

Promoting critical inquiry into the culture and heritage of indigenous peoples



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA

from Gale Primary Sources

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to the British establishments on the Columbia, and the state of the fur trade, &c.

JANUARY 25, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JANUARY 26, 1831.

Ord. of the Senate, relative to the use of the Senate.

ESTABLISH A ROBUST, DIVERSE ARCHIVAL COLLECTION

January 24, 1831.

Offer researchers a robust, diverse, and engaging archive of digital primary sources. Available in two parts, this archive supports student researchers who want to explore the political, social, and cultural history of indigenous peoples from the sixteenth century well into the twentieth century.

Indigenous Peoples of North America, Part I fortifies more general secondary historical resources by providing an opportunity for students to dig into the past and explore the ideas and cultures that have defined indigenous societies, tribal organizations, and Native-European relations.

Content has been sourced from both American and Canadian institutions and has received direct-from-source permission to digitize newspapers from various tribes and organizations. This archive also features indigenous language materials, including dictionaries, religious texts, and primers.

Indigenous Peoples of North America, Part II: The Indian Rights Association, 1882–1986, the most recent installment, expands upon *Part I*. The second installment provides the complete papers of the first organization to address Native American interests and rights. It contains incoming and outgoing correspondence; organizational records; printed

material, including early pamphlets and publications both by the Indian Rights Association and other Native American and Native American-related organizations; Indian Rights Association annual reports; draft legislation; administrative files; news clippings; and the papers of Indian Rights Association founder Herbert Welsh. Student researchers can access numerous photographs, mainly from Western field trips; materials from the Council on Indian Affairs; and manuscripts and research notes regarding social and cultural traditions.

Indigenous Peoples of North America thoughtfully illustrates and contextualizes the story of indigenous peoples in the United States and Canada with a depth and breadth of content that is unprecedented. Located on the *Gale Primary Sources* platform, both parts offer users an appealing search experience and enable intelligent inquiry into the culture and heritage of indigenous peoples.



AMERICAN PROGRESS MEANS FACING OUR COLLECTIVE PAST

FOCUS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

Indigenous rights, along with the rights of other underrepresented groups, are still in jeopardy. Currently, Native American citizens face increasing pressure from the exploitation of natural resources on Native American lands to the passage of recent voter ID laws. This series sheds light on the challenges we face today by underscoring through key primary sources the centuries of exploitation experienced by indigenous communities in the past.

PROVIDE REPRESENTATION FOR UNDERREPRESENTED PEOPLE

Digital research collections devoted to the history of twentieth-century Native American life can be rare and hard to come by, often resulting in incomplete portraits of the past. This series remedies the problem by making these modern primary sources available.

SUPPORT GROWING RESEARCH-AREA INTERESTS

Native Studies is a growing field of study, as more students and scholars engage in research of indigenous communities. The addition of Native American and Indigenous Studies programs, increase in faculty appointments, and tripling in conference attendance of the Native American and Indigenous Studies Association over the last decade attest to the steady growth of this field of academic study.

MEET INTERDISCIPLINARY NEEDS

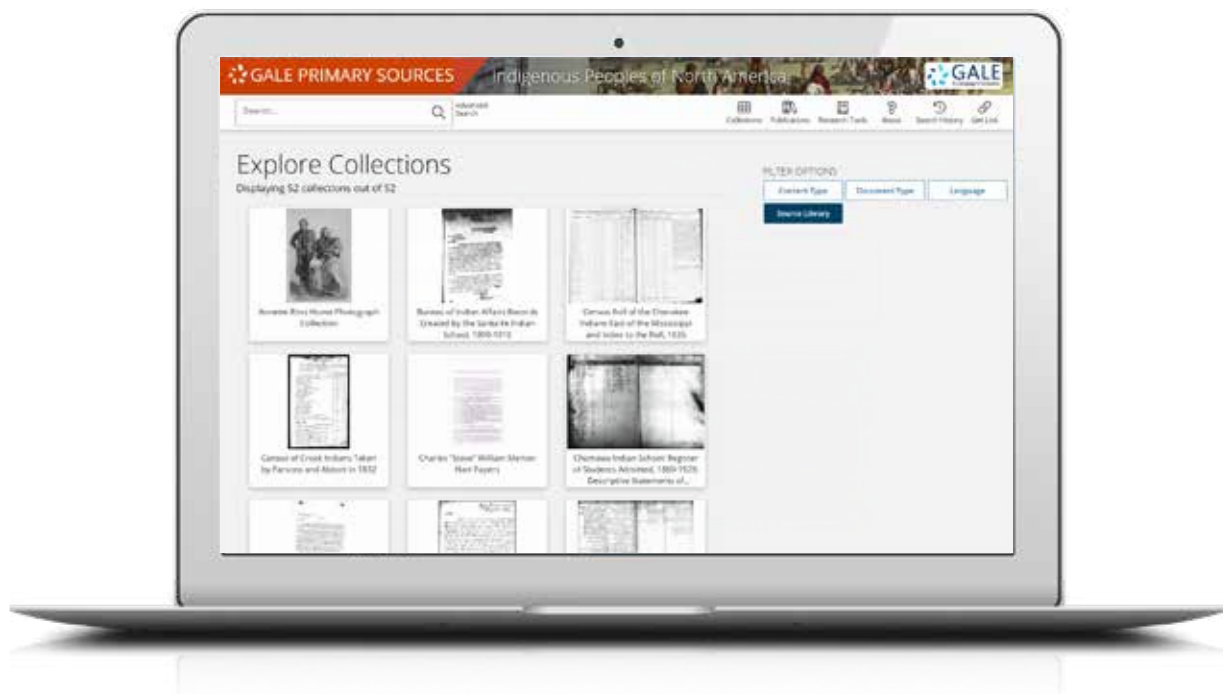
Native Studies, like other community-focused programs, is cross-disciplinary by nature. It draws in scholars of history, law, economics, psychology, public health, sociology, anthropology, religion, and a wide array of other disciplines, allowing student researchers across departments to utilize Gale primary source content within their dedicated areas of study.

