

Accession:

1987, June

Clarence Leroy Andrews

Photographs, (1900-1910), 8 x 10 contact prints from glass plates taken by photographer Clarence Leroy Andrews, 1862-1948.

Donated. Besh, Michael.

10 Contact Prints.

Clarence Leroy Andrews B87.50

Scope and Contents

Clarence Leroy Andrews, 1862 – 1948, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Two years later in 1864 he came to Oregon with his father. Andrews worked in the livestock and farming business (on a ranch), in the Willamette valley of Oregon from 1864 to 1883, and lived in the stock ranges of eastern Oregon from 1883 to 1890. After this he attended Philomath College.

Andrews went to Alaska in 1892, the year the first reindeer station for distribution to the natives was put into operation. He soon developed a special interest in the reindeer project. He felt that the reindeer herds was the most practicable and greatest plan ever put into practice for the well-being of a native people of the United States. In 1897, Clarence joined Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi and Prince of Savoy on an expedition to climb Mt. St. Elias. It was on this trip that he learned photography. In 1897, he also became deputy-collector of customs and wrote for various newspapers in Alaska.

In 1917, Clarence went on a personal survey of the region from St. Michael to Barrow, with Superintendent Walter C. Shields of the School and Reindeer-Service, on the revenue-cutter Bear. On this voyage Clarence visited the country of the Chukchee reindeer people of Siberia, at three -places: one of which was called Kivalina where he taught school and learned to speak the Eskimo language. Later he spent nearly seven years, from 1923 to 1929, in the School and Reindeer Service of the Department of the Interior. Clarence Andrews main concern for the remainder of his life was of the Eskimos and their reindeer herds. Self-taught in Russian, Andrews became a recognized authority on the history and culture of the Alaskan territory. He was a key source of information for the Congress to help them in creating legislation.

Photographs in the collection include photos of three totem poles, the Morning Gun and Officers Row at Ft. Egbert, a Halfway House between Dawson and Forty Mile, Eagle, Alaska, Seward and Snoqualimie Falls. Also in the collection is a picture of an unidentified scenic view.

Donated. Besh, Michael. 2003 SLL

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Photo List

B87.50.1	Scenic View	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.2	Totem pole	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.3	Totem poles	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.4	Totem pole	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.5	The Morning Gun, Ft. Egbert May 10, 1906	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.6	Eagle, Alaska	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.7	Officers Row , Ft. Egbert	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.8	Halfway House between Dawson and Forty Mile, 1905	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.9	View of Seward	B&W 8 x 10
B87.50.10	Snoqualmie Falls	B&W 8 x 10

Clarence Leroy Andrews (1862-1948) Bibliography

Books:

“The Story of Sitka”

“Wrangle and the Gold of the Cassiar”

“Nuggets of verse Panned From the Gravels of the Past”

“The Story of Alaska”

“The Eskimo and His Reindeer in Alaska”

“Russian Expeditions in the Pacific, Bering Chicikof, 1724-1742.”

Articles available from the Pacific Northwest Quarterly Index:

“Alaska under the Russians; industry, trade and Social life,” 7:278-295 year?

“Alaska under the Russians; Baranof the builder,” 7: 202-216

“Alaska whaling” 9: 3-10

Biographical sketch of Captain William Moore. 21:99-111

Driving reindeer in Alaska. 26:90-93

The historical Russian library of Alaska. 29:301-304.

Marine disasters of the Alaska route. 7:21-37

Reindeer in Alaska. 10:171—176

Reindeer in the Arctic. 17:14-17

Russian plans for American dominion. 18:83-92

Russian shipbuilding in the American Colonies. 25:3-10

The salmon of Alaska. 9:243-254

Some Russian books on Alaskan history. 28:75-87

Voyage of the East Indiaman Phoenix. 23:37

The Wreck of St. Nicholas. 13:27-31