Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection, approximately 1860-1879

Overview of the Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>approximately 1860-1879 (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>49 carte-de-visite photographs and 2 tintype photographs (2 boxes) ; 4 inches x 2.5 inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collection Number</td>
<td>PH1034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>Carte-de-visite and tintype portraits and landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository</td>
<td>University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections</td>
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<td>Special Collections</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University of Washington Libraries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Box 352900</td>
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<td>Seattle, WA</td>
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<td>98195-2900</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone: 206-543-1929</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fax: 206-543-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:speccoll@uw.edu">speccoll@uw.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Restrictions</td>
<td>Entire collection can be viewed on the Libraries’ Digital Collections website. Permission of Visual Materials Curator required to view originals. Contact Special Collections for more information.</td>
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</table>

Additional Reference

Guides

Languages English

Historical Background

The carte-de-visite and tintype photographs were popular photographic formats from the 1850s to the late 1800s. The carte-de-visite is a small photograph about the size of a business card. The majority of the tintypes made were of a similar size. Both the carte-de-visite and the tintype became very popular during the Civil War because of their small size. Soldiers and their families were able to inexpensively obtain and mail portraits. Because photography was relatively new, many people had never had their photographs made so these small portraits might be the only images that the family would ever have of Civil War soldiers. These photographs were often placed in family albums which may also have included portraits of well-known figures such as, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, other national leaders, and celebrities.

The carte-de-visite method was developed and patented by Parisian portrait photographer André Disdéri in 1854. The carte-de-visite did not gain popularity until May 1859. According to legend, Napoleon III, on his way to Italy with his army, stopped at Disdéri’s studio in Paris to have his portrait made. The portraits were inexpensive as different poses could be made at one sitting using multiple lens camera. Usually the subject is of a single person sitting or standing. In the 1860s, the portraits had plain backgrounds; the backdrops became more elaborate in the 1870s. During the Civil War, from
August 1864 to August 1866, carte-de-visite photographs were taxed, which required stamps to be affixed to the photo, to help pay for the war. Around the 1870s cartes de visite were replaced by cabinet cards.

Tintypes were widely popular during the 1850s to 1870s. While the popularity of the tintype waned after the 1870s, the tintype did not completely disappear. They were still produced up to the early 1900s as souvenirs at carnivals and side shows. Tintype photographs were made by creating a collodion negative on a thin sheet of iron coated with a dark lacquer. Similar to the carte-de-visite, tintypes were relatively easy, quick, and inexpensive to make and were used widely during the Civil War by soldiers and their families. They were often encased in simple paper mats and were small enough to carry in a jacket pocket. Because the image is actually a negative (although it appears positive) the image is reversed.

Content Description

Carte-de-visite and tintype portrait and landscape photographs. The majority of the photographs are portraits.

Use of the Collection

Restrictions on Use

Restrictions may exist on reproduction, quotation, or publication. Contact Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries for details.

Administrative Information

Acquisition Information

Donor: Some photographs are from the Bagley estate, S.L Crawford Collection, the Ebey Collection, G.D. Haller Collection, D. Hoffman, Beam Family, and the E.F Leary Collection.

Processing Note


Photographs transferred from the Portrait File collection, PH Coll 563.

Detailed Description of the Collection

Portraits A-D
Bagley, I1

Ira Bagley was the brother of Daniel Bagley, an early settler in Seattle who became a key advocate for the Territorial University and its location in Seattle. Ira did not travel west with Daniel and remained in Illinois with his family.

circa 1850s-1860s

Bertha Bailey

J.D. Caldwallader, Marietta, Ohio (photographer)

circa 1860-1889

L.P. Beach

circa 1850s-1860s

Mrs. Mary Ebey Wright Bozarth

Mary Ebey was born in Columbus, Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ebey. The Ebeys were among the first settlers on Whidbey Island, arriving in 1854. She married Thomas S. Wright on September 25, 1842 and divorced him on February 13, 1857; they had two children, Polk and Almira. In 1858, she married Urban E. Bozarth. In 1868, county commissioners approached her about using her family’s burial ground overlooking Ebey’s Prairie for their first public cemetery, and Bozarth agreed. On April 6, 1869, she sold the one and a quarter acre plot to Island County for $1.00. The county records referred to the burying ground as the "County Grave Yard on the Hill," later renamed Sunnyside Cemetery, where Bozarth and the rest of her family are buried.

