

**Index of  
Klondike Photographers :  
1883-1930**

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## **INDEX OF KLONDIKE PHOTOGRAPHERS**

**1883-1930**

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**February 21, 1999**

**Sponsored by the Dawson City Museum and Historical Society**

**Financial Support Provided by a Northern Research Endowment Fellowship from the  
Northern Research Institute, Yukon College**

## Klondike Photographers

Photographers have been visiting the Klondike since Lieutenant Schwatka travelled down the Yukon in 1883. The Klondike gold rush, in 1897/98, was the most photographed event to that date. Many commercial photographers travelled to Dawson, photographing the journey and establishing studios along the way. Government employees and photojournalists recorded the events around them and the stampeders usually had small roll-film cameras as part of their outfits. Stock shots of the gold rush have remained popular to the present day and portraits gained popularity after 1905.

There were several innovations in the photography industry at the time of the Klondike gold rush. Before 1880, the wet collodion process was used, which meant that the negative had to be exposed in the camera while still wet. This meant that the photographer had to carry a portable darkroom in order to coat the glass plates with a mixture of silver nitrate and collodion, load the plate in a film holder and expose it in the camera while wet. The plate was then returned to the darkroom and developed. The collodion process also had drawbacks because of the longer exposure times required, often over a minute. The dry plate negative had become the norm for professional photographers by the time of the gold rush. The glass plate negatives were prepared by manufacturers who coated the plates with a dry gelatin emulsion, then packaged them in light-proof containers. The negatives had to be loaded into film holders in complete darkness, but they could then be exposed in the camera at any time. A portable darkroom accompanying the camera was not necessary but Hegg, for example, had a portable darkroom on the trail in order to develop the plates. The dry plates had faster emulsions which made camera shutter speeds of 1/60 of a second possible so action could be stopped without blurring.

In the Klondike in 1900, prints were not enlarged from the negative size. The negatives were "contact printed" by placing the negative in contact with the photographic printing paper, in a printing frame, which was then placed in the sunlight. The forming image could be checked periodically until it was the desired print, then removed from the

frame, fixed and washed. The print size was restricted to the size of the negative, but the image quality was excellent because there is no difference in magnification as in a print made with an enlarger.

The most common camera used by the professional photographer in the north at that time was a 6.5" x 8.5", often referred to as "full-plate" field camera. These were wooden and brass, sometimes covered in leather, with leather bellows that folded into a rectangular box when not in use. It was necessary to use a tripod with these cameras. Other cameras, such as the 8" x 10", 11" x 14" and even 16" x 20" were also used in the field, but these cameras and their accompanying glass plates were much more cumbersome and would be used primarily for studio work. The smaller plate sizes such as 3.25" x 4.25", 4" x 5", and 5" x 7" became more popular during the 1910-30's.

The stereograph was a popular new idea in 1898 and companies like Underwood and Underwood sent photographers into the Yukon with these specialized cameras. It was an age of technical advancement and new equipment was welcomed. The desire to take photographs underground in the mining drifts led many photographers to experiment with flash equipment. Many photographers used panoramic cameras, producing 5" x 20" or even 5' long contact prints.

The Yukon photographers would inscribe their negatives, often with titles, dates, negative numbers and certainly the photographer's name, and these inscriptions would appear in every print made. The prints would be sold either not mounted or mounted on a smooth card. It is sometimes possible to trace a photographer's route through the goldfields by using the sequence of dates, places and negative numbers on the prints.

The vast majority of commercial photographers, some twenty-one of them, made a living from selling views of Klondike Gold Rush events. Four photographers were principally journalists but also sold or used photographs in their work. Nine individuals took photographs in the course of their jobs as government employees or were hired by companies like the White Pass & Yukon Route. At least five photographers were amateurs who sold photographs to make a living or contributed their photographs to publications. Eleven photographers, some of whom we know very little about, may have been amateurs but a few of them worked in some capacity in the larger studios. Two men, one of whom was a government employee and the other a successful miner, used their

photographs in lecture tours. Eight successful photographers had other careers to fall back on. These careers ranged from taxidermist to boilermaker to sign painter. At least three studios sold photo supplies and cameras. Five photographers produced souvenir albums containing their own prints and others. Five photographers specialized in mining photos. Duclos, who was a portrait photographer, noted the addition of Adams and Goetzman into his specialized field after 1905. There are only two women in the list of Klondike commercial photographers.