OFFER RARE & COMPLETE CONTENT SETS ON THE WORK OF KEY ORGANIZATIONS

In *Part I*, scholars will find the papers, publications, and subject files of the Association on American Indian Affairs, founded in 1922, available to research. Alongside the papers in *Part II* of the Indian Rights Association, founded in 1882, student researchers can compare and contrast the work of two of the earliest leading organizations to represent Native American interests and explore the vast array of issues they represented. With *Indigenous Peoples of North America*, parts *I* and *II*, these and smaller organizations become far more accessible to researchers who want to grasp the roles played by advocacy groups in advancing Native interests.

GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

PLATFORM FEATURES AND TOOLS



TEXTUAL ANALYSIS TOOLS

Identify and visualize patterns, trends, and relationships to explore content in new ways.

DOWNLOADABLE OCR

Keyword-search monographs, for a new level of access on all search results.

IMAGE VIEWER

Zoom, rotate, and reverse to create a custom view in full-screen mode.

STAND-ALONE OR CROSS-SEARCH CAPABILITIES

Use the archive on its own or cross-search with other primary source collections to reveal connections that foster deeper understanding.

OPTIMIZED FOR DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP

Explore this collection more deeply through the lens of the *Gale Digital Scholar Lab*. This research experience removes key barriers of entry into digital scholarship and enables researchers of all levels to quickly build corpora of analysis-ready text data sourced from Gale's unrivaled digital collection of primary source material.

GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

HANDWRITTEN TEXT RECOGNITION

Indigenous Peoples of North America, Part II: The Indian Rights Association, 1882–1986 is available with handwritten text recognition (HTR) technology

TECHNOLOGY-INCREASED SEARCH EFFICIENCY:

Direct researchers toward relevant material more quickly, saving valuable research time and opening greater research pathways.

ACCESSIBLE FOR RESEARCHERS WITHOUT

PALEOGRAPHY SKILLS: Undergraduate-level students who lack paleography skills find handwritten documents daunting, an issue that will only increase over time. The transcripts derived from HTR technology illuminate the content of a source, helping students obtain full comprehension, and point students directly toward more-relevant material, reducing the number of sources they need to tackle and alleviating unnecessary strain.

OPENING ARCHIVES TO A WIDER USER GROUP:

Increasing the accessibility of these archival resources means the potential user group within an institution grows. Manuscripts no longer need to remain a niche resource for specific departments.

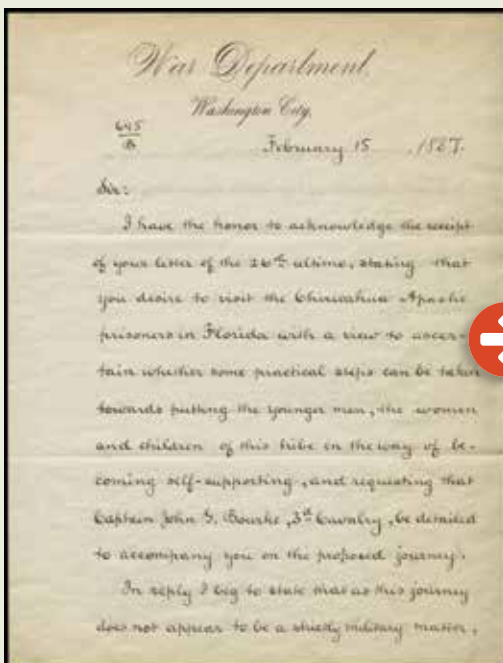
EASIER TO REVIEW MULTIPLE DOCUMENTS:

Even researchers with paleography skills will find easily readable transcripts useful as a means of quickly scanning the content of a source, thus enabling them to review a large number of sources in a set amount of time.

BETTER INTEGRATION INTO DIGITAL HUMANITIES

PROJECTS: There's no longer a need to manually transcribe handwritten documents before incorporating them into digital humanities projects. This time-consuming task has long proven to be a major barrier to the use of manuscript collections in digital humanities projects. Gale's HTR technology automatically transcribes a large corpus of handwritten documents. Using handwritten documents in *Indigenous Peoples of North America, Part II: The Indian Rights Association, 1882–1986* in this way is particularly efficient when paired with the *Gale Digital Scholar Lab*.

Scanned result using Gale's HTR technology



War Department,
"Washington City,
695 February 15, 1887.

B
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, stating that you desire to visit the Chiricahua Apache prisoners in Florida with a view to ascertain whether some practical steps can be taken towards putting the younger men, the women and children of this tribe in the way of becoming self-supporting, and requesting that Captain John S. Bourke, 3^d Cavalry, be detailed to accompany you on the proposed journey.

In reply I beg to state that as this journey does not appear to be a stricky military matter,



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