Mrs. Brown

circa 1850s-1860s

General Edward Richard Sprigg Canby

Buchtel and Stolte, Portland, Oregon (photographer)

Edward Richard Sprigg Canby was a career U.S. Army officer and a Union general in the American Civil War, Reconstruction era, and the Indian Wars. He was killed at a peace talk with the Modoc Indians in Northern California, the only United States general to be killed during the Indian Wars. Canby, Oregon and Fort Canby, Washington are named for him.

circa 1873

J.R. Coxe

R.W. Addis, Washington D.C (photographer)

circa 1860-1874
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crockett, J1</td>
<td>John Crockett[view] Wm. M. Stuart (photographer) John Crocker, the son of Walter and Mary Crockett, came to Whidbey Island in 1851. His son was Samuel Davidson Crockett.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crosby, N1</td>
<td>Nathaniel Crosby III[view] Robinson, Victoria, Vancouver Island (photographer) Nathaniel Crosby came from a family of sailors and sea captains. He married Cordelia Jane Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith in 1860, and built a home in Tumwater which has been preserved as a museum. Crosby was the grandfather of Bing Crosby, the entertainer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dixon, R1</td>
<td>Robert Lewis Dixon[view] Seattle Art Gallery, Peterson and Brother Photography, Seattle, Washington Territory (photographer) Robert Lewis Dixon was born in Richmond, Virginia and arrived in Seattle in 1865 or 1866. He was a barber with a shop on Second and Columbia and one of the first African-American settlers in Seattle. He married Rebecca Gross in 1883. She was the daughter of William Gross, who is believed to have been the first African-American resident of Seattle. Gross arrived in 1859 and owned Our House, a hotel and restaurant in Pioneer Square.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dodge, W1</td>
<td>W. H. Dodge[view] Caption on mat: As appeared after discovering a pass into and exploring the great Neekomanchie Valley, Washington Territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Douglas, R1</td>
<td>Rose Adele Cutts Douglas[view] E. &amp; H. T. Anthony, 501 Broadway, New York (Publisher) Rose Adele Cutts grew up in Washington D.C.; Dolley Madison was her great aunt. She met the widowed Senator Stephen A. Douglas in 1856, and they wed after a short courtship. His fortune supported her salon, and together they commanded substantial political power. She traveled with her husband during the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois, and she and Stephen became friends with Lincoln. She also traveled with her husband during the 1860 presidential campaign. In 1861, Stephen died. Five years after his death, she married Captain Robert Williams, a career army officer from Virginia who had remained loyal to the Union. She took on the life of an army wife, and raised their six children in the western territories. Williams ended his long career in 1893 as</td>
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Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection, approximately 1860-1879
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<tr>
<td>1 Douglas,</td>
<td>Stephen A. Douglas was born April 23, 1813 in Brandon, Vermont. He was an American politician from Illinois. He was a U.S. Representative, a U.S. Senator, and the Democratic Party nominee for President in the 1860 election, losing to Republican Abraham Lincoln. Douglas had previously defeated Lincoln in a Senate contest, noted for the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. He was nicknamed the &quot;Little Giant&quot; because he was short in physical stature, but a forceful and dominant figure in politics. Douglas was known as a resourceful party leader and was skilled in debate and the passage of legislation. He died on June 3, 1861 in Chicago from typhoid fever. He was buried on the shore of Lake Michigan.</td>
<td>between</td>
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<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>J. Gurney &amp; Son, 707 Broadway, N.Y (photographer) Stephen A. Douglas 1858-1861</td>
<td>1858-1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Doull,</td>
<td>Colonel Alexander James Doull was born in England on January 28, 1836. He married Elizabeth Maria King on August 29, 1857. Following his enlistment on October 26, 1861, Doull was commissioned as an officer in Company S of the New York 2nd Heavy Artillery Regiment; he would later become an inspector general in the Army of the Potomac, serving directly under General Henry Jackson Hunt. Doull was naturalized as a United States citizen in September of 1863, and died on March 29, 1865.</td>
<td>circa 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dryer,</td>
<td>Hiram Dryer was born in New York. He enlisted as private in the Mounted Rifles in August of 1846. By August of 1847, during the war with Mexico, Dryer had been promoted to sergeant and was serving with Company H of the Mounted Rifles. As a Lieutenant, Dryer volunteered to carry supplies to a party of emigrants who were snowed-in, in the Cascade Mountains, in November 1853. He was engaged in an expedition against the Snake Indians from May to October 1855. By the time of the Civil War, he was a captain in the army; he was promoted to a major in</td>
<td>between</td>
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Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection, approximately 1860-1879
http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv25329
1862 and to a lieutenant colonel in 1863. He died at Fort Randall in 1867 at the age of 37.

