



FINDING AID

Joseph S. Dixon Collection **1909-1948, 1970** **(bulk dates: 1925-1938)**



Dixon weighing and measuring newborn fawn, Yosemite Valley, 1928

Prepared by Yosemite National Park Archives Staff
Jamie Shriver, Danielle Ball, Lauren Gewuerz
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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Born in Kansas in 1884, Dixon spent his first years near Galena, Cherokee County, Kansas.¹ In 1888, the Dixon family relocated to California. With his parents Benjamin and Eva, siblings Charles T. (b. 1876), James B. (b. 1886) and Pearl (b. 1890), Dixon spent his youth in Escondido, just north of San Diego.² After graduating from Escondido High School, Dixon attended Throop Polytechnic Institute (now the California Institute of Technology, or Caltech) in Pasadena, where he began his training in biological fieldwork. At Throop, Dixon took a biology course with a young instructor named Joseph Grinnell, forming a mentorship and professional association that would last many years.³

While still a student at Throop, Dixon was recommended by Frank Stephens, an expert specimen collector who Dixon knew from an ornithological club, to be a bird collector for Annie Montague Alexander's expedition to Alaska in 1907.⁴ During this trip, Dixon collected numerous bird and mammal specimens and took a good deal of field notes pertaining to local bird species.⁵ Upon the expedition's return, Alexander established and financed the University of California's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ) at Berkeley, and named Grinnell as the founding director in 1908. Dixon joined Grinnell at MVZ soon-after and began his graduate studies there.

In 1913, Dixon participated in another expedition to the Arctic waters of Siberia and Alaska, this time organized by a group of Harvard graduates including sponsor John E. Thayer, a wealthy amateur ornithologist. The trip was in the interests of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and with the cooperation from MVZ, Dixon was able to join Harvard ornithologist Winthrop Sprague Brooks in the observation and collection of zoological specimens. The expedition was planned to last from April to September 1913 only, but the team's ship became locked in ice in early September, seven miles off the coast of Alaska's Humphrey Point due to the seas not thawing over the summer. The team made a base camp and survived on hair seals, polar bear, and many birds that may have otherwise been kept as specimens.⁶ Despite the conditions, Dixon was able to go on extensive collecting trips, gathering approximately 1,000 specimens of bird and mammal with an accompanying 200 pages of field notes. After nearly one

¹ Carl P. Russell, "Death of Joseph S. Dixon," *Yosemite Nature Notes* 31, no. 7 (1952): 4.

² "United States Census, 1900," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M95Q-7YR> : accessed 10 Dec 2012), Joseph S Dixon in household of Benjamin F Dixon, ED 177 Bernardo Township Escondido city, San Diego, California, United States; citing sheet 15A, family 346, NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1240099.

³ Russell, "Death of Joseph S. Dixon," 4.

⁴ Matthew Laubacher, "Cultures of Collection in Late Nineteenth Century American Natural History" (PhD diss, Arizona State University, 2011), 223-225.

⁵ Joseph S. Dixon, "Some Experiences of a Collector in Alaska," *The Condor* 9, no. 5 (1907): 128, accessed December 6, 2012, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1360990>.

⁶ Joseph S. Dixon, "Birds Observed between Point Barrow and Herschel Island on the Arctic Coast of Alaska," *The Condor* 45, no. 2 (1943): 49.

year, the expedition got navigating again on July 27, 1914, and Dixon arrived back to California in mid-October, over a year late for his own wedding.⁷

Starting in 1914, Dixon contributed to Grinnell's formal field work in Yosemite, which aimed to conduct a complete survey of the natural history of vertebrates in the region. All eight members of the team participated in the exploration, at one point or another, until 1920. Altogether, the team used forty collecting stations and surveyed 1,500 square miles of land. The results of the investigation were published in *Animal Life in Yosemite* (1924).⁸

By 1915, Dixon had completed graduate school and subsequently joined the faculty at MVZ.⁹ Around this time, Dixon conducted formal field work in the region of the southern Sierra Nevada with H. S. Swarth and Halstead White. The group traveled by pack train, and in eight weeks covered areas including Horse Corral Meadow, Bullfrog Lake, Kearsarge Pass, Charlotte Lake, and Hume Lake. Dixon's group collected over 1,000 specimens, about 300 of which originated within the current Kings Canyon National Park.¹⁰

In 1924, Dixon became involved in another long-term survey with Grinnell, this time investigating the Lassen Transect. Dixon, Grinnell, and MVZ colleague Jean Linsdale covered a 3,000 square mile band of northern California running from the Sacramento River to the Nevada border over a five year timespan. The team surveyed a wide variety of habitats throughout Lassen Volcanic National Park, Eagle Lake, Lassen National Forest, and the Tehama Wildlife Area, as well as portions of the Great Basin ecological region. Visiting dozens of sites, the team documented over 350 animal species and collected nearly 5,000 specimens, which are still available for scientific research at MVZ. The survey results were later described in *Vertebrate Natural History of a Section of Northern California through the Lassen Peak Region* (1930).¹¹

Dixon's work in the wildlife biology field during this period led him to be a major voice for the cause of wildlife protection and conservation. In 1924, alarmed about the drop-off in numbers of fisher due to fur-trappers, Dixon urged the California Fish and Game Commission to legislate a three year closed season on fisher trapping; however, his recommendation was ignored.¹² Nearly twenty years later, E. Raymond Hall at MVZ reported the near extinction of the fisher in California. Hall questioned the lack of action on the part of the California Fish and Game Commission and argued for an immediate action on Dixon's earlier recommendation.¹³

⁷ Ibid., 51.

⁸ Carl Parcher Russell, *100 Years in Yosemite: The Story of a Great Park and Its Friends* (Yosemite National Park, CA: Yosemite Natural History Association, 1968): 135.

⁹ "Historical People and Places: Joseph S. Dixon," Sequoia Parks Foundation, accessed December 6, 2012, <http://www.sequoiaparksfoundation.org/2011/historical-people-places-joseph-s-dixon/>.

¹⁰ "Historical People," Sequoia Parks Foundation, accessed December 6, 2012, <http://www.sequoiaparksfoundation.org/2011/historical-people-places-joseph-s-dixon/>.

¹¹ "Lassen Transect," Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, UC Berkeley, accessed December 6, 2012, <http://mvz.berkeley.edu/Grinnell/lassen/index.html>

¹² E. Raymond Hall, "Gestation Period in the Fisher with Recommendations for the Animal's Protection in California," *California Fish and Game* 28, no. 3 (1942): 143.

¹³ Ibid, 144.

In 1926, Dixon embarked on yet another expedition to Alaska, again sponsored by Thayer. This time Dixon was accompanied by George Melendez Wright, a biology undergraduate student at U.C. Berkeley. Dixon and Wright spent 72 days at Mount McKinley National Park (now Denali National Park and Preserve) collecting specimens and conducting field work. On May 28, 1926, at 4 PM, Wright discovered a surf bird nesting above the timberline of Mount McKinley. After alerting Dixon, the two men stayed at the site and observed the nest overnight.¹⁴ This marked the first recorded sighting of a surf bird nest, and is considered to be the last discovery of a North American bird's nesting habitat.

Wright went on to join the National Park Service in 1927 as an Assistant Park Naturalist at Yosemite. Concerned about the lack of scientific research and data about the park, he established a wildlife survey office for NPS, which he personally funded for several years.¹⁵ Wright recruited Dixon to be an economic mammalogist for his team, which Dixon accepted, leading him to resign from MVZ in 1931.¹⁶ The newly formed wildlife survey team composed of Wright, Dixon, and U.C. Berkeley graduate Ben H. Thompson spent its first season in the field starting in August, 1930.¹⁷ For the next few years they made several trips throughout the West, always ending back at the wildlife office in Berkeley, CA. Dixon and his colleagues made an effort to document wildlife conditions in western national parks and presented their conclusions on how to reduce the impact of human activity on the parks' fauna in *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: A Preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations in Natural Parks* (1933).¹⁸

On July 1, 1933, responsibility for the wildlife survey team was assumed by the NPS with the formation of the Wildlife Division; Wright became division chief, while Dixon and Thompson were named staff biologists.¹⁹ When Wright moved his administrative and research offices from Berkeley to Washington, D.C., Dixon stayed behind and continued his NPS work in the agency's Western Region. He returned to Mount McKinley National Park in 1932 and completed the survey of animal life begun by him and Wright in 1926, publishing his findings in the third book of the Fauna Series, *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park* (1938).²⁰

In 1933, he became Director and an instructor at the Yosemite School of Field Natural History (commonly referred to as the Yosemite Field School), where he taught for nine years.²¹ As an instructor, Dixon provided intensive instruction for the student nature guides and attempted to instill an interest in field work in others by continuing to serve as an NPS field biologist. He devoted a great deal of attention to the mule deer of Yosemite, and in 1934 his article "A Study

¹⁴ Susan Shumaker, "George Melendez Wright," *Untold Stories from America's National Parks*, 175, <http://www.pbs.org/nationalparks/about/untold-stories/>

¹⁵ *Ibid*, 176.

¹⁶ "Historical People," Sequoia Parks Foundation, accessed December 6, 2012, <http://www.sequoiaparksfoundation.org/2011/historical-people-places-joseph-s-dixon/>.

¹⁷ Shumaker, "George Melendez Wright," 181.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, 180.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, 184.

²⁰ Joseph S. Dixon, introduction to *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1938), accessed December 6, 2012, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/fauna3/fauna0.htm.