The Klondike was typical of western boom mining and lumber towns in attracting itinerant photographers but unique in capturing the interest of well established studios and newspapers. It is interesting to note that many of the photographers were acquainted with one another before they arrived in the Yukon and kept in touch after they moved. They formed partnerships with one another and hired the less fortunate as staff photographers, delivery men or clerks. None of the Klondike photographers considered themselves artists but all seemed to be aware of the unique scenery and important historical events they were capturing. They recorded the history of the Yukon for books, newspapers and to reinforce the memories of those who commissioned and purchased their photographs.

The index of Klondike photographers includes commercial photographers, journalists, government and company photographers who took high quality photographs as part of their work duties. The massive amount of photographs taken by amateurs or individuals with little background in photography, although very important, has not been included.

The index is organized alphabetically by the photographer's last name and contains some biographical information, dates of operation and some photographic and business techniques used. References and institutions that hold their work are included when known. The index will be expanded as more information is accumulated.

## Edward C. Adams

In 1897 E.C. Adams, from Vancouver, and W.C. Pierce, from San Francisco and Nanaimo, formed a partnership and opened a studio in Seattle. P.E. Larss was employed by the new firm, running errands and making deliveries. Larss had worked before for Pierce; in San Francisco until 1892, and in Nanaimo from 1892 until 1896.

Edward Adams is listed as a photographer in the Polk's 1901 Alaska-Yukon Directory with a Dawson City address on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> streets. In 1902, Edward Adams has become a photographer in the partnership of Adams & Larkin at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. near King Street. George Larkin was gone from the Yukon and established elsewhere by 1905. Adams is listed as a photographer, under Adams & Co., in Dawson from 1905 to 1915/16. In 1905, the firm entered the portrait business in competition with Duclos and Mrs. Goetzman. An advertisement for Adams & Co. in 1909 reports "Photographers: Portraits in all sizes, views of the Klondike, amateur finishing, burned leather-work of all kinds". In 1909 the business was at 128 Second Ave. in Dawson City. Adams moved to Juneau in 1916 and opened a studio there.

The University [of Washington?] holds some 60 prints taken by Adams singly or by the partnership of Adams & Larkin. The subjects include Dawson and mining, 1901-1910.

### References:

- Ronald T. Bailey. *Frozen in Silver*. Athens: Swallow Press/Ohio University Press, 1998:139, 171.
- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.
- "Photographers", *Dawson Daily News*, July 21, 1909, Special Edition.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Polks Directory

## Edwin Tappan Adney (1868-1950)

Born in Athens, Ohio. He was sent to the Klondike in the summer of 1897 by *Harper's Weekly* and the *London Chronicle*. He was interested in the arts, natural history and aboriginal life. He left the Klondike in September 1898 and travelled down river to St. Michael. He returned to the north in 1900 to report on the Nome gold rush. Adney died in Woodstock, New Brunswick.

A collection of negatives, 30 of which were used in Adney's book *Klondike Stampede*, are held at the McGill Rare Book Department. The negatives are either 4x5 or four and seven eighths by 6 and seven eighths. Some are backed on heavier celluloid. The University of New Brunswick Archives has papers and photos.

### References:

- Tappan Adney, *The Klondike Stampede*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1994. Introduction by Ken Coates.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.



### **"Antelope Doc"**

There are 33 Alaska gold rush photos with this signature in the Moran Brothers Collection, Whatcom Museum Archives.

#### **References:**

- Whatcom Museum web site.