1  Dryer, M1  Mrs. H. Dryer [view]  circa 1860s

1  Dugan, F1  Frank P. Dugan (1834 - 1873) [view]  circa 1863-1864
Dugan began as a watch maker in Iowa but left in 1862 for the Washington Territory. In 1863, he was chosen to represent Walla Walla in the Legislature and was re-elected the next year as Speaker in the House of Representatives. In 1867, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District, and served for two years. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Delegate to Congress in 1869.

Portraits E-G

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<tr>
<th>Container(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1  Ebey, G1</td>
<td>George W. Ebey [view]  Written on verso: Mother's cousin George W. Ebey now deceased.</td>
<td>circa 1860s</td>
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<tr>
<td>1  Ebey, I1</td>
<td>Colonel Isaac Neff Ebey [view]  Colonel Isaac Neff Ebey, born in Columbus, Ohio, was trained in the law. He married Rebecca Davis and they later had two sons. Isaac temporarily left his wife and sons in Missouri to journey into the American West in 1850, in particular the Pacific Coast. Ebey was the first permanent white resident of Whidbey Island, Washington in 1851. His family joined him in 1852. He was in the legislature when Oregon and Washington were divided and named Olympia capital of Washington Territory. He became the second Collector of Customs of Puget Sound. Ebey was shot to death and beheaded by Native Americans seeking revenge for the death of one of their chiefs in 1857.</td>
<td>circa 1850s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1  Ebey, J1</td>
<td>Jacob Ellison Ebey [view]  William Shew, San Francisco, California (photographer)  Jacob Ellison Ebey was born in Schyler, Missouri in 1846. He was the second son of Isaac Ebey, an early settler in</td>
<td>circa late 1860s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Winfield Scott Ebey [view]
Winfield Scott Ebey was born in Illinois in 1831. He was the son of Jacob and Sarah Ebey and brother of Isaac Neff Ebey. He followed his brother Isaac to Whidbey Island, Washington Territory in October 1854. He died in Petaluma, California Feb 20, 1865. The carte-de-visite photograph is a copy of an earlier ambrotype.

Maggie Enloe [view]
P.F. Finch, Lebanon, Ohio (photographer)

Edson J. Fitch (April 11, 1842 - May 31, 1907) [view]
Crandell & Conkey's Gallery, Glen's Falls, N.Y (photographer)
Edson Judson Fitch fought in the Civil War. He enlisted on November 1, 1861 at Bolton, New York, as a 1st lieutenant and was promoted to captain on November 19, 1863. On December 25, 1863 he was commissioned into "K" Co. NY 93rd Infantry and mustered out on November 26, 1864.