²¹ Russell, "Death of Joseph S. Dixon," 3.

of the Life History and Food Habits of Mule Deer in California,” was published in *California Fish and Game*. During this time he also conducted wildlife surveys throughout the western United States, with a great deal of focus spent in the areas of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks from 1933 to 1937 and again from 1940 to 1942.²²

During the 1940s, Dixon was one of three NPS biologists (with Adolph Murie and Vic Cahalane) who were allowed to remain focused on fieldwork, while all others were transferred to other NPS activities considered crucial to the war effort.²³ However, his progress on the investigation of Sequoia and Kings Canyon was eventually impeded by wartime cutbacks. By the time of his retirement in March 1946, a book pertaining to his research on the parks remained incomplete. As Dixon’s poor health post-retirement prevented him from progressing any further on the work, NPS wildlife biologist Lowell Sumner accepted the task to complete it. Sumner himself had studied wildlife in the region for many years, and he brought new research to the project. The book *Birds and Mammals of the Sierra Nevada with Records from Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks* by Lowell and Dixon was finally completed in 1953, several years after Dixon’s death.²⁴

Dixon had four children with his first wife, Mary: Barbara (b. 1916), Joseph C (b. 1918), Mary (b. 1920) and David (b. 1924).²⁵ After his retirement from NPS, he spent his final years in his ranch home in Escondido, where he passed away on June 23, 1952. He was survived by his widow, Ethel, and his children.²⁶

Throughout his career with both MVZ and NPS, Dixon was an avid photographer. He had the opportunity to showcase several of his photographs of wildlife produced while working for both institutions in the government publication *Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks* (1942). Dixon was also a productive writer, having many of his articles published in professional journals, especially in *The Condor*, an international journal devoted to research of the biology of bird species. One of the many highlights of his career included the discovery of a new variety of ptarmigan at Mount McKinley which was named after him.²⁷ Greatly admired by his students and colleagues in Yosemite, Dixon was considered a pioneer in wildlife research and one of the most experienced field surveyors and collectors of his time.²⁸ Dixon and his colleagues are now considered to be forerunners of the current discipline of conservation biology. His research and resulting publications are of lasting value and continue to be a primary resource for those interested in the biology and natural history of the national parks of the western United States.

²² “Historical People,” Sequoia Parks Foundation, accessed December 6, 2012,

<http://www.sequoiaparksfoundation.org/2011/historical-people-places-joseph-s-dixon/>.

²³ Shumaker, “George Melendez Wright,” 192.

²⁴ “Historical People,” Sequoia Parks Foundation, accessed December 6, 2012,

<http://www.sequoiaparksfoundation.org/2011/historical-people-places-joseph-s-dixon/>.

²⁵ “United States Census, 1930,” index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/XCXX-F14> : accessed 6 Dec 2012), Joseph S Dixon, Berkeley, Alameda, California; citing enumeration district (ED) 0298, sheet 12A, family 163, NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 111.

²⁶ Russell, “Death of Joseph S. Dixon,” 3-4.

²⁷ *Ibid*, 3.

²⁸ *Ibid*, 3.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

Joseph S. Dixon Collection 1909-1948, 1970 (bulk dates: 1925-1938)

CATALOG NUMBER YOSE 218595

VOLUME 11,206 items; approximately 35.15 linear feet (108 boxes: 723 lantern slides, 433 35mm slides, 2138 nitrate and acetate negatives, 287 glass plate negatives, approximately 500 negative prints, 1396 albumen prints, 206 oversize prints, 255 pages of documents, 11 containers, 1 film and approximately 5256 negatives and corresponding contact prints)

DESCRIPTION The Joseph S. Dixon Collection contains photographic documentation created or collected by Dixon during his career as a naturalist, field biologist, mammologist, wildlife biologist, educator and photographer and some field notes. The majority of the images relate to fauna in the western United States and Alaska with many created for the first field survey of wildlife in the western national parks that was conducted by Dixon, George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson. These findings were published in the first and third book of the NPS Fauna Series; *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: A Preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations in Natural Parks* (1933) and *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park* (1938). In addition, some of the photographs were highlighted in Dixon's *Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks*, (1942).

The material in this collection documents wildlife, flora, and scenes from California, Alaska, and National Park Service (NPS) sites throughout the western United States. It was produced between 1909 and 1948 with the bulk of the material compiled and created by Joseph Dixon from 1925 to 1938. The collection is comprised of several thousand photographic images of various formats including lantern slides, 35mm slides, nitrate and acetate negatives, glass plate negatives, albumen prints, oversize silver gelatin prints, and one 16mm film. The collection also contains a

few images by other photographers and some from 1970. The small amount of textual documentation included in the collection is comprised of Yosemite Field School notes and class history, manuscripts of his article “Birds of Kings Canyon National Park Area, California”, and correspondence regarding his scientific work.

ORGANIZATION

This collection is arranged into nine format-based series: Series I: Lantern Slides, Series II: 35mm Slides, Series III: Negatives, Series IV: Prints, Series V: Documents, Series VI: Additional Materials – Negatives and Prints, Series VII: Additional Materials – Oversize Prints, Series VIII: Original Storage Boxes, Series IX: Motion Picture Film. Series X: NPS Wildlife Survey was an accretion to the collection that includes a photograph and documents.

Processing began in 2010; additional photographic material from the original deposits were processed in 2011. Since these materials were processed later, they became Series VI: Additional Materials – Negatives and Prints & Series VII: Additional Materials – Oversize Prints. At this time, the box series was moved from Series V to Series VIII: Original Storage Boxes.

The arrangement of the collection preserves original order where possible while also establishing subject groups for increased accessibility.

PROVENANCE

The Joseph S. Dixon collection consists of two donations. YOSE-07024 included 10 boxes of photographic material and some correspondence donated by Joseph Dixon’s son, David Dixon. YOSE-07025 included 638 lantern slides and prints donated by the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ) at University of California, Berkeley through Joseph Dixon’s personal friend, Willis A. Evans. The donors assumed the materials should go to the MVZ because he had spent a significant amount of his career there. However, MVZ staff determined that most of the material pertained to Dixon’s work with the NPS. It was then decided to transfer both assemblages to Yosemite National Park where Dixon spent the majority of his NPS career. The two accessions were transferred to the Yosemite Archives in December of 2008 and accessioned 11 March 2009.

Another small batch of material relating to Dixon’s work with George Wright and the NPS wildlife survey was

donated by David Dixon in 2001. This material was not assigned an accession number and was accreted into the collection 14 August 2011.

Also included in the MVZ accession, YOSE-07025, were 155 pen and ink drawings of arctic mammals by Belmore H. Browne. This collection of drawings is outside the scope of Yosemite National Park collections and was returned to the donor.

RESTRICTIONS

YES: Material by photographers, other than Joseph S. Dixon, is subject to U.S. copyright laws.

*ASSOCIATED
MATERIALS*

Yosemite Field School Collection Yosemite National Park Archives; Joseph Dixon Collection, California Academy of Sciences; photographs, bird specimens, and field notes, Archives of Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley; 30 photographs individually cataloged in Yosemite National Park Museum Collection.

*ELECTRONIC
RESOURCE*

A searchable digital image database of Series I – IV is available to researchers on-site at the Yosemite National Park Archives

HIERARCHY

SERIES I: LANTERN SLIDES, 1913-1939 (bulk dates: 1913-1914, 1928-1935)

SERIES II: 35mm SLIDES, 1939-1949, 1970 (bulk dates: 1944-1946)

Subseries A: Chickens and Ranch, circa 1970

Subseries B: Scenics, circa 1940s

Subseries C: Flora and Yosemite/Rocky Mountain/Bryce Canyon National Parks, 1944-1948

Subseries D: Miscellaneous Flora and Scenics, 1945-1946

Subseries E: Yosemite National Park; scenics and flora, 1939

Subseries F: Funeral Sprays of Edith Conett, circa 1940s

Subseries G: Crater Lake National Park, 1944-1945

SERIES III: NEGATIVES, 1914-1944

Subseries A: Fauna, 1914-1944

Sub-subseries 1: Animals, 1916, 1919, 1924, 1927-1929, 1931, 1937-1939

Sub-subseries 2: Birds, 1919-1941

Sub-subseries 3: Deer, 1924-1937

Sub-subseries 4: Ducks, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1923-1927, 1930-1931, 1935, 1942, 1944

Subseries B: Flora, 1916-1944

Sub-subseries 1: Flowers, 1919, 1922, 1925-1935, 1938 (bulk dates: 1931-1933)

Sub-subseries 2: Plants, 1931-1936

Sub-subseries 3: Trees, 1916-1944

Subseries C: Scenics, 1914-1944

Sub-subseries 1: Landscapes, 1920-1921, 1923-1937

Sub-subseries 2: Buildings, 1914, 1920-1923

Sub-subseries 3: Waterfalls, 1927, 1931, 1933, 1935

SERIES IV: PRINTS, 1913, 1916-1938, 1942-1946

Subseries A: Loose Prints, 1913, 1916-1921, 1926-1934, 1942-1946

Sub-subseries 1: Animals, 1916, 1921, 1931

Sub-subseries 2: Birds, circa 1920s

Sub-subseries 3: Bird Nests, 1913, 1916, 1918, 1926, 1927, and 1946

Sub-subseries 4: Deer, 1927-1928, 1943

Sub-subseries 5: Yosemite Field School, circa 1930s

Sub-subseries 6: Mountains, 1931

Sub-subseries 7: Plants and Trees, 1928, 1931-1932, 1934, 1944

Sub-subseries 8: Scenics, circa 1930s

Sub-subseries 9: Waterfalls, 1931, 1942

Subseries B: Prints from Box #7, 1916-1938, 1942-1946

Sub-subseries 1: Trees and Elk, 1920, 1923-1924, 1929, 1931

Sub-subseries 2: Glacier National Park, 1917, 1931

Sub-subseries 3: Coyote, 1920

Sub-subseries 4: Elk, circa 1930s

Sub-subseries 5: Contact Prints Used in Wildlife Portfolio, 1926, 1929, 1930-1935,
1937, 1938

Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School and Elk, 1927-1928, 1934, 1938, 1946

Sub-subseries 7: Deer, 1924, 1927-1929

Sub-subseries 8: Deer and Scenics, 1927-1929

Sub-subseries 9: NPS Wildlife Portfolio [13 Prairie Chickens], 1917, 1926, 1929-
1930, 1935, 1937-1938