### **Atwell & Cantwell**

This partnership was established in Dawson in 1899, specializing in Alaskan views and outdoor portraiture.

#### **References:**

- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. email Nov.9, 1996.

### **E. A. Austin**

Austin was the company photographer for the Yukon Gold Company in Dawson City, c.1905- 1910. He photographed operations of the mining company such as dredging and hydraulicking using a 6.5" x 8.5" whole-plate camera.

### **Harry C. Barley ( -1904)**

Barley was a late-comer to the gold rush and established an office in Skagway in 1899. He became the official photographer for the WP&YR during construction and afterward. His studio in Skagway was at Fourth Avenue and Broadway. He served for a brief time on the City Council and was a member of the Elks. Barley was in Dawson on Jaul 22, 1901. He died at San Francisco of consumption.

The Yukon Archives has the most complete collection of Barley's professional prints include 500-700 prints of life in Dawson, WP&YR construction and various Yukon communities. The McCord Museum, Notman Archives, has 25 prints principally of Atlin. The University of Washington has two Barley prints of Bennett #2097 and Caribou #1551.

#### **References:**

- "H. C. Barley Dead", *Daily Alaskan*. Dec. 2, 1904.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript
- "Alaska/Yukon Photo Postcards, p.12 in Yukon Archives search files.)

### **Berg**

Berg was a photographer in Dawson in the 1940s/50s. He worked at the hospital and sold photos.

### Blackenberg

Blackenberg was a photographer with a studio in Haines, Alaska from 1900-1903. Margaret Carter, a researcher for Parks Canada, named Blackenbertg as a major Gold Rush photographer. He sold views of Alaska and the Yukon Territory and Kodak and Photography supplies.

The University of Washington holds three prints of the Chilkoot Pass, 1897-98.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- "Building History, City of Haines: Survey of Historical Structures. Yukon Archives search files.

### Robert K. Bonine

Bonine was the Edison cinematographer who prepared "kinetoscopic views" of the Klondike for the Klondike Exposition Co. in August 1899. Bonine also took lantern slides and standard 35 mm film. He and Thomas Chahan, the producer, took pictures of the claims at Nos. 20 and 22 above Hunker, Judge Dugas claim on Dominion, Dr. Falkner's claim on Gold Hill and No. 2 above on Bonanza, owned by Alex McDonald. (*Klondike Nugget*, Aug. 23, 1899.) Edison's technical staff also built two large format cameras but they failed to work properly

#### References:

- *Orange Chronicle* Oct. 28, 1899.

### H.A. Bliss

Accountant by trade. Travelled with the Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, and Major James Walsh on a trip to the Yukon in 1897. Thomas Dufferin Pattullo, another member of the party, referred to Bliss and his photography.

#### References:

- David Mattison, *Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory*, Victoria, B.C.: 1995:2.

### Charles Camsell 1876-1958)

Joined the Geological Survey in 1904. Collected photographs documenting the Klondike Gold Rush Photographer?

### George G. Cantwell

Cantwell was originally from Puyallup, Washington and arrived in Dawson from Juneau in 1898 where he was working as a photographer. Before he went into partnership with Atwood in 1899, he worked briefly for Eric Hegg. He was a taxidermist as well as a photographer. He remained in Dawson until 1901 at the latest. Cantwell published *The Klondike: A Souvenir*, with the author's photo on page 11. An autographed copy exists dated Oct. 1901.



The University of Washington has some 69 prints including the White Pass, Chilkoot packers, Yukon River, postal service by dog team, Dawson and the Gold fields, 1897-1900. Of interest are some underground mining photos using the "flashlight process". There is a personal photo album with 38 loose photos of the Cantwell family and scenes of a 1901 Dawson to Pullyup trip.

References:

- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email Nov.9, 1996
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.

M. H. Craig,

A photograph from 1898 captioned "Copyrighted M.H. Craig Dawson" is in the University of Washington Archives.

References:

- David Mattison, *Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory*, Victoria, B.C.: 1995:5.

