

## Appendix One

### Major Visual Collections

There are a number of photographers, collections, and themes from U.S. History that are regular fixtures among the visuals in educational materials. Here we will list how to find them yourself.

#### **George Catlin Paintings of Native Americans**

<http://americanart.si.edu/exhibitions/online/catlin/highlights.html> and  
<http://collections.si.edu/search/>

The Smithsonian's American Art Museum is home to George Catlin's paintings of Native Americans from the Great Plains in the 1830s. These are excellent primary source materials. His detailed portraits can be particularly rewarding for Strategy 4: Examine closely the source itself.

The Smithsonian has a site of a Catlin exhibit where you can view 34 of Catlin's paintings as well as access teacher resources. A general search of the Smithsonian collections using the term "George Catlin" results in more of the paintings. The Smithsonian's search engine provides an excellent zoom capability for looking at details. Be aware that some of Catlin's paintings contain nudity or show violent scenes such as scalplings.

#### **Mathew Brady Civil War Photographs**

<http://www.archives.gov/research/search/> and <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/>

Mathew Brady ran a photograph studio during the Civil War, and many photographs "by" Mathew Brady might be by a different photographer who worked for him. Timothy O'Sullivan was one of the most prolific. Mathew Brady photographs from the Civil War can be found at both the Library of Congress and the National Archives. Alexander Gardner and his brother James left Brady in 1863 and went to work for the army as photographers. The "Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War," by Alexander Gardner is part of the National Archives collection. Searching Civil War in "advanced search" limiting the search to "photographs and other graphic materials," provides 6,966 results at the time of this writing, most of which are Civil War era photographs. This is one of the collections that include images that could be disturbing to younger students.

#### **Harper's Weekly and Other Illustrated Newspapers**

*Harper's Weekly*, along with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and the *Illustrated London News* were the major sources for visual materials as well as news articles for

people in the United States and England from the mid-nineteenth until the early twentieth century. As such they are excellent sources for political cartoons, illustrations, and reportage from the era. Beware, however, that the language and imagery from this period can be extremely offensive. Also, images from *Harper's Weekly* and the other illustrated newspapers are only very rarely primary sources of the content they contain. That is not to say they cannot be valuable resources and teaching tools, they can be, but they are usually "slippery" primary sources in that they are primary sources for the thinking of the era, rather than of the event they portray.

HarpWeek (<http://www.harpweek.com>) is a site that features images from *Harper's Weekly* magazine. It is an excellent source for political cartoons from the era. The site isn't as user-friendly as it might be but can be worth the effort. You should check to see if your school, a local university, or municipal library has purchased the HarpWeek databases. If they have, you can have access to searchable full texts of the magazine.

The Library of Congress Prints and Photographs division (<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/>) contains some illustrations from *Harper's* as well as some from *Frank Leslie Illustrated Newspaper* and the *Illustrated London News*. None of these are in a single discrete collection. Some of the illustrations also have the contextual text as well. Doing a general search for "Harper's Weekly," for example, along with a narrowing term such as "reconstruction" is probably the best way to find content.

Editions of *Harper's Weekly* can also be found at the Internet Archive (<http://www.archive.org>). The archives.org site contains facsimile editions as well as searchable full-text versions. These are not perfect. They haven't been edited and contain errors. This source is only useful if you know what volume you want. *Harper's Weekly* on the Internet Archive is not really appropriate for browsing.

### **Solomon T. Butcher's Sod House Photographs**

If there is a photograph of a sod house in one of your educational materials, then it is probably a Solomon T. Butcher photograph. As part of the American Memory program at the Library of Congress all of the 3000 Butcher photographs were digitized. Not all are of sod houses, but all show the settlement and development of Nebraska. On American Memory, Butcher's photographs are combined with the letters of the Uriah W. Oblinger family, also from the Nebraska State Historical Society. There are, of course, many other collections of images and text about the settlement of the West including images from the Denver Public Library (<http://digital.denverlibrary.org/>) and images from a collection called The Northern Great Plains, 1880–1920 (<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/ndfahtml/ngphome.html>). This collection contains photographs of North Dakota during the period of American expansion.

## **Jacob Riis New York Photographs**

<http://collections.mcny.org/C.aspx?VP3=CMS3&VF=Home>

There are photographs by Jacob Riis at the Library of Congress, but none display larger than a thumbnail outside the Library. The way to get Jacob Riis photographs is through the Museum of the City of New York. Going to the “Explore” section of the website reveals a link to the Jacob Riis collection. There is also a search function on the same page that can be used to conduct a narrower search. High-resolution versions aren’t available for download, but lower-resolution versions could still be useful in the classroom.

## **Lewis Hine Child Labor Photographs**

<http://www.archives.gov/research/search/> and <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/>

Like the Mathew Brady photograph, the majority of the Lewis Hine images of child labor are at the National Archives and the Library of Congress. A simple search using the search term “Lewis Hine” in the National Archives search produced 1,426 results at the time of this writing, which include early child labor photos as well as Hine’s WPA photographs of people during the Depression. The collection of National Child Labor Committee (NCLC) photographs taken by Lewis Hine contains the bulk of his child labor photos. Searching “Lewis Hine” in Prints & Photographs at the Library of Congress produced 5,309 results at the time of this writing, including photographs from the NCLC. . The third result you get will be the NCLC collection itself, but you should ignore that, as it does not show you the images. The other results include Hine’s much less well-known Red Cross photographs of World War I and people during the Depression. Frustratingly, outside the Library of Congress itself, the Red Cross photographs only display as small thumbnails.

## **FSA-OWI Collection - Great Depression and Domestic Activities in Early World War II Photographs**

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/fsa/> and  
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/fsac/>

As we noted earlier, the FSA Collection (both the black and white and the color images, which are catalogued separately) at the Library of Congress is an excellent resource for images of America—particularly rural America—during the Depression. We have not discussed that the FSA Collection became the Office of War Information in the 1940s and also contains excellent images of people involved in war work during World War II. In total the photographs cover the years 1935–1944. The project was headed for most of its tenure by Roy Stryker. It was under the aegis of the Resettlement Administration (1935–1937), then the Farm Security Administration (1937–1942), and finally the Office of War Information (1942–1944). A simple search using the terms “war” and “factory” produced 1,243 results at the time of this writing, many of which were women working in war industries.

The FSA-OWI Collection also contains many photographs of the relocation of people of Japanese ancestry and their lives in internment camps.

**National Archives - War Relocation Authority Photographs**

<http://www.archives.gov/research/search/>

For more photographs of Japanese internment during World War II, go to the National Archives and locate the “Central Photographic File of the War Relocation Authority.” This series contains 3,960 items at the time of this writing. You can search within the series as well. For example, a search within the series using the term “Manzanar” produced 481 images of people living in the Manzanar camp.