Sub-subseries 10: Photographs and Papers, circa 1919

Sub-subseries 11: Animals, circa 1926

Sub-subseries 12: Bryce Canyon National Park, 1931

Sub-subseries 13: Yosemite National Park, circa 1920s

Sub-subseries 14: Marmots, circa 1920s

Sub-subseries 15: Caribou and Bighorn Sheep, 1926

Sub-subseries 16: Grand Canyon and Kings Canyon National Parks, 1931, 1942, 1944

Sub-subseries 17: Birds, 1916, 1919, 1924, 1946

Subseries C: Prints from Box #10, 1918-1938

Sub-subseries 1: Yosemite Field School, 1937

Sub-subseries 2-5: [Moved to Series V: Documents], 1930-1950, 1958

Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School, circa 1938

Sub-subseries 7: Dogs, 1920s

Sub-subseries 8: Falls, 1923, 1935-1936, 1938

Sub-subseries 9: Yellowstone and Other Western National Parks, 1929, 1931

Subseries D: Prints from Series I: Lantern Slides, 1918-1928

SERIES V: DOCUMENTS, 1919, 1930-1950, 1958

Subseries A: Documents from Box #7, 1919, 1930-1939, 1946, 1948

Subseries B: Documents from Box #10, 1933-1950, 1958 (bulk dates: 1933-1943)

SERIES VI: ADDITIONAL MATERIALS: NEGATIVES AND PRINTS,

1930-1958 (bulk dates: 1930-1941)

SERIES VII: ADDITIONAL MATERIALS: OVERSIZE PRINTS, 1914-1939

Subseries A: Dixon Box, 12" x 17" x 3", 1914-1939

Subseries B: Dixon Box, 19" x 27" x 4.5", 1914-1932 (bulk dates: 1916-1919, 1925-1926)

Subseries C: Loose Prints, 1913-1939

SERIES VIII: ORIGINAL STORAGE BOXES, 1909-1948

SERIES IX: MOTION PICTURE FILM, circa 1920s

SERIES X: NPS WILDLIFE SURVEY PHOTOGRAPH AND LETTER, 1929-1930

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

SERIES I: LANTERN SLIDES, 1913-1939 (bulk dates: 1913-1914, 1928-1935)

5.1 LF, 723 items

The original order of the lantern slides that were stored in numbered boxes (1-40), presumably organized by Joseph Dixon, was retained. Some boxes were titled by subject, while some were not. Subject delineations were given to the untitled boxes where possible. The slides were assigned consecutive numbers, keeping the original order intact. Prints of lantern slides (18 items) were moved to Series IV: Prints: Subseries D: Prints from Series I: Lantern Slides.

The series contains 723 glass lantern slides, largely created by Joseph Dixon from 1913 to 1939 with the bulk of the images created in 1913 and 1914 and from 1928 to 1935. Some images were captured by W.E. Sherwood, Merlin K. Potts, and M.P. Skrimmer. Images in this series document Dixon's field work and survey findings at National Park Service (NPS) sites throughout the western United States. Most of the lantern slides are black-and-white, but a number have been hand-painted.

Slide subjects include various flora, fauna, and scenic views throughout Bryce Canyon, Crater Lake, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite and Zion National Parks, as well as Denali National Park and Preserve (formally Mt. McKinley National Park), and Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The slides also document scenes from other areas in the western United States, most notably in Alaska and Oregon.

The bulk of images are of a variety of animal species found throughout the above regions; these include antelope, badger, bald eagle, bear, big horn sheep, bison, bobcat, canyon mouse, caribou, condor, cony, coyote, crane, curlew, deer, dipper, duck, elk, frog, goat, goose, gray fox, grouse, gull, hawk, heron, jay, lizard, marmot, marten, moose, mountain lion, owls, plover, ptarmigan, quail, rabbit, raccoon, reindeer, ringtail cat, sandpiper, skunk, sled dog, squirrels, swans, wandering tattler, and wolverine. In particular, various species of bear, deer, and birds are featured prominently.

Images additionally include scenic views of lakes, creeks, waterfalls, trees, domes, mountains, landscapes, and renowned park features, such as Half Dome at Yosemite National Park and Mount McKinley at Denali National Park and Preserve. Although less prominent, flora such as trees, plants, and flowers, are also documented; identified species include arctic poppy, cactus, cow parsnip, daisies, dogwood, evening primrose, forget-me-nots, milkweed, mushroom, snow plant, spruce, white fir, and wild rose.

Of note are images from the 1913-1914 John E. Thayer-sponsored expedition to the arctic waters of Alaska and Siberia for zoological observation. Images produced from the trip

include those of the expedition crew on the ship and at base camp. Other images document indigenous people of the region, whom Dixon describes as “Eskimo”.

NOTE: All lantern slides have been scanned and cataloged in an image database available to researchers on-site at the Yosemite National Park Archives.

SERIES II: 35mm SLIDES, 1939-1949, 1970 (bulk dates: 1944-1946)

.25 LF, 433 items

Series II is divided into seven subseries according to subject; chicken and ranch, scenics, flora and Yosemite/Rocky Mountain/Bryce National Parks, miscellaneous flora and scenics, Yosemite National Park, funeral sprays of Edith Conett, and Crater Lake National Park. This arrangement retains Dixon’s original box organization by subject. The slides were numbered consecutively and do not reflect the subseries delineation. There is no additional arrangement within the subseries preserving the existing order.

This series is comprised of 433 color 35mm slides that mostly relate to Dixon’s work documenting wildlife and vegetation in national parks. The majority of the slides date from 1939 to 1949, the bulk between 1944 and 1946.

NOTE: All 35mm slides have been scanned and cataloged in an image database available to researchers on-site at the Yosemite National Park Archives.

Subseries A: Chickens and Ranch, circa 1970

Seventeen slides in this subseries depict scenes from an unknown ranch which includes many images of chickens. There are also several images of an August 1970 outdoor party. As the date range for these slides are after Dixon’s death, it is inferred that the images were captured by surviving family members and included in the collection by the donor.

Subseries B: Scenics, circa 1940s

This subseries is comprised of ten images taken in the 1940s of various cultural and historical locations in Washington, D.C. Locations documented include the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, East Capitol Street, the White House, Potomac Park, and Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens. Another image is of Skyline Drive in Virginia, a National Scenic Byway.

Subseries C: Flora and Yosemite/Rocky Mountain/Bryce Canyon National Parks, 1944-1948

The majority of the 152 slides in this subseries pertain to the flora of Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, and Bryce Canyon National Parks and were taken between 1944 and 1948. In these images, Dixon featured plant life near Poudre Lake and Trail Ridge at Rocky

Mountain National Park, in particular the desert sand verbena. Additionally, evergreens such as juniper and lodgepole pine are documented at Yosemite. Some wildlife was also documented including the coral king snake, rattlesnake, toads, and grey flycatcher. Furthermore, images of an adobe house belonging to the Dixon family are included in this subseries.

Subseries D: Miscellaneous Flora and Scenics, 1945-1946

This subseries of 89 slides includes images of diverse plant life and landscapes taken in 1945 and 1946. Evergreens, African daisies, and moss roses are featured prominently. Mount Scott, the highest point within Crater Lake National Park, is depicted, as are the redwood trees of Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park. Interesting images in this subseries include petroglyphs, rock engravings which in North America are found mainly in the American Southwest. Another notable image is of Caltech's Palomar Observatory located in San Diego County, California.

Subseries E: Yosemite National Park; scenics and flora, 1939

The 88 slides in this subseries depict scenic landscapes and plant life of Yosemite National Park. Many of the images were captured in 1939, but most are undated. Peregoy Meadow, Swamp Lake, McCabe Lake, Yosemite Falls, Nevada Fall, and Vernal Fall are featured prominently. Notable images are of a Yosemite Field School class camping at Moraine Meadows.

Subseries F: Funeral Sprays of Edith Conett, circa 1940s

This subseries of thirteen slides consist of images of funeral sprays for Edith Conett taken in the 1940s. The connection between Dixon and Conett is unknown.

Subseries G: Crater Lake National Park, 1944-1945

This subseries comprises 64 images documenting the plant life and scenery of the Crater Lake National Park area from 1944 to 1945. Locations documented within the park include Vidae Falls, Munson Valley and Munson Falls, Godfrey Glen, and Dutton Ridge. Flora such as aspen, willow, yellow pine, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, bush poppy, lilac, and especially red elderberry are featured. Additionally, several images of Mount McLoughlin (formally Mount Pitt), south of Crater Lake, appear in this group of images.

NOTE: All 35mm slides have been scanned and cataloged in an image database available to researchers on-site at the Yosemite National Park Archives.

SERIES III: NEGATIVES, 1914-1944**11.5 LF, 2425 items**

In order to restore what is believed to be Dixon's intended original order and numbering scheme, the negatives in this series are arranged into three subseries according to subject; fauna, flora, and scenics. These subseries are further divided into sub-subseries by their specific topic. Each negative has been assigned a distinguishable numeric code using the series, subseries and sub-subseries number, and image number. The original item number given by Dixon is being retained for all negative formats, with the majority of the negatives in this series being nitrate film negatives. Corresponding prints are denoted by using a representative letter [P] after the same numeric code as the negative.

This series contains over two thousand negatives produced by Joseph Dixon between 1914 and 1944 to document his field work and survey findings in the national parks of the western United States and their surrounding areas. Some images captured by photographer George Wright also appear in this series. The negatives are comprised of nitrate film base, acetate film base, and glass plate in various size formats with approximately seventy-five percent being nitrate and about one-fifth having corresponding prints.

NOTE: The negatives and prints in this series have been scanned and cataloged in an image database available to researchers on-site at the Yosemite National Park Archives.

Subseries A: Fauna, 1914-1944

This group of negatives is comprised of 951 images depicting wildlife observed by Dixon throughout the western United States and the national parks in that region from 1914 to 1944. Many of these images were likely compiled from the NPS wildlife surveys that were subsequently published in *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: A Preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations in National Parks* (1933) and *Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park* (1938). Some of the images may have also been published in Dixon's *Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks* (1942).

This subseries is divided into four sub-subseries according to their specific topic; animals, birds, deer, and ducks.

Sub-subseries 1: Animals, 1916, 1919, 1924, 1927-1929, 1931, 1937-1939

The 362 negatives in this sub-subseries depict a variety of animal species, predominantly throughout Glacier (1931), Sequoia and Kings Canyon (1924, 1933, 1937), Rocky Mountain (1931, 1938, 1939), Yellowstone (1931), and Yosemite National Parks (1927, 1928, 1929), as well as Humboldt and Mariposa Counties, CA (1916), Stanislaus County, CA (1919), Point Lobos in Monterey County, CA (1938), and the University of California, Berkeley (1920). Notable images are those of black bear, grizzly bear, marmots, sea otters, and squirrels. Of particular interest are the

1929 images of Tule elk in Yosemite National Park. Tule elk are non-native to Yosemite, but had been introduced from the San Joaquin Valley in an effort to increase visitation in the park. These animals were maintained in a fenced enclosure in Yosemite Valley until 1933, at which point they were relocated to Owens Valley east of the Sierra Nevada in California.