C. M. Gove [view]
Buchtel & Stolte, Portland, Oregon (photographer)

David Graham [view]
Schreiber and Sons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (photographer)
David Graham was born in New York on October 2, 1835. He married Susannah Mercer on May 23, 1861 in Seattle, Washington. They had one child, George R. Graham, born September 20, 1860. The first two settlers in the area now known as Seward Park in Seattle, Washington, Edward A. Clark and John Harvey, sold their claim of property to David Graham in 1858. Graham, a teacher, farmed the land for ten years before trading it to his brother, Walter Graham.

Ulysses S. Grant (April 27, 1822 - July 23, 1885) [view]
Brady's National Portrait Gallery, New York (photographer)
Ulysses Simpson Grant was the 18th President of the United States, serving two terms of office from 1869 to 1877. Grant was born as Hiram Ulysses Grant at Point Pleasant, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in 1843 and served without particular distinction in the Mexican
War. In 1848 he married Julia Dent. He resigned from the army in 1854, after warnings from his commanding officer about his drinking habits, and for the next six years held a wide variety of jobs in the Middle West. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he sought a command and soon was made a brigadier general. His continuing successes in the western theaters, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg, in 1863, brought him national fame and soon the command of all the Union armies. In 1868, as Republican candidate for president, Grant was elected over the Democrat, Horatio Seymour.

Griffiths, Austin Edwards Griffiths [view]
R. Wingfield, Worcester (photographer)
Austin Edwards Griffiths was Judge of the Superior Court in Seattle, Washington. He was born in Worcester, England, in 1863 and raised by foster parents Philip and Ann Priday. They moved to Nebraska in 1872. Griffiths graduated from the University of Michigan and soon after moved to the Washington Territory in 1889. There, he practiced law in Grays Harbor before moving to Seattle in 1897. Griffiths was an active public servant throughout his career. He served on the Seattle City Council from 1901 to 1913 and 1934 to 1937, ran for (but was not appointed) mayor in 1913, was appointed chief of police in 1914, served as a superior court judge from 1921-1929 and was elected twice to the Seattle School Board, 1929 to 1930 and 1931-1934. In addition to his public service, Griffiths founded the Seattle Playground Association in 1908 and became known as the "Father of Seattle Playgrounds" for his dedicated effort to establish recreational space throughout Seattle. His work helped popularize the playground movement nationwide. He was also an active member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Christian Association, the Seattle Charity Organization Society, and the Cascade Tunnel Association.

Griffiths, Austin Edwards Griffiths [view]
J.H. Smith, Newark, New Jersey (photographer)

Griffiths, Austin Edwards Griffiths [view]
Clark, York, Nebraska (photographer)

Griffiths, Thomas Griffiths [view]
Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection, approximately 1860-1879
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## Portraits H-L