Chase & Draper

William H. Case and Herbert Draper are listed as photographers in Skagway and Juneau, 1905/06. They were also active at Lake Bennett. They may have been the WP&YR railway photographers.

Victoria Faulkner had information from Mr. Dick, a Pioneer in Vancouver, that E.A. Hegg took over the photographic business of Case & Draper.

The University of Washington holds 4 Canadian prints in a larger collection.

References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Victoria Faulkner Correspondence, November 7, 1961. National Historic Site Division - National Parks Branch, YA search files.
- David Mattison, *Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory*, Victoria, B.C.: 1995:4.

Child

No information was found on Child. Richard Engeman, a librarian at the University of Washington thinks the photos credited to him may have been taken by Cantwell.

The University of Washington holds 23 Child prints of Dawson and the Chilkoot Trail, 1897-99.

References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email Nov.9, 1996.

Asahel Curtis ( - 1941.)

Asahel Curtis was brother and assistant to Edward Curtis, who ran a successful photo studio in Seattle. He was sent by Edward to document the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897 with 3000 glass plates. Edward was determined to "go into the Alaska view business in the most gigantic scale ever attempted". Asahel took the *Rosalie* north in September 1897 and was in Bennett in the spring of 1898 waiting for the ice to go out. At this time, Edward wrote an article for *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine* called "The Rush to the Klondike over the Mountain Passes". The photos were Asahel's but were credited to Edward as owner of the studio and sponsor of the expedition. Although this was standard practice, Asahel did not agree and eventually gained possession of the photo rights.

In Dawson, Curtis took photos of the miners, charging \$1.25 for an unmounted 5x7 or 6.5x8.5. A mounted photo cost \$1.50. He shipped photograph plates to Seattle with instructions for shipping photos to miner's families around the country. In the winter of 1898, he and Charles G. Ainsworth mined a claim on Sulphur Creek and Curtis kept a diary of their disappointing progress. He attempted to get a job as a photo engraver in Dawson but the job offer fell through. Within a year he was back in Seattle where he worked as a photoengraver and then entered several photographic partnerships before forming his own commercial company. In 1913 Asahel again travelled to Dawson, this time via a sternwheeler from St. Michael. Curtis remained a photographer until his death in 1941.

He kept a diary of his trip that is now in the Asahel Curtis papers, Manuscripts and University Archives, University of Washington Libraries. There is a collection of Asahel Curtis' photos in the Washington State Historical Society. The University of Washington, University Libraries Special Collection also has some of Curtis's photographs. The Washington State Historical Society in Tacoma has half of his negatives and 40,000 prints.

References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol 77:5 1997:33-39.
- Richard Frederick "Asahel Curtis and Klondike Stampede", *The Alaska Journal* Vol. 13 #2 1983:113-121.)

Edward Curtis

Edward sailed to Alaska as a photographer for the Harriman Expedition of 1899 but never reached the Klondike. A few negatives taken during this time are held by the Washington State Historical Society.

Reference:

- Richard Frederick "Asahel Curtis and Klondike Stampede", *The Alaska Journal* Vol. 13 #2 1983:113-121.

### Herman A. Darms

Darms owned The Darms Printing Co. in Dawson in 1901. He was located in rooms B and C in the A. C. Co. building. He was listed as a photographer in Dawson in 1905/06. Darms published a Souvenir booklet of the Klondike in 1905. L.E. Robertson and Darms might have formed a partnership at one time.

#### References:

- *Dawson Daily News*, June 5, 1905.

### Jeremiah ("Jerry") Doody

Jerry Doody came to the Yukon in 1897. He was a machinist and a boiler maker by occupation. He mined with Hamacher at the latter's placer gold claims in the Kluane area in 1904. Doody became the official photographer for the White Pass. He was a photographer in Whitehorse in 1905 and was in Dawson from 1911/12 to 1917/18. His photography studio was at the corner of Queen and 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. in Dawson City and he offered landscapes and portraits. Victoria Faulkner remembers Doody as one of the photographers roaming up and down the creeks, taking photographs of mining operations for the newspapers, illustrated books and for the miners themselves.