This sub-subseries is arranged alphabetically by animal type.

Sub-subseries 2: Birds, 1919-1941

This sub-subseries of 237 negatives includes images of various bird species, with cormorant, owl, bald eagle, fox sparrow, Sierra grouse, surfbird, quail and ptarmigan featured prominently. The bulk of images were captured at Lava Beds National Monument (1936), Denali National Park and Preserve (1932), Rocky Mountain National Park (1939), Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (1933, 1935), Yellowstone National Park (1931), Yosemite National Park (1929), Turlock, CA (1919), and Berkeley, CA (1920, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1928). A notable 1941 image is of three great blue herons nesting at the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert of California.

This sub-subseries is arranged alphabetically by bird type.

Sub-subseries 3: Deer, 1924-1937

This sub-subseries of 171 negatives is comprised of images predominantly documenting mule deer at Yosemite National Park and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks mainly during the years 1927 to 1929, 1933 to 1934, and 1937. A small number of images were captured in Doyle, CA (1930) and at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, CA (1924).

This sub-subseries is loosely arranged chronologically.

Sub-subseries 4: Ducks, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1923-1927, 1930-1931, 1935, 1942, 1944

This sub-subseries of 181 negatives includes images of a number of duck species, such as baldpate, canvasback, lesser scaup, pintail, and wood duck. The earliest images in the sub-subseries are of phalarope at Griffin Point, Alaska in 1914. More than half of the images were photographed at Lake Merritt, near downtown Oakland, California, during the years 1918 to 1944. This saltwater lagoon is a sanctuary for migratory birds, and is a winter home to thousands of ducks. It was established March 18, 1870, as the United States' first official wildlife refuge.

This sub-subseries is arranged alphabetically by duck species.

Subseries B: Flora, 1916-1944

This subseries of 501 negatives consist of images of plant life observed by Dixon occurring throughout the national parks of the western United between 1916 and 1944. The majority of images are close-ups of flowers, with a number of trees and some plants depicted.

Divided into three sub-subseries according to their specific topic; flowers, plants, and trees.

Sub-subseries 1: Flowers, 1919, 1922, 1925-1935, 1938 (bulk dates: 1931-1933)

This sub-subseries includes 366 images of flower species. Images were captured at Bryce Canyon, Glacier, Grand Teton, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks, and Denali National Park and Preserve. There are also a small number of images taken in Berkeley, CA and Portland, OR. A few images were captured as early as 1919 and 1922, with the majority photographed between 1931 and 1935. A few flower types which are featured prominently are anemone, arnica, black-eyed Susan, bluebell, daffodil, daisy, dogwood, flowering raspberry, penstemon, phlox, pink cranesbill, rock rose, and wild rose.

This sub-subseries is arranged alphabetically by flower type.

Sub-subseries 2: Plants, 1931-1936

This sub-subseries includes 29 images of plant species, which include blueberry, cactus, choke cherry, cliff-rose, cranberry, fireweed, hawthorn, mountain ash berries, red bud, serviceberry, shelf fungus, snowberry, and thimbleberry. The bulk of images were captured at Glacier National Park (1931) and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (1933), with a few others from Crater Lake National Park (1936), Death Valley National Park (1934), Grand Canyon National Park (1931), Denali National Park and Preserve (1932), and Zion National Park (1931).

This sub-subseries is loosely arranged alphabetically by plant type.

Sub-subseries 3: Trees, 1916-1944

This sub-subseries contains 106 images of various tree species located throughout Bryce Canyon, Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic, Mount Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks, and various areas throughout California taken from 1928 to 1936, 1942, and 1944. Tree species identified include alder, alpine, black oak, black spruce, cedar, chinquapin, coneflower, hemlock, lonesome pine, red fir, sequoia, Shasta fir, Sierra juniper, white fir, and yellow pine. A number of notable items include 1933 images of the yucca tree in the Mojave Desert. Unarranged.

Subseries C: Scenics, 1914-1944

This subseries contains 973 negatives which depict the picturesque and natural scenery observed by Dixon within the western National Parks and other areas of the western United States (and Canada), most notably throughout California, Utah, and Alberta. The vast majority of images are of a diversity of landscapes, and there also are a small number of images with unidentified buildings and waterfalls.

Divided into three sub-subseries according to their specific topic; landscapes, buildings, and waterfalls.

Sub-subseries 1: Landscapes, 1920-1921, 1923-1937

This sub-subseries is comprised of 906 images showcasing diverse landscapes, such as rivers, lakes, mountains, and meadows, of the national parks of the western United States and their surrounding areas. Images include Bryce Canyon, Crater Lake, Glacier, Grand Teton, Mount Rainier, Mesa Verde, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks, and Denali National Park and Preserve from 1927 to 1928 and 1930 to 1936. Other areas featured prominently in the sub-subseries include Lynchburg, a former settlement in Butte County, CA (1920), Mono Lake in Mono County, CA (1923), Lake County, CA (1923), Eagle Lake in Lassen County, CA (1925), Monument Valley in Utah (1930), Pinnacles National Monument (1930), Lake Louise in Banff, Alberta, Canada (1931), Inyo County, CA (1935), Castle Crags State Park in California (1936), Fort Klamath, Oregon (1936) and the North Fork San Jacinto River at San Bernardino National Forest (1937).

Dixon documented interesting natural phenomena, such as the glaciers in Alaska and pinnacles of Bryce Canyon, as well as celebrated attractions of parks, like Old Faithful in Yellowstone and Wizard Island at Crater Lake. Notable items depict scenes from Dixon's ascent of Mt. McKinley in 1932. A large number of images showcase landscapes of Yosemite during the summer of 1936. In particular, the Yosemite Field School's class of 1936 is featured prominently on a trek to Mt. Conness, which is on the boundary between Yosemite National Park and Inyo National Forest.

This sub-series is largely arranged chronologically.

Sub-subseries 2: Buildings, 1914, 1920-1923

This sub-subseries is comprised of 28 images of buildings and other man-made structures, such as homes, schools, libraries, towers, fountains, and signs. Starting with 1914 images of a public school building in Alaska, identified locations also include scenes from Mission San Luis Rey in San Diego (1923) and the campus of University of California, Berkeley (1920 to 1923). Unarranged.

Sub-subseries 3: Waterfalls, 1927, 1931, 1933, 1935

This sub-subseries of negatives includes 39 images of waterfalls primarily at Glacier, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks during the years 1927 to 1935.

This sub-subseries is arranged by loose groupings of images by park.

SERIES IV: PRINTS, 1913, 1916-1938, 1942-1946**2.0 LF, 1396 items**

The prints in this series are arranged into four subseries; Loose Prints, Prints from Box #7, Prints from Box #10, and Prints from Series I: Lantern Slides. Subseries A: Loose Prints is comprised of prints which were scattered throughout the collection and was created in order to retain the existing arrangement of Subseries B: Prints from Box #7 and Subseries C: Prints from Box #10 that were housed in separate boxes and organized by topic. Subseries D: Prints from Series I: Lantern Slides was created to account for the prints produced from the lantern slides. The prints within these subseries were then grouped together by subject matter into sub-subseries that are described in more detail below. Each print has been assigned a unique numeric code using the series, subseries and sub-subseries number, and image number.

The series consists of 1396 photographic prints produced by Joseph Dixon to document the flora, fauna, and scenic landscapes of the National Parks of the western United States and surrounding areas. The date ranges from 1913 to 1946, with most of the prints produced between 1916 and 1938. The vast majority of photographs are black and white silver gelatin and/or albumen prints. Sizes of prints are mainly 3 ½" x 5", 4"x 6", 2" x 3", and 5" x 7".

NOTE: The prints in this series have been scanned and cataloged in an image database available to researchers on-site at the Yosemite National Park Archives.

Subseries A: Loose Prints, 1913, 1916-1921, 1926-1934, 1942-1946

This subseries is comprised of 531 prints (325 original and 206 duplicates) which were originally scattered throughout the collection. It documents a wide variety of wildlife, plant life, natural environments, and some human activity within throughout the national parks of the western United States during the years 1913 to 1946.

This subseries is organized into nine sub-subseries according to their specific topics; animals, birds, bird nests, deer, Yosemite Field School, mountains, plants and trees, scenics, and waterfalls. There is no additional arrangement within the sub-subseries so as to retain the existing order.

Sub-subseries 1: Animals, 1916, 1921, 1931

This sub-subseries includes 23 images of a variety of animals, including pika, Sierra pine marten, and bighorn sheep. There are multiple images of aspen trees with evidence of beaver cutting at Estes Park, Colorado (the gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park). Other images include taxidermied animals on display. Also, some images found in this sub-subseries were photographed by O. Bartholomew and Hilemann. The majority of images are undated, with some photographed in 1916, 1921, and 1931.

Sub-subseries 2: Birds, circa 1920s

This sub-subseries contains 87 prints of several species of birds in various locations in the western United States and Alaska. The majority of images are undescribed although some noted birds include the Alaska willow ptarmigan, California shrike, chickadee, waxwing, California quail, prairie falcon as well as a variety of owls and ducks. Also included are prints of the semipalmated plover. In one image, a plover is feigning injury with its protective broken-wing display, which distracts predators away from the nest. Dixon likely captured these images during an excursion to Denali National Park and Preserve or another location in Alaska circa 1920s.

Sub-subseries 3: Bird Nests, 1913, 1916, 1918, 1926, 1927, 1946

This sub-subseries includes 93 photographs of several species of birds' nests and eggs on rocks, grass, and trees within various locations in the western United States. Of special interest are the nests and eggs of semipalmated plover in Alaska (1926) spoon-billed sandpiper in Providence Bay, Siberia (1913); willow ptarmigan in Savage River, Alaska (1926), egret at Malheur Lake in Oregon (1918); California gull at Mono Lake in California (1916), magpie and shrike at Bitter Bush of Mono Flats (1946) and prairie falcon at San Emidio Creek in Kern County, California (1918).