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<tr>
<td>1 H, C1 Hall</td>
<td>Costello L. Hall [view] Beatty &amp; Shanafelt, Sigourney, Iowa (photographer) Costello Larkin Hall was born in Iowa in 1860, the son of Isaac Hall and Clarissa Reynolds. On April 4, 1883, he married Margaret Goebel; they had 6 children.</td>
<td>circa 1870s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A1 Hancock</td>
<td>Mrs. Almira Russell Hancock [view] Mathew Brady, Washington, D.C (photographer) Almira (Allie) Russell was the daughter of a prominent merchant in St. Louis, Missouri where she met and married Winfield Scott Hancock on January 24, 1850. They had two children, Russell and Ada. When Hancock was promoted to captain in 1855 and assigned to Fort Myers, Florida, the family accompanied him to his new posting, where Allie Hancock was the only woman on the post. She wrote a book about Hancock's military experiences and his correspondence. Her memoir, <em>Reminiscences of Winfield Scott Hancock</em>, was published in 1887 by Mark Twain's publishing firm, Webster &amp; Company. She died in April 1893.</td>
<td>1860s</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 W1 Hancock</td>
<td>General Winfield Scott Hancock (February 14, 1824 – February 9, 1886) [view] Mathew Brady, Washington, D.C (photographer) General Winfield Scott Hancock was a career U.S. Army officer. He served in the Civil War being noted in particular for his personal leadership at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. At the end of the Civil War, Hancock was assigned to supervise the execution of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. His status as a war hero and his high level of personal integrity made him the Democratic nominee for President of the United States in 1880 when he was narrowly defeated by James Garfield.</td>
<td>circa 1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 A1 Hartsuck</td>
<td>Hartsuck, Anna S. Conner (September 3, 1827 - April 30, 1918) [view]</td>
<td>circa 1860s</td>
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Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection, approximately 1860-1879
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<tr>
<td>A. B. Woodard, Olympia, Washington Territory (photographer)</td>
<td>Anna Conner was born in Concord, New Hampshire and graduated from Exeter Female Academy in New Hampshire. In 1865, she sailed for Washington Territory as one of the women Asa Mercer transported to Seattle in a settlement venture. She taught school in Elma, Washington and in Tumwater, Washington. In 1869, she married Mark Hartsuck, a local carpenter. She was a member of the Woman’s Club of Olympia, which had been established by Olympia suffragists in 1883.</td>
<td>circa 1860s</td>
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1 | Hartsuck, A2 | Hartsuck, Anna S. Conner (September 3, 1827 - April 30, 1918) [view] | circa 1860s |

1 | Hatch, J1 | John Porter Hatch (January 9, 1822 - April 12, 1901) [view] R.W. Addis, Washington, D.C (photographer) John Porter Hatch was an American soldier who served as a general in the Union Army during the Civil War. He received a medal of honor for gallantry under enemy fire in the attack on Turner’s Gap. His citations reads: Was severely wounded while leading one of his brigades in the attack under heavy fire from the enemy. After the Civil War, he was an officer on frontier posts including Fort Concho in San Angelo, Texas, Indian Territory, Montana Territory, and Washington Territory. | circa 1860s |

1 | Hays, W1 | Brigadier General William Hays (May 9, 1819 - February 7, 1875) [view] R.W. Addis, Washington, D.C (photographer) Hays graduated from West Point in 1840 and then served as an artillery officer in the Mexican American War. He was appointed a lieutenant colonel at the start of the Civil War. He participated in the Battle of Antietam, Fredericksburg. He was promoted to a brigadier general in 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he was wounded, taken prisoner and was exchanged in time to fight at Gettysburg in July 1863. After the war, he served in the 5th US Artillery at various posts until his death. | 1860s |