Doody spent 21 years taking photographs and prospecting in the north. When he retired, he settled in Oakland, California.

The National Archives of Canada has a collection of his photographs featuring Dawson buildings. There are some Doody photos of Dawson and the Yukon, 1905-1910, at the Bancroft Library, University of California.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Yukon Archives search files.
- MacBride Museum reference files.
- "How a Whitehorse Photographer Battled with the Ice Before Making a Successful Landing in Dawson." *Dawson Daily News*, October 22, 1905.
- Victoria Faulkner Correspondence, November 7, 1961. National Historic Site Division - National Parks Branch, YA search files.

### Joseph E. N. Duclos (1863-1917)

Duclos was born in Quebec but moved to Maine where he learned his photography skills. He and his wife Emily arrived in Dawson in 1898 by way of a steamer on the Yukon River.

Duclos worked as a miner on Lovett Gulch before joining Per Edward Larss in the photography firm of Larss & Duclos on April 1, 1899. Their studio moved several times before finally locating in 1901 at the corner of Third Ave and King Street. Duclos specialized in studio portraits while Larss roamed the streets and the gold fields. They sold a line of views of Chilkoot, Yukon, Dawson and Creek scenes taken in 1898 and advertised "Thousands of negatives in stock from the old establishment of Larss and Duclos." They also sold supplies and developing for amateurs.

The firm was dissolved in 1904 when Larss left the Yukon but Duclos continued as a photographer in Dawson from 1905 to 1911/12. He reported to Larss in 1905 that he

was getting a fair share of the work although there was competition in the portrait business from Adams and Mrs. Goetzman. Duclos added a small amount of stock for amateurs and professionals to help his business. He had two contingency plans, either close the photography studio and mine in Dawson or move to South Africa. Duclos was listed as a Dawson City photographer in 1907/08. His studio and residence then were at 103 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. North. The business must have remained steady as he was advertising specialty portrait work in 1909. Duclos sold his studio to Ellingsen in 1912.

Duclos was employed as a general delivery clerk at the Dawson City post office in 1915/16. He died of pneumonia after receiving surgery in Alaska in 1917.

There are Larss & Duclos prints and some negatives at the Alaska Historical Library in Juneau.

#### References:

- Ronald T. Bailey. *Frozen in Silver*. Athens: Swallow Press/Ohio University Press, 1998:100-101, 265.
- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1998:171-2.
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol. 77:5 1997:33-39.
- Adelién Larson, "The Photo Fiend of Dawson City P.E. Larss, Frontier Photographer and Gold Miner 1898-1904." Yukon Archives MSS 197.
- "Photographers", *Dawson Daily News*, July 21, 1909, Special Edition.
- Victoria Faulkner Correspondence, November 7, 1961. National Historic Site Division – National Parks Branch, YA search files.

#### George William Edwards (1867 – 1944)

George Edwards and his brother Edgar Herbert Edwards were active photographers in Waterloo Ontario before moving to Vancouver. They operated a studio in Vancouver, as the Edwards Bros., from 1891 to 1920. They were successful portrait photographers. George, although primarily a portrait photographer, also took photographs in the field. In 1898 he travelled the Klondike stampeder's Stikine route.

Prints from the George's trip to the Yukon are held by the Vancouver Public Library.

#### References:

- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol. 77:5 1997:33-39.
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory including Alaska and Northwestern B.C., 1830 – 1914", Victoria, B.C., 1995:7.

#### Erling O. Ellingsen

Ellingsen is listed as the proprietor of the Chicago Hotel in Dawson City in 1905/06. He took over the Duclos studio for a time in 1906 during the absence of the owner and later bought the Duclos equipment and after the equipment from the Adams studio. He was the supposedly the first in Dawson to realize the importance of the



amateur photographer and make a specialty of carrying supplies for them and developing the work.