There are also images of five postcards, sent between May 5, 1927 and May 17, 1927, from Dixon's brother Jim to Dixon's children at the family home in Berkeley. The postcards feature pictures of a bird nest with eggs and newborn chicks.

Sub-subseries 4: Deer, 1927-1928, 1943

This sub-subseries consists of 46 predominantly undated prints of deer foraging and resting in forests and meadows of mostly unidentified locations. The majority of documented images are of mule deer at Yosemite National Park (1927 and 1928) and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (1943). Of note is a 1928 image of Dixon weighing and measuring a newborn fawn at Yosemite. Other images include deer carcasses, caribou, elk, sheep, and calf.

Sub-subseries 5: Yosemite Field School, circa 1930s

This sub-subseries includes 17 photographs of Yosemite Field School activities circa the 1930s, probably from 1933 to 1941 when Dixon was the program director. Students are captured consulting maps, using nets to catch insects, taking water samples, picnicking, relaxing, and swimming.

Sub-subseries 6: Mountains, 1931

Prints in this sub-subseries include 15 images of Going-to-Sun Mountain at Glacier National Park and Long's Peak at Rocky Mountain National Park. Of note is an image of a tide water glacier at Port Nellie Juan, Alaska. All of the dated images were photographed in 1931.

Sub-subseries 7: Plants and Trees, 1928, 1931-1932, 1934, 1944

This sub-subseries contains 19 images of various plants and trees at Yosemite, Glacier, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks and Denali National Park and Preserve. Featured prominently are images of sugar pine trees and cones in the California parks.

Sub-subseries 8: Scenics, circa 1930s

This sub-subseries of 16 prints includes images of various landscapes, such as snowy hillside, sea scape, bauxite deposit, glaciers, eroding coastline, and coastal wetland taken in the 1930s. Of note is a 1935 image of the Grey Peak Fork of Mount Clark, which is part of the Clark Range, a sub-range of California's Sierra Nevada in Yosemite.

Sub-subseries 9: Waterfalls, 1931, 1942

This sub-subseries contains 9 prints of waterfall images, mainly from a 1931 visit to Glacier National Park. A notable image from this trip is of St. Mary's Falls. Other images include a waterfall in Lewis Creek at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks from a 1942 visit.

Subseries B: Prints from Box #7, 1916-1938, 1942-1946

This subseries is comprised of 660 prints (538 original and 122 duplicates) which were originally housed in a separate box (Dixon Box #7) and were organized by topic. The prints range from 1916 to 1946 and document a wide variety of wildlife, plant life, natural environments, and some human activity within the national parks of the western United States and surrounding areas.

The subseries is organized into 17 sub-subseries according to their specific topics; trees and elk, Glacier National Park, coyote, elk, contact prints used in wildlife portfolio,

Yosemite Field School and elk, deer, deer and scenics, NPS wildlife portfolio (13 Prairie Chicken), miscellaneous photos and papers, animals, Bryce Canyon National Park, Yosemite National Park, marmots, caribou and bighorn sheep, Grand Canyon and Kings Canyon National Parks, and birds. There is no additional arrangement within the sub-series so as to retain the existing order.

Sub-subseries 1: Trees and Elk, 1920, 1923-1924, 1929, 1931

This sub-subseries consists of 13 images of various trees observed within the national parks of the western United States and their surrounding areas. Identified species and locations were photographed between 1920 and 1931 and include valley oak in Tehama County, California; aspen in British Columbia and along Pine Creek at Eagle Lake in Lassen County, California; wild grape vines in Tehama County, California; and cedar and fir timber at Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park. A 1920 image depicts a typical beaver habitat made of cottonwood on the Merced River in California. Another notable image is that of a mountain hemlock swamped in snow on a steep slope. This species of the hemlock is native to North America and is usually found on cold, snowy subalpine sites with a southern-northern distribution from Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks to south Alaska.

This grouping also includes a few undated images of elk grazing in meadows. At least one image was captured at the Moraine Park and Beaver Meadows area of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Sub-subseries 2: Glacier National Park, 1917, 1931

The majority of the 51 prints in the sub-subseries capture images of scenic landscapes at Glacier National Park during a 1931 expedition. Images include the bridge at St. Mary's Falls, the spur of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, Sperry Chalet surroundings, Upper and Lower Kintla Lake, and Sperry Glacier. Other locations include Anna Creek, Woods River, and Wheeler Creek at Crater Lake National Park. There are also 1917 images of Emigrant Spring and Echo Canyon of Death Valley National Park. In addition, there is a set of images showing an unidentified animal skull on an unknown date.

Sub-subseries 3: Coyote, 1920

This sub-subseries of 16 mostly undated prints depicts coyotes in various activities, such as crossing streams, resting on the ground, hiding out in rocks, and howling in a snow covered meadow. Notable images are that of a family of six pups documented in Fresno County in 1920.

Sub-subseries 4: Elk, circa 1930s

This sub-subseries of nine prints mainly depicts elk grazing in meadows, likely during the 1930s. A noteworthy image is that of the Kaibab Deer Conference, which

was taken by George Dupont Pratt, a conservationist and philanthropist. This conference likely took place at Kaibab National Forest, which is known for producing large-antlered Kaibab mule deer.

Sub-subseries 5: Contact Prints Used in Wildlife Portfolio, 1926, 1929, 1930-1935, 1937, 1938

This sub-subseries consists of 39 contact prints contributed by Dixon to the National Park Service's 1942 publication *Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks*. Dixon provided most of the photographs and all of the text to this work, which covers characteristic species found in western national parks. Many of the images used were courtesy of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at U.C. Berkeley. Some images in the sub-subseries may have been captured by George M. Wright, Richard M. Bond, Adolph Murie, E. Lowell Sumner, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Prints which are dated were photographed between the years 1926 and 1938.

Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School and Elk, 1927-1928, 1934, 1938, 1946

This sub-subseries is comprised of 110 prints with the majority of the Yosemite Field School during 1934. The images show students engaged in various activities, such as packing horses, backpacking, climbing, using nets to assess water, and picnicking. Students are shown in meadows, forests, and atop peaks and mountains. Of interest is an image of the Yosemite Field School class of 1934 on top of Matterhorn Peak in Yosemite. Other notable images document Dixon's excursions to regions outside Yosemite, such as a 1938 visit to Yellowstone and a 1946 trip to the Mono County, California area.

This sub-subseries also includes images of elk, mainly in Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks. The elk are typically shown alone or in herds grazing and resting in meadows. Of note are the 1927 and 1928 images documenting Tule elk at Yosemite.

Additionally, a number of prints depict various bear skulls on display, which Dixon likely photographed at the American Museum of Natural History. These skulls appear to have been collected from 1893 to 1903, mainly from the Alaska Peninsula. Some of the specimens were collected by renowned naturalist Andrew J. Stone during a 1901 expedition.

Sub-subseries 7: Deer, 1924, 1927-1929

This sub-subseries of 71 prints consists mainly of images of mule deer at Yosemite taken from 1927 to 1929. The animals are documented grazing in meadows, browsing manzanita, and resting in the shade of trees or in meadows. Other images include an image of a deer partially eaten by a mountain lion, a 1928 image of a unicorn buck skull, and a 1924 image of a doe at Niagara Creek in Tuolumne County, California afflicted with a broken leg and foot-and-mouth disease.

Sub-subseries 8: Deer and Scenics, 1927-1929

This sub-subseries consists of 43 prints of landscapes and deer taken mostly by Dixon with at least one image captured by Margaret Byrkit. The bulk of images in the sub-subseries are of deer at Yosemite from 1927 to 1929. Scenes documented include two bucks fighting, a doe eating chokeberry, deer resting and foraging in meadows, bucks in long grass, and a deer being fed by a boy. A 1927 image notates: "The tail tells the tale. Even Grinnell admits that based on tail above this would be classed as black-tail. Yosemite. (Where all deer are said to be mule-tail deer)." The reference is to Joseph Grinnell, who served as the first director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley from the museum's inception in 1908 until his death, and who led a number of field survey teams of which Dixon was a member. Additionally, the comment was likely reflective of a past contention that black-tailed deer were a separate species, although nearly all recent experts maintain it as a subspecies of the mule deer.

The scenic images mainly show Banner Peak and Mount Ritter, the two highest peaks in the Ritter Ranger of California's Sierra Nevada. Another scenic image is that of Lyell Glacier, which lies on the northern slope of Mount Lyell in Yosemite. This glacier is the largest in Yosemite and was discovered by John Muir in 1871.

Sub-subseries 9: NPS Wildlife Portfolio [13 Prairie Chickens], 1917, 1926, 1929-1930, 1935, 1937-1938

This sub-subseries consists of 41 prints assembled for Dixon's book, *Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks*, published in 1942. All images showcase various fauna found within the national parks of the western United States between 1917 and 1938. Additional prints from this book can be found in Series IV: Sub-subseries 5: Contact Prints Used in Wildlife Portfolio. Some images in the sub-subseries may have been captured by Olaus J. Murie. This set of prints was originally labeled 13 Prairie Chickens. As such, this title has been placed in brackets after the new title, even though it is not descriptive of the items.

Species documented in the portfolio include mantled ground squirrel at Glacier National Park; desert tortoise near Death Valley National Park; mountain lion at the Elwha River in Olympic National Park; northern hawk-owl, semipalmated plover, and willow ptarmigan at the Savage River in Denali National Park and Preserve; Sierra chickaree, black-headed grosbeak, and valley quail at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks; antelope ground squirrel at Wildrose Canyon in Death Valley National Park; long-crested jay and kaibab squirrel at Grand Canyon National Park; white-tailed jackrabbit, black bear, and pronghorn antelope at Yellowstone National Park; and tundra brown bear at Denali National Park and Preserve.

Sub-subseries 10: Photographs and Papers, circa 1919

This sub-subseries consists of a few miscellaneous photographs and papers, the latter of which have been transferred to Series V: Documents. A notable image documents the inauguration of David Prescott Barrows as President of the University of California by 24th California governor William Stephens; it is undated but most likely was taken in 1919. Other images are undated and include Morro Strand State Beach, Morro Rock, and the harbor at Morro Bay, California. There are also images documenting various animal scat and remains.