1 | Heintzelman, S1 | Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman [view] Samuel P. Heintzelman was a United States Army General serving in the Seminole War, the Mexican-American War, the Yuma War, the Cortina Troubles, and the American Civil War. Heintzelman graduated from West Point, seventeenth in his class, on July 1, 1822. In 1826, he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Second Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant on March 4, | circa 1860s-1870s |
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<tr>
<td>1 Hill, E1</td>
<td>Eugene Kincaid Hill (1845 - January 31, 1899) [view] W.M. Shew, San Francisco (photographer) Eugene Kincaid Hill served as the fifth President of the Territorial University of Washington (later the University of Washington) from 1872 to 1874. His wife, Jeanette, worked with him at the school as an instructor. Following a lack of funds leading to the school's closure in 1874, Hill left the University to teach in California. He returned to Seattle with his family to teach in the 1890s. He died from either rheumatism of the heart or scurvy while stranded with his son in their winter quarters on the Alsec River in Alaska.</td>
<td>between 1872-1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Holmes, L1</td>
<td>Laurence Holmes [view] J. P. Doremus, Paterson, N. J. (photographer) Laurence Holmes was the editor of <em>Paterson Daily</em> and <em>Weekly Guardian</em>. He was a civil engineer. He filed several patents for improved wooden pavement.</td>
<td>circa 1860s-1870s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Leary, E1</td>
<td>Eliza Ferry Leary [view] Buchtel &amp; Stolte Portland, OR (photographer) Eliza Ferry was the daughter of Washington's first governor, Elisha P. Ferry. She was born in Waukegan, Illinois and came to the Pacific Northwest in 1869 with her parents. Mrs. She married John Leary, a pioneer leader in the development of the state, in 1891, and the couple built their first home on the corner of Second Avenue and Madison Street. In 1907, they built a home on Capitol Hill in Seattle. She was active in the Ladies' Relief Society, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, the Washington Historical Society, the Pioneers' Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she was instrumental in organizing the Elisha P. Ferry Chapter. She was the chair of the committee that obtained the statue of George Washington for the University of Washington campus. Written on verso: Lizzie P. Ferry St Helen's Hall Portland Oregon --Dec 1871</td>
<td>December 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Leary, E2</td>
<td>Eliza Ferry Leary [view] Jos [Joseph] Buchtel Portland, OR (photographer) Eliza Ferry was the daughter of Washington's first governor, Elisha P. Ferry. She was born in Waukegan, Illinois and came to the Pacific Northwest in 1869 with her parents. Mrs. She married John Leary, a pioneer leader</td>
<td>circa 1871</td>
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in the development of the state, in 1891, and the couple built their first home on the corner of Second Avenue and Madison Street. In 1907, they built a home on Capitol Hill in Seattle. She was active in the Ladies' Relief Society, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, the Washington Historical Society, the Pioneers' Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she was instrumental in organizing the Elisha P. Ferry Chapter. She was the chair of the committee that obtained the statue of George Washington for the University of Washington campus.

Written on verso: "The Witch of Endor."

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<td>1</td>
<td>Low, A1</td>
<td>circa 1860s-1870s</td>
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Alonzo Low (1845 - Apr. 7, 1921) [view]
Alonzo Low was born in McLean County, Illinois, the son of John N. Low and Lydia Colburn Low. His family were in the first party of Seattle pioneers, landing on the point which John Low later named Alki. Low opened a trading post at Swinomish (now La Conner) in 1867, became a mining prospector, and later settled in Snohomish.

Portraits M-Q

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<td>Maple, J1</td>
<td>circa 1872</td>
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Jacob Maple (1798 - 1884) [view]
George Moore, Seattle, Washington Territory (photographer)
Jacob Maple was born in Green County, Pennsylvania and moved to Washington Territory in 1850. He married Catherine Adams Maple, the cousin of President John Quincy Adams. They had eleven children. Jacob and his son, Samuel Maple arrived in Washington Territory in 1950 with the Collins Party. They traveled to Washington to seek land and settled on the banks of the Duwamish River. They were the first white settlers in what would become King County. They filed claims to the land in September in 1851. He later convinced the rest of his family to move the Washington Territory, with the exception of his wife and two sons. Mrs. Maple was too ill to make the long journey and remained in Iowa. His daughter, Jane Maple married Henry Van Asselt. He died at the age of 86 in 1884.
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<td>1 Maple, S1</td>
<td>Samuel A. Maple (1827-1880)</td>
<td>circa 1870</td>
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<td>Samuel A. Maple was born in Iowa, the son of Jacob and Catherine Maple. Samuel and his father, Jacob Maple, arrived in Washington Territory in 1850 with the Collins Party. They were the first white settlers in what would become King County. The party settled on the banks of the Duwamish River. They filed claims to the land in September 1851. His siblings moved to the Washington Territory some years later, with the exception of his mother and two brothers. His younger sister Jane Maple married Henry Van Asselt. He remained a bachelor for the rest of his life. He died at the Cavavna house, Washington Territory in July 1880. Written on front: Age 43.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Martin, A1</td>
<td>Ann Elizabeth (Yantis) Martin (February 4, 1840 - May 18, 1920)</td>
<td>circa 1860s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.D. Gebhart, Toulon, Illinois (photographer)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. William E. Martin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Mason, A1</td>
<td>Allen C. Mason</td>
<td>1888-1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.G. Davidson, Tacoma, Washington Territory (photographer)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allen C. Mason was born in Polo, Illinois in 1855. He graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1875 in Bloomington, Illinois. He married Libbie Lawrence in 1878 and they had two children. He was a superintendent to various schools in Illinois. He passed the bar in 1881, and then in 1883, Mason and his family moved to Tacoma, Washington where he practiced law. He became a prominent figure in the development of Tacoma and was one of the founders of the bar association in Tacoma. He was involved in real estate and made large scale improvements to Tacoma’s infrastructure. He established the Shore Line Railroad, built street car lines, owned stock in Tacoma’s theater and hotel, and help build downtown real estate. Mason designed Tacoma's Star of Destiny to advertise the town in the east coast. He labeled Tacoma as The City of Destiny. After a decade of being in Tacoma, Mason became the city’s first millionaire. In the Panic of 1893, Mason bought back houses from anyone who asked and in the process lost his fortune.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Mattson, J1</td>
<td>Captain John August Mattson (November 3, 1836 - December 25, 1924)</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morse's Palace of Art, San Francisco (photographer)</td>
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### Portraits R-T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>McCann, C1</td>
<td>Charles McCann [view] circa mid-1890s</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.C. Judkins, Seattle (photographer)</td>
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### Portraits U-Z