Ellingsen was the proprietor and a resident of the Third Avenue Hotel in Dawson in 1907/08 and in business as a commercial photographer in 1909. Creek and mining views were a specialty with all kinds of photographic work to order. He sold stock views and post cards, plates, Kodak films and papers, and finishing for amateurs and enlarging. The studio was at Third Avenue next to the Third Ave. Hotel. He was working as a photographer and the proprietor of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. Hotel in Dawson in 1911/12.

Ellingsen bought the Duclos studio in 1912 and his photography business improved. From 1915 to 1917 and Ellingsen's Studio offered "portraiture, views and post cards, plates and papers, Kodaks, films and amateur supplies. Developing and printing for amateurs. His studio was at 311 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave South.

In 1917 Ellingsen's was described as the only complete photographic studio in Dawson. A camera supply and laboratory in front and a well-lighted portrait photographing room in the back. An angle glass roof on the north side "gives the best possible sunlight obtainable anywhere". An extensive electric lighting system with 1,750 candle power of nitrogen-filled lamps was installed for night work. The workshop has modern large developing tanks and printing machine and other equipment. Films brought in one evening were ready the next day. Guaranteed results. Eighteen rolls of film can be developed at one time. There are three big tanks in the shop. Ellingsen boasted the largest and best of cameras, a fine electric printing machine and the best-equipped studio north of Vancouver. In 1935 Ellingsen was selling hardware in Dawson.

The University of Washington has some 64 of his prints. The Dawson photos show a record of architectural changes and lifestyle. There are some shots of mining.

#### References:

- Polk's Gazetteer, 1915-16.
- "Ellingsen Photo Studio of Dawson", *Dawson Daily News*, Aug. 17, 1917.
- Clary Craig papers, Yukon Archives.
- "Photographers", *Dawson Daily News*, July 21, 1909, Special Edition.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Victoria Faulkner Correspondence, November 7, 1961. National Historic Site Division - National Parks Branch, YA search files.

#### Giesman and Klienart.

This partnership had a photography studio in a downtown cabin at Grand Forks.

#### References:

- Norm Bolotin. *Klondike Lost: A Decade of Photographs by Kinsey & Kinsey*. Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., 1980:43.

## H. J. Goetzman

Goetzman was trained as a commercial photographer and he recorded scenery on the Dyea and Chilkoot trails, Bennet, the Yukon River and Dawson City. The Goetzman studio was established in Dawson in 1898 and he remained in business until 1905. In 1900 Goetzman geared his advertising to the miners. He called himself "The Photographer" and the only professional photographer in Dawson with more overhead than all the others combined. His new studio was half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> story of the Monte Carlo building on Front Street and he had recently moved from a location next to McLennan's Hardware Store on Front Street. He employed seven photographers whom he brought into the country. His men travelled the creeks and would take photos during the "washup". He used Kodak equipment and also sold equipment and film. His selling points tell us something of his competition. He was open year round. "He furnishes the customers mailing tubes free of charge so he does not tell them to cut off a piece of broom handle and roll the prints around it." "He pays the full value in duty so the customs officials do not seize his goods for false duty." He was not going to Nome. His prices were the same on the creeks as in the gallery in town.

Goetzman may have married while living in Dawson City. His wife's name appears on a photograph dated 1901. In 1901, M. Goetzman is listed as a photographer in the Victoria Building at the corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street. In 1902 there are three Goetzmans, Mr. and Mrs. H.J. and Edith Goetzman, living in the Victoria Building where Goetzman had his "studio and supply house". In 1903 Goetzman moved his "art gallery" to 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave near Horkan's Standard Library, building now known as Winaut's Store.