Sub-subseries 11: Animals, circa 1926

This sub-subseries includes a handful of mostly undated prints depicting diverse wildlife. These include a snow-shoe rabbit documented at Wyoming National Forest (formally Bridger National Forest) and an image of a male surfbird billing eggs at the Mt. McKinley District in Alaska dated 1926.

Sub-subseries 12: Bryce Canyon National Park, 1931

This small sub-subseries of prints includes images from a 1931 trip to Bryce Canyon National Park. Images are of the pinnacles, or hoodoos, throughout the canyon.

Sub-subseries 13: Yosemite National Park, circa 1920s

This sub-subseries of four prints depicts scenes of Yosemite in the 1920s. The images are of Half Dome from a variety of viewpoints, as well as of Lower Yosemite Fall.

Sub-subseries 14: Marmots, circa 1920s

This sub-subseries consists of 22 images of large squirrels and marmots hiding under buildings, standing in grass and brush, emerging from burrows, and laying on rocks. Images were captured at Glacier and Mt. Rainier National Parks and the Savage River area of Alaska likely during the 1920s.

Sub-subseries 15: Caribou and Bighorn Sheep, 1926

This sub-subseries includes four prints depicting a herd of caribou at the head of the Savage River in Denali National Park and Preserve in 1926. Also included are undated images of a lone caribou with a large rack standing in snow and of bighorn sheep at an unidentified location.

Sub-subseries 16: Grand Canyon and Kings Canyon National Parks, 1931, 1942, 1944

This sub-subseries of 60 prints contains scenery of Grand Canyon National Park and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Flora and landscapes are documented at the Grand Canyon in locations such as Bright Angel Point, Sowat Point, Crazy Jug Point, and South Canyon. Images captured at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks focus on water features, such as Evolution Lake, Lewis Creek, Sheep Creek,

and Roaring River Falls. Palmer Mountain, Cedar Grove, and Zumwalt Meadows were documented during a 1942 trip. One 1944 image of the pinnacles at Crater Lake National Park is included. A few landscape pictures taken by Harold Russell on a 1931 expedition to the East River in Zion National Park are also incorporated.

Sub-subseries 17: Birds, 1916, 1919, 1924, 1946

This sub-subseries of 42 prints includes images of various species of birds and their nests and eggs. The majority of prints are undated, but some were photographed in 1916, 1919, 1924, and 1946. Notable images include a long-eared owl nest at Mono Lake, California; a sage grouse roost at Fredonyer Peak in Lassen County, California; a gray flycatcher at Mono Flats in California; a hermit thrush nest at Virginia Lakes in the eastern Sierra Nevada; and wood pewees at Benson Lake in Oregon.

Subseries C: Prints from Box #10, 1918-1938

This subseries is comprised of 186 prints (141 original and 45 duplicates) which were originally housed in Dixon Box #10. The images document a variety of wildlife, plant life, natural environments, and some human activity within the national parks of the western United States and surrounding areas during the years 1918 to 1938.

The original box folders were organized topically into sub-subseries. Folders two through five contained documents that were moved to Series V: Documents in order to retain the collection's overall organization into material type. However, the placement of these folders in numerical order was retained to keep the folder and image numbers in alignment resulting in four "ghost" sub-subseries titled; Sub-subseries 2-5: [Moved to Series V: Documents]. The prints in their original subject groupings consist of Sub-subseries 1: Yosemite Field School, Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School, Sub-subseries 7: Dogs, Sub-subseries 8: Falls, Sub-subseries 9: Yosemite and other western national parks. There is no additional arrangement within the sub-subseries.

Sub-subseries 1: Yosemite Field School, 1937

This sub-subseries consists of one print depicting the 1937 class of the Yosemite Field School. The image captures the students lined up and posing in front of the museum in Yosemite Valley. The photograph was part of a ten page report, Class History of 1937 that is located in Series V: Subseries B: Folder 1: Yosemite Field School along with additional documentation related to the field school.

Sub-subseries 2-5: [Moved to Series V: Documents], 1930-1950, 1958

Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School, circa 1938

This sub-subseries of 14 largely undated prints documents students of the Yosemite Field School engaged in various activities, such as climbing snow banks, setting up camp, consulting maps, and surveying scenery of the high Sierra from atop peaks and

waterfalls. One 1938 image is of students holding the skull of a bighorn sheep found in the field.

Sub-subseries 7: Dogs, 1920s

This sub-subseries of 13 prints depicts sled dogs in the area of Denali National Park and Preserve during the 1920s. Included are images of dog teams harnessed to sleds, dogs at rest, as well as multiple close-ups of the dogs.

Sub-subseries 8: Falls, 1923, 1935-1936, 1938

This sub-subseries of 28 prints depicts waterfalls and water features throughout various western National Parks and surrounding areas. Scenes include Lower Yosemite Fall, Vernal Fall, Triple Peak Fork Falls, and Merced River Cascades (1935) in Yosemite National Park; Lee Vining Falls in Mono County, California (1938); Kings Creek Falls in Lassen Volcanic National Park (1923); Triple Divide Peak falls at Glacier National Park (1936); and falls near the head of Cordova Bay in the Alexander Archipelago of southeast Alaska. A notable image is that of an iceberg in water, documented on Dixon's trip to Fletcher Lake and Lyell Fork in Yosemite.

Sub-subseries 9: Yellowstone and Other Western National Parks, 1929, 1931

This sub-subseries of 85 prints includes scenic images of various western national parks and areas throughout California. Documented heavily are 1929 and 1931 landscapes of Yellowstone National Park and its geyser activity. Images of trees in various landscapes are also prominent throughout the sub-subseries.

Subseries D: Prints from Series I: Lantern Slides, 1918-1928

This subseries is comprised of 18 prints produced from lantern slides created between 1918 and 1928. They include multiple images of a newborn mule deer in Yosemite, a wandering tattler and willow ptarmigan in Denali National Park and Preserve, and a prairie falcon at nest in Kern County, California.

This subseries accounts for the prints produced from the lantern slides in Series I, thereby retaining the overall organization by material type. The prints are arranged by individual lantern slide image number.

SERIES V: DOCUMENTS, 1919, 1930-1950, 1958

.75 LF, 255 items

This series was divided into two subseries, Subseries A: Documents from Box #7 and Subseries B: Documents from Box #10, in order to keep the paper documents found

throughout the collection organizationally intact through their original box and folder location.

Documents of particular interest are papers detailing the Yosemite Field School from 1933 to 1941 when Joseph Dixon was director. Other documents ranging from 1930-1950 include correspondence, articles, manuscripts, advertisements, and negative enclosures.

Subseries A: Documents from Box #7, 1919, 1930-1939, 1946, 1948

This subseries consists of a few paper items found in the folders in Dixon Box #7 that contained mostly prints that are located in Series IV: Prints – Subseries B: Prints from Box #7. The documents include a newspaper article circa 1948 on Yosemite National Park from that was found with the Yosemite prints in folder #13. Other documents in the box appear to be randomly included and consist of an advertisement for photographic paper, squirrel data, botanical identification cards, journal articles and a New Mexico Magazine. In addition, 17 negative and print enclosures were kept as representative samples.

The items were arranged according to original folder number within Box #7.

Subseries B: Documents from Box #10, 1933-1950, 1958 (bulk dates: 1933-1943)

This subseries contains documents from Dixon's Box #10 that also held prints from Series IV: Prints – Subseries C: Prints from Box #10. The documents in this subseries relate to Dixon's scientific work and include correspondence regarding publications and research, four annotated manuscripts of "Birds of Kings Canyon National Park Area, CA". Most significant are the papers documenting his time as director of the Yosemite Field School from 1933 to 1941. These papers consist of natural history notes, class directives, program descriptions, annual reports, alumni directory, a class photo from 1937, and letters from students, staff and superintendent. In addition, two negative enclosures from the 1940s were kept as provenance samples. Also of note is a letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 regarding the establishment of Kennicott National Monument in Alaska.

The items were arranged according to original folder number within Box #10.

***SERIES VI: ADDITIONAL MATERIALS: NEGATIVES AND PRINTS, 1930-1958
(bulk dates: 1930-1941)***

11.5 LF, 5256 items

The material in this series is made up of 40 boxes of over five thousand nitrate negatives (2 x 3), contact prints (2 x 3, photographic prints made by placing a negative directly onto sensitized paper, glass, or film and illuminating it), and black and white, silver gelatin prints (2 x 3). The negatives and prints were originally housed in two wooden boxes that held 438 envelopes containing eight nitrate negatives and their corresponding prints, which occur in

about half of the envelopes. Approximately 20% of the original envelopes contain titles with descriptive locations and dates. Each individual negative and print was assigned a unique numeric code using the series number, envelope number, item number, and a letter identifying whether the item was a negative (N) or a print (P). The series is arranged by image number maintaining Dixon's original order of envelopes.

Within this order is some chronological order, which organizes many of the images by location. The photographs were taken by Joseph Dixon from 1930 to 1958 with the bulk of the photographs taken between 1930 and 1941. Material from envelopes 1-318, dated 1930-1939, are housed in chronological order, while envelopes 319-320 have a date of 1958. The succeeding material is undated until envelope 368 which starts again at the year 1940. From envelope 368 until the end of the series, the material appears to once again be in chronological order.

The majority of the images are landscape, fauna, and flora photographs. Other themes that present themselves include specific geographic formations like Half Dome and Devils Postpile, Yosemite waterfalls, alpine photographs, and meadows. While more than half of the photographs are from locations in and immediately surrounding Yosemite, it includes material from other national parks taken in the late 1930s-early 1940s (1938-1941, specifically), including Death Valley National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Zion National Park, and Joshua Tree National Park. Photographs from other locales, including Bakersfield, San Francisco, and San Bernardino are also dispersed throughout the series.

