flag for being the best Industrial School in Manitoba and the Territories. In November of 1893, a brass band was established, which provided music for the local Anglican Church. After a fire demolished most of the school in 1895, Wilson convinced the Federal Department of Indian Affairs to rebuild the school. In 1899, the Elkhorn Industrial School was reopened.

Custodial History:

Most of this fonds was at one time in the possession of Principal A.E. Wilson. After Wilson passed away the pieces of the fonds were kept by one of his daughters, Winifred St. Clair Wilson, now deceased. Winifred married Mr. Frank Clark, M.D. and kept the fonds when she moved to Vancouver B.C. and then to Calgary, Alberta. Winifred Clark eventually donated the fonds to the McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

Fonds includes four journals, one testimonial and one newspaper article. The journals include: the '7th Annual Report of the Washakada Indian Homet 1895-1896,' written by Principal A.E. Wilson; 'The Greater Britain Messenger' September and October 1899, which includes the article 'The Elkhorn Home, Manitoba,' 'The National Monthly of Canada' September 1902, which includes the article 'Indian Children at Home,' and the Centenary Number (March-April 1932) issue of 'The Algoma Missionary News,' which includes an article giving information about Rev. E.F. Wilson and his missionary work.

Fonds also includes an article from the November 19, 1971 edition of The Vancouver Sun, entitled "Leisure's Book Reviews," which discusses Indigenous publications in Canada. The testimonial that is included in the fonds, was given to Archibald Wilson upon his departure from Elkhorn. There are 28 subscribers to the testimonial and it is dated September 19, 1918.

Notes:

The Wilsons are discussed in J.R. Miller's "Skyscrapers Hide the Heavens: A History of Indian-White Relations in Canada," Miller's "Shingwauk's vision :a history of native residential schools" and John S. Milloy's "A National Crime: The Canadian Government and the Residential School System 1879-1986." Description by Christy Henry.

Storage Location:

2000 accessions