H.J. Goetzman left Dawson sometime in 1904 but his wife remained in business in Dawson. Her business faltered during the winter and, using her stock as collateral, she borrowed money from the Presbyterian minister. In a May 8, 1905 letter from Duclos to Larss, Duclos suggests that the Rev. Grant later regretted his generosity. Duclos was unhappy with "old lady" Goetzman's new interest in the portrait business and may have wanted to believe her business was still doing poorly but in any case he was probably right. Goetzman is listed in the 1905/06 directory as a photographer but in 1905 J. Morte Craig purchased the studio. In 1907/08 A. Morte Craig is listed as having selling "art gds" at 128 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. S. with his residence at the same place.

H. J. Goetzman must have retained some stock shots and in interest in the area. In 1909 he produced a souvenir photo album available in moose, caribou or mountain goat skin. The photographs follow the stampeder route over the Chilkoot and down to Nome. If Goetzman was true to his promise not to join the Nome stampede, then those photographs were not his.

The University of Washington, University Libraries Special Collection has 68 prints by Goetzman showing the Chilkoot Trail, Dawson, the gold fields and the Yukon River. The Bancroft Library has Dawson photos ca 1901. The photos at the University of Washington date from 1897 to 1903.

### References:

- "Miners This Will Interest You All", *Yukon Sun*, April 10, 1900.
- 1902 Alaska-Yukon Gazateer and Directory
- 1901 and 1907/08 Polks Directory.
- *Klondike Nugget*, April 7, 1903.



- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.
- "Photo Album", *Yukon Sun*, Jan. 16, 1909.
- Yukon Archives search file.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.

#### E.J. Hamacher. (-1935)

Hamacher was originally from Kitchener, Ontario. He arrived in Whitehorse in 1900, on his way to Dawson City. He settled in Whitehorse and became successful by opening a general merchandise and photographic business. Hamacher also mined in the Kluane area in 1904. He had many partners including Jerry Doody. Hamacher sold many photographs of Dawson but there is no evidence to suggest that he ever visited the Klondike.

#### References:

- MacBride Museum reference files.

#### Eric A. Hegg (1868-1948or 1955.)

Hegg was born in Sweden but immigrated to Wisconsin as a child. He opened his first studio at the age of 15. Moved to Bellingham in 1888 and within a year opened another studio in a nearby town. When Eric Hegg left for the Klondike in 1897, he was journeyman photographer, largely self-trained.

During the gold rush, Hegg established a studio at Dyea and advertised "Views of the White Pass and Dawson". His studio was a shack built from the remains of a dory and he pitched a tent inside to use as a dark room. Later he moved to Skagway to a modern studio and hired Per Edward Larss as an assistant when he arrived in March 1898. Victoria Faulkner had information from Mr. Dick, a Pioneer in Vancouver, that E.A. Hegg took over the photographic business of Case & Draper. Hegg hiked the trail to the Chilkoot Pass on April 3, 1898 and the site of the avalanche. During the winter of 1898 he travelled over the White Pass using a sleigh pulled by long haired goats with a sign that read "Have you Seen Hegg's views of Alaska? Photographs sent to all parts of the World."

Hegg joined his brother and partner in Bennett in May and opened a studio in the tent town, again with Larss as an assistant. When the ice broke on May 29, he turned the business over to Edward J. Hamacher. On June 1, 1898 the Hegg party, consisting of Eric and his brother Peter, Peter B. Anderson and a Mr. Grant, started from Bennet. They had two boats but one was fitted with a cabin for a dark room. The boat Hegg used to travel the Yukon River had a darkroom cabin and another sign "Views of the Klondike Route - Hegg".

In 1898 camera and darkroom equipment was cumbersome and bulky. The dry glass plates were very heavy. On the trail in the winter the developer would have to be heated and before the pictures were printed, a layer of ice would cover the developing

tray. The low temperatures ruined the developer. The water had to be melted and filtered through charcoal. He carried his photographic supplies in watertight five-gallon kerosene cans.

Hegg and Larss worked together in Dawson after July 1898 becoming Hegg & Co. A Hegg & Larss partnership was formed in September 1898. After a season in the Klondike goldfields, Hegg went to New York for more film. His studio's photographs were shown in New York and helped to make the Klondike famous. Clifford Sifton sent a selection to London and the High Commission. The Hegg and Larss studio burned in the Oct. 14, 1898 fire. They moved to a new location after Hegg returned from the east. Hegg & Larss lasted until April 1, 1899 when Larss went into partnership with Duclos. In 1900 Hegg published a "Souvenir of Alaska and Yukon Territory". The book recorded the Klondike gold rush and the "civilizing progress" in its wake.

Hegg departed Dawson City for Nome in 1900 and sold his studio and many negatives to Larss & Ducloss with whom he had worked from time to time. He sent other negatives to the Seattle firm of Webster and Stevens. They have been published with credit given to the other firms. Altogether Hegg spent twenty years in the north. He was a photographer in Juneau and Douglas in 1905/06 and Juneau in 1907/08. He lived in Cordova from 1911/12 to 1917/18 where he was the official photographer for the Guggenheim interests.

He operated studios in Fresno, Calif. for seven years. Spent some time in Hawaii as a painter. Returned to Bellingham and opened a studio in the Sunset Building. Hegg sold this studio in 1946, moved to California and died on December 13, 1948.

The University of Washington, University Libraries Special Collection has some of Hegg's photographs. Such as Neg #334, #3101, #108, #612 and #719A showing some stampedeers on the trail. The Bancroft Library has Hegg photos circa 1898, mostly duplications.

#### References:

- Ethel Anderson Becker. *Klondike '98: E.A. Hegg's Gold Rush Album*. Portland: Binford's & Mort, 1972.
- "Souvenir of Alaska", *Daily Alaskan*, Jan. 14, 1900.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- *Canadian Gazette* [London] October 18, 1900:57.
- (*The Archivist*, Vol. 1'3-No.1, Jan/Feb. 1986:10.
- Robert G. Wilson. "Gold Rush to the Klondike", *Photographic Canadiana*, Vol. 10, No. 1. May/June 1984: 17-21.
- Murray Morgan, *One Man's Gold Rush: A Klondike Album*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1967. P. 4-6.
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol 77:5 1997:33-39.
- Victoria Faulkner Correspondence, November 7, 1961. National Historic Site Division - National Parks Branch, YA search files.

### **Wilhelm Hester**

Hester was a marine photographer who documented ships and the Puget Sound from 1893 to ca. 1905. He visited the Yukon and Alaska from 1898 to 1900 and photographed Nome, Caribou, Juneau and Whitehorse. Hester may not have visited the Klondike.

#### **References:**

- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996

### **George Hicks**

Hicks was a stamper who came to the Klondike in the spring of 1898 and photographed his journey with a 5" x 7" stereo camera. He stayed in Dawson, mostly mining but also selling stereo views and 5" x 7" single views that were contact printed. Hicks left Dawson in 1899.

The Dawson Museum and Historical Society has a collection of 200 glass plates, a photo album largely made up of contact prints from one side of the stereo image making a 2.5" x 3.5" image, several stereo cards and a diary which describes his daily activities and the prices of photography supplies and his photo sales.

#### **References:**

- Dawson City Museum and Historical Society, collection description.

### **Alfred (Albert?) C. Hirschfeld (1866 – 1926)**

Hirschfeld worked in the Klondike in 1898 and moved to Atlin in 1899. His studio was destroyed by fire in 1900. He purchased the Atlin Claim in December 1900 and sold it in either 1901 or 1905. A July 3, 1902 Atlin newspaper advertises "For Photographs of Alaska, Yukon and Northern B.C. from Skagway to Atlin to Dawson go to Hirschfeld's".

There are two Hirschfeld prints on the Chilkoot Pass are in the University of Washington.

#### **References:**

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory including Alaska and Northwestern B.C., 1830 – 1914", Victoria, B.C., 1995:10.

### **Charles A. Homan**

Homan was a topographic assistant to Frederick Schwatka and took photographs during their 1883 trip down the Yukon River.