Most of the material appears to have been taken during Dixon's field trips and many envelopes of photographs from specific locations were housed together, often displaying similar characteristics and themes. The fauna images from the late 1930s through 1941 most likely relate to Dixon's book, *Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks*, published in 1942. Several photographs also capture Yosemite Field School operations around the time that Joseph Dixon served as its director from 1933 to 1941. Dixon labeled some of the Yosemite Field School trips that certain photographs showcase including the "Yosemite Valley Ecology Trip (Field School)" and the "Miguel Meadow Camp – Field School". Some associated names from the Yosemite Field School photographs, specifically folders 188-198, are Betty Sprague, Willis E. Pequegnat, and A. Miller. In addition, there are a handful of photographs of cabins and structures around the park as well as of individuals including the Curry family.

NOTE: The nitrate negatives and their corresponding prints have been reboxed and moved to cold storage. Descriptive information has been retained via digital scans of the original envelopes kept with the collection.

SERIES VII: ADDITIONAL MATERIALS: OVERSIZE PRINTS, 1914-1939**1.75 LF, 206 items**

The series was arranged into two subseries according to the original wooden boxes used by Joseph Dixon for storage; Subseries A: Dixon Box, 12" x 17" x 3" and Subseries B: Dixon Box, 19" x 27" x 4 ½". A subsequent subseries, Subseries C: Loose Prints was established for a random group of oversize prints. Each print was designated a unique number according to series, subseries, and consecutive item number.

This series consists of 206 oversize, black and white, silver gelatin prints created by Dixon between 1914 and 1939. The oversize prints are various sizes and about half of them have Joseph Dixon's signature. Many of the prints were matted with descriptive labels and may have been exhibited at some point.

The majority of the prints portray wildlife in California, Alaska and many western national parks that Dixon captured for the NPS Fauna series publications; Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: A Preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations In National Parks (1933), Fauna of the National Parks of the United States: Birds And Mammals Of Mount McKinley National Park (1938), and Dixon's Wildlife Portfolio of the Western National Parks (1942).

It should be noted that the prints in this series are likely enlarged copies of images found throughout the collection.

Subseries A: Dixon Box, 12" x 17" x 3", 1914-1939

This subseries contains 39 prints (9" x 12") that were housed by Dixon in a wooden box (12" x 17" x 3"), which was kept as a representative box sample in Series VIII. There are no duplicates in this subseries and five of the prints have Joseph Dixon's signature. None of the prints have descriptive labels, though three of the five autographed prints contain dates: 1926, 1936 and 1939. The prints were arranged according to their subject categories; fauna (20 prints), flora (4 prints), and scenic portraits (15 prints).

Many of the fauna prints capture different bird species and Sierra Nevada big-horned sheep (an endangered species). There are also several photographs of what appear to be Tule Elk. All flora photographs are of different pine trees, and the scenic portraits are diverse, some showing rivers and others displaying vast landscapes. The last print in the subseries, 7-01-39, is a group photograph of several individuals at the top of a mountain. There was no added description, but the image may be of the Yosemite Field School.

Subseries B: Dixon Box, 19" x 27" x 4.5", 1914-1932 (bulk dates: 1916-1919, 1925-1926)

This subseries contains 84 photographs that were housed by Dixon in a wooden box (19" x 27" x 4.5"), which was photo-documented and discarded. The images are organized according the subject themes; fauna, flora, and scenic. The fauna category comprises the majority of the images which are further arranged according to prints that had labels. The

labeled prints were numbered in chronological order and thus, roughly by location. The unlabeled prints were numbered behind the labeled prints followed by the scenic prints and extra-large prints and collages.

The prints vary in size from 8 ½" x 14" to 14" x 22". There are four duplicates and 26 signed prints within the subseries as well as three 14" x 22" multi-print collages. All prints are matted and over half of them have labels indicating the prints were exhibited or prepared for exhibit display at one time. The information on the labels included subject (image title), location and date. The material dates from 1914 to 1932 with two prominent periods, 1916 to 1919 and 1925 to 1926.

The prints consist primarily of wildlife images, with a few scenic portraits and one plant image. The photographs were taken in various locations mainly Alaska and California, specifically Oakland, Mono Lake, and Yosemite National Park.

Subseries C: Loose Prints, 1913-1939

This subseries contains a group of 85 oversize prints that were discovered later in processing. The prints are arranged as 23 signed Dixon original prints, 58 unsigned Dixon original prints, and two prints from other photographers. Within these groups the images are organized by subject; mammals, birds, scenic. Several images are duplicates of photographs in Series VII–Subseries A and B and are most likely larger copies of images found throughout the collection. The prints were grouped into signed and unsigned images due to the priority of conserving the signed photographs.

The prints are 11" x 14" and 14" x 18" in size and range in date from 1913 to 1939. The majority of prints signed by Dixon depict various fauna, such as cougar, deer, fox, coyote, marmot, Kaibab squirrel, grizzly bear, black bear, ducks, bison, dall sheep and elk. A notable image is that of a 24-hour old fawn, photographed in Yosemite in 1928. Photographs were taken in various locations like Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Rocky Mountain National Parks. There is a 1913 dated print from the Thayer expedition to Alaska and Siberia of Dixon pulling supplies from the crew ship to base camp.

Also included is an exhibit list of photographs from Dixon and several other photographers for the Exhibition of Animal Photographs held at the University of California in 1938. A handful of the signed prints coincide with this list that was found with this group of loose photographs.

Prints not signed by Dixon include images of scenic and historical sites, including Mount McKinley and various locations within California: Eagle Lake, Morro Bay, Point Lobos State Park in Monterrey, and Mission San Juan Capistrano. There is also a photograph of the ship used in the 1913-1914 Thayer expedition to Alaska and Siberia. However, the majority of prints are images of fauna, which include otter, pika, goat, elk, chipmunk, osprey, and goose. Prominently featured are deer, which may have originated from Dixon's deer study binder.

Those prints originating from other photographers are of a buck in the snow at Yellowstone by W.M. Rush and of a large herd of Rocky Mountain sheep at the San Juan Mountain Range in Colorado, taken by Tod Powell.

SERIES VIII: ORIGINAL STORAGE BOXES, 1909-1948

2.0 LF, 11 items

This series contains representative samples of eleven original storage boxes from all series in the collection. The boxes were retained for their intrinsic value as well as original housing evidence. The boxes are arranged by series number.

The boxes include a typical glass lantern slide box, a small box for 35mm slides, a cardboard box that held 4 x 5 nitrate negatives, a metal file box that contained prints, and a wooden box for storing 35mm slides. The negatives and prints in Series VI were stored in four wooden boxes with two drawers and the prints in Series VII were stored in two large wooden boxes with a personalized Joseph Dixon decal. The smaller of the wooden print boxes (12 x 17 x 3) was kept as a housing example. The discarded wooden boxes were documented with photographs and reside in the collection file.

SERIES IX: MOTION PICTURE FILM, circa 1920s

.1 LF, 1 item

This series contains one 16mm acetate motion picture film. Footage is of a large bird, possibly an osprey or a golden eagle, nesting in a tree. It was filmed by Dixon at Denali National Park and Preserve, conceivably in 1913-1914, 1926, 1928, or 1932.

NOTE: The film has been rehoused and moved to cold storage.

SERIES X: NPS WILDLIFE SURVEY PHOTOGRAPH AND LETTER, 1929-1930

.1 LF, 2 items

Series X is a separate donation of material received in 2001 and accreted to the collection on 14 August 2011. The materials were added as a separate series in order to retain their provenance.

The items in this series pertain to Dixon's involvement in the NPS Wildlife Survey during 1929 and 1930 and consist of a letter and photograph. The letter is to Dixon from George Wright on 25 February 1929 proposing his participation in a wildlife survey for the National Park Service (NPS). The photograph shows Dixon and Ben H. Thompson outside a Buick field car used for the wildlife surveys in the national parks. It was taken at Lake Merritt, Oakland, California on 23 May 1930.

CONTAINER LIST***SERIES I: LANTERN SLIDES***Image numbers 1-001 – 1-720

BOX 1: 1-001 – 1-049**BOX 2: 1-050 – 1-095****BOX 3: 1-096 – 1-144****BOX 4: 1-145 – 1-188**

Yosemite, 1932 Alaska: 1-179 – 1-188

BOX 5: 1-189 – 1-234

Yosemite, 1932 Alaska: 1-189 – 1-234

BOX 6: 1-235 – 1-282

Yosemite, 1932 Alaska: 1-235 – 1-282

BOX 7: 1-283 – 1-322**BOX 8: 1-323 – 1-360**

Mt. McKinley, Ptarmigan: 1-323 – 1-360

BOX 9: 1-361 – 1-402

Alaska 1914: Mt. McKinley, Ptarmigan: 1-361 – 1-371

Wildlife of Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Glacier Parks: 1-372 – 1-402

BOX 10: 1-403 – 1-443

Wildlife of Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Glacier Parks: 1-403 – 1-419

Bears (1) "Ms. Unsci Asja Dnt Cut": 1-420 – 1-443

BOX 11: 1-444 – 1-484

Bears (1) "Ms. Unsci Asja Dnt Cut": 1-444 – 1-470

Fur Animals: 1-471 – 1-484

BOX 12: 1-485 – 1-527

Fur Animals: 1-485 – 1-518

Deer –Yosemite: 1-519 –1-527

BOX 13: 1-528 – 1-570

Deer –Yosemite: 1-528 –1-570

BOX 14: 1-571 – 1-612

Wildlife; landscape of Sequoia, Yosemite, & Alaska: 1-571 – 1-612

BOX 15: 1-613 – 1-633

Wildlife, landscape of Sequoia, Yosemite, & Alaska: 1-613 – 1-633

BOX 16: DAMAGED Lantern Slides

1-005, 1-007, 1-008, 1-037, 1-038, 1-040, 1-047, 1-055, 1-100, 1-101, 1-132, 1-136, 1-197, 1-199, 1-200, 1-201, 1-217, 1-255, 1-256, 1-257, 1-258, 1-261, 1-262, 1-292

BOX 17: 35mm Glass Slides: 1-634 – 1-692

BOX 18: 35mm Glass Slides: 1-693 – 1-720

SERIES II: 35mm SLIDES

Image numbers 2-001 – 2-432

BOX 1: 2-001 – 2-432

Subseries A: Chickens and Ranch: 2-001 – 2-017

Subseries B: Scenics: 2-018 – 2-049

Subseries C: Flora & Yosemite/Rocky Mountain/Bryce Canyon National Parks: 2-050 – 2-241