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<tr>
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<td>Steere, R1</td>
<td>Colonel Reuben Steere and wife Rebecca [view] circa 1880</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reuben Steer was a member of the Lilliputian Opera Company. In 1880 he married fellow Lilliputian, Rebecca Ann Myers.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yehtiinwic, also known as Chief Poor Crane and Cutmouth John [view] circa 1878-1879</td>
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<td>Yehtiinwic, also known as Chief Poor Crane and Cutmouth John [view] circa 1878-1879</td>
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</table>

American Indian chief identified as Yehtiinwic, or Poor Crane (circa 1814 - 1891), whose name indicates that he was Cayuse, although it has also been suggested that he was Umatilla. Poor Crane's frontier nickname was Cutmouth John, which he acquired in the spring of 1850 during an intra-Cayuse battle when the murderers of the Whitman family were captured, then delivered to Oregon authorities, who summarily hanged them. Following the Whitman massacre, Poor Crane acted as an Indian Scout for several figures, including Washington Governor Isaac I. Stevens and various military officers assigned to the area, such as Philip Sheridan. Poor Crane was prominently involved in the events of 1855-1859, including the Yakima Indian War. Unstandardized plate size (5” x 3”) tintype. Light blue hand-tinted accents on clothing and gold gilt decorative accents on jacket, hat and shoes. Hand-drawn gold gilt tomahawk.

Carte-de-visite and tintype photograph collection, approximately 1860-1879

http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv25329
Landscapes

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Willamette Willamette Locks [view]</td>
<td>circa 1877-1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>James G. Crawford, Harrisburg, Oregon (photographer)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Willamette Falls Locks were a lock system on the Willamette River in Oregon which allowed boat traffic on the Willamette River to navigate beyond Willamette Falls. The locks are located near the Portland metropolitan area, at West Linn, just across the Willamette River from Oregon City. The Willamette Fall Canal and Locks Company built the canal and lock system to navigate around the horseshoe-shaped falls. The locks opened on January 1, 1873 and finally closed in December 2011 due to excessive corrosion of the locks' gate anchors. The Willamette Falls Locks were the first multi-lift navigation locks in the United States. The locks were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.</td>
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Names and Subjects

**Subject Terms:**
Carte de visite photographs--Specimens
Indians of North America--Photographs
Pioneers--Washington Territory--Photographs
Soldiers--United States--Photographs
Tintype--Specimens

**Personal Names:**
Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885--Photographs
Griffiths, Austin E. (Austin Edwards), 1863-1952--Photographs