Subseries D: Miscellaneous Flora and Scenics: 2-242 – 2-266

Subseries E: Yosemite National Park; Scenics and Flora: 2-267 – 2-355

Subseries F: Funeral Sprays of Edith Conett: 2-356 – 2-368

Subseries G: Crater Lake National Park: 2-369 – 2-432

SERIES III: NEGATIVES

Image numbers: 3-1-1-001 – 3-3-3-038

Subseries A: Fauna

BOX 1:

Sub-subseries 1: Animals: 3-1-1-001 – 3-1-1-240

BOX 2:

Sub-subseries 1: Animals: 3-1-1-241 – 3-1-1-344

Sub-subseries 2: Birds: 3-1-2-001 – 3-1-2-170

BOX 3:

Sub-subseries 2: Birds: 3-1-2-171 – 3-1-2-231

Sub-subseries 3: Deer: 3-1-3-001 – 3-1-3-140

BOX 4:

Sub-subseries 3: Deer: 3-1-3-141 – 3-1-3-170

Sub-subseries 4: Ducks: 3-1-4-001 – 3-1-4-176

Subseries B: Flora

BOX 5:

Sub-subseries 1: Flowers: 3-2-1-001 – 3-2-1-180

BOX 6:

Sub-subseries 1: Flowers: 3-2-1-181 – 3-2-1-315

BOX 7:

Sub-subseries 1: Flowers: 3-2-1-316 – 3-2-1-365

Sub-subseries 2: Plants: 3-2-2-001 – 3-2-2-028

Sub-subseries 3: Trees: 3-2-3-001 – 3-2-3-105

Subseries C: Scenics

BOX 8:

Sub-subseries 1: Landscapes: 3-3-1-0001 – 3-3-1-0320

BOX 9:

Sub-subseries 1: Landscapes: 3-3-1-0321 – 3-3-1-0508

BOX 10:

Sub-subseries 1: Landscapes: 3-3-1-0509 – 3-3-1-0901

BOX 11:

Sub-subseries 2: Buildings: 3-3-2-001 – 3-3-2-027

Sub-subseries 3: Waterfalls: 3-3-3-001 – 3-3-3-038

SERIES IV: PRINTS

Image numbers: 4-01-1-01 – 4-03-09-85

Subseries A: Loose Prints

BOX 1:

Sub-subseries 1: Animals: 4-01-1-01 – 4-01-1-23

Sub-subseries 2: Birds: 4-01-2-01 – 4-01-2-87

Sub-subseries 3: Bird Nests: 4-01-3-01 – 4-01-3-93

BOX 2:

Sub-subseries 4: Deer: 4-01-4-001 – 4-01-4-046

Sub-subseries 5: Yosemite Field School: 4-01-5-01 – 4-01-5-17

Sub-subseries 6: Mountains: 4-01-6-01 – 4-01-6-15

Sub-subseries 7: Plants and Trees: 4-01-7-01 – 4-01-7-19

Sub-subseries 8: Scenics: 4-01-8-01 – 4-01-8-16

Sub-subseries 9: Waterfalls: 4-01-9-01 – 4-01-9-09

Subseries B: Prints from Box #7

BOX 3:

Sub-subseries 1: Trees, Elk: 4-02-01-01 – 4-02-01-13

Sub-subseries 2: Glacier National Park: 4-02-02-01 – 4-02-02-51

Sub-subseries 3: Coyote: 4-02-03-01 – 4-02-03-16

Sub-subseries 4: Elk: 4-02-04-01 – 4-02-04-09

Sub-subseries 5: Contact Prints Used in Wildlife Portfolio: 4-02-05-01 – 4-02-05-39

Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School, Elk: 4-02-06-01 – 4-02-06-110

BOX 4:

Sub-subseries 7: Deer: 4-02-07-01 – 4-02-07-71

Sub-subseries 8: Scenics, Deer: 4-02-08-01 – 4-02-08-43

BOX 5:

Sub-subseries 9: NPS Wildlife Portfolio: 4-02-09-01 – 4-02-09-41

Sub-subseries 10: Photographs and papers: 4-02-10-01 – 4-02-10-12

Sub-subseries 11: Animals: 4-02-11-01 – 4-02-11-05

Sub-subseries 12: Bryce Canyon National Park: 4-02-12-01 – 4-02-12-04

Sub-subseries 13: Yosemite National Park: 4-02-13-01 – 4-02-13-04

Sub-subseries 14: Marmots: 4-02-14-01 – 4-02-14-22

Sub-subseries 15: Caribou, Bighorn Sheep: 4-02-15-01 – 4-02-15-04

BOX 6:

Sub-subseries 16: Grand Canyon & Kings Canyon National Parks:

4-02-16-01 – 4-02-16-60

Sub-subseries 17: Birds: 4-02-17-01 – 4-02-17-42

Subseries C: Prints from Box #10, 1918-1938

BOX 7:

Sub-subseries 1: Yosemite Field School: 4-03-01-01

Sub-subseries 2–5: [Moved to Series V: Documents]

Sub-subseries 6: Yosemite Field School: 4-03-06-01 – 4-03-06-14

Sub-subseries 7: Dogs: 4-03-07-01 – 4-03-07-13

Sub-subseries 8: Falls: 4-03-08-01 – 4-03-08-28

Sub-subseries 9: Yosemite and other national parks: 4-03-09-01 – 4-03-09-85

Subseries D: Prints from Series I: Lantern Slides

BOX 8: Lantern Slide Prints

SERIES V: DOCUMENTS

Subseries A: Documents from Box #7

BOX 1:

Folder 1. Advertisement for “Velour Black” photographic paper, circa 1930s

Folder 2. Miscellaneous papers, 1912-1946

Folder 3. Newspaper article: Yosemite, circa 1948

Folder 4. Provenance Samples: Negative enclosures and print holder, 1930-1939

Subseries B: Documents from Box #10

BOX 1 – continued:

Folder 1. Yosemite Field School [“Plants”], 1933-1941, 1958

Includes 46 documents, one corresponding print (4-03-01-0) that was moved to Series IV and one oversized document that is housed in Oversize Box 1.

BOX 2:

Folder 2. Correspondence regarding scientific work [“Scientific Data: NPS”], 1936-1950

Includes letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt regarding the establishment of Kennicott National Monument in Alaska, 1941.

Folder 3. “Birds of Kings Canyon National Park Area, California” by J. Dixon, 1943

Includes four typed manuscripts with corrections and additions.

Folder 4. Provenance Samples: two negative envelopes, circa 1940

SERIES VI: ADDITIONAL MATERIALS: NEGATIVES AND PRINTSImage numbers: 6-001.1N - 6-438.8N

BOX 1–38: Nitrate negatives and corresponding prints: 6-001.1N - 6-438.8N*Housed in cold storage***BOX 39:** Original Negative Envelopes (1-249)*Digital scans available***BOX 40:** Original Negative Envelopes (250-438)*Digital scans available*

SERIES VII: ADDITIONAL MATERIALS: OVERSIZE PRINTSImage numbers: 7-01-01 – 7-03-83

*Subseries A: Dixon Box, 12" x 17" x 3"***BOX 1: 7-01-01 – 7-01-39***Subseries B: Dixon Box, 19" x 27" x 4.5"***BOX 2: 7-02-01 – 7-02-22**

Folder 1. Photo documentation of exhibit prints and collages, exhibit list, 1938

*Copies of digital images on CD in collection file.***BOX 3: 7-02-23 – 7-02-45****BOX 4: 7-02-46 – 7-02-71****BOX 5: 7-02-72 – 7-02-84***Subseries C: Loose Prints***BOX 6: 7-03-01 – 7-03-24**

Folder 1. Exhibition of Animal Photographs, July 19-30, 1938: List of exhibit photographers and their work including Joseph Dixon, 1938

Exhibit list found with loose prints. Many of the photographs by Dixon on the list can be found throughout Series VII.

Prints by Dixon (signed): 7-03-01 – 7-03-24

BOX 7: 7-03-25 – 7-03-85

Prints by Dixon (unsigned): 7-03-25 – 7-03-83

Prints by other photographers: 7-03-84 – 7-03-85

SERIES VIII: ORIGINAL STORAGE BOXES

BOX 1: Slide and Negative Boxes

BOX 2: Metal Print Box and Wooden Slide Box

BOX 3: Wooden Box for Oversize Prints

SERIES IX: MOTION PICTURE FILM

BOX 1: 16mm Film of Bird and Nest (Mt. McKinley)
Housed in cold storage

SERIES X: NPS WILDLIFE SURVEY PHOTOGRAPH AND LETTER

BOX 1:

Folder 1. Letter from George Wright, 25 February 1929

Photocopy of original letter, 3 pages

Folder 2. Photograph of Joseph Dixon & Ben Thompson (Image number 10-01),
NPS wildlife survey, Lake Merritt, Oakland, California, 23 May 1930

SEPARATED MATERIALS

NITRATE NEGATIVES BOX 1: Series III: Negatives
Housed in cold storage

NITRATE NEGATIVES BOX 2: Series III: Negatives
Housed in cold storage

NITRATE NEGATIVES BOX 3: Series III: Negatives
Housed in cold storage

NITRATE NEGATIVES BOX 4: Series III: Negatives
Housed in cold storage

ACETATE NEGATIVES BOX 1: Series III: Negatives
Housed in cold storage

ACETATE NEGATIVES BOX 2: Series III: Negatives

Housed in cold storage

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 1: Series III: Negatives
4" x 5" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 2: Series III: Negatives
4" x 5" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 3: Series III: Negatives
4" x 5" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 4: Series III: Negatives
4" x 5" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 5: Series III: Negatives
3 1/2" x 5 1/2" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 6: Series III: Negatives
3 1/2" x 5 1/2" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 7: Series III: Negatives
3 1/2" x 5 1/2" and 4" x 6" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 8: Series III: Negatives
3" x 4" glass plates

GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES BOX 9: Series III: Negatives
Broken and 5" x 7" and glass plates

OVERSIZE DOCUMENTS BOX 1: Series V: Documents [2002-005.01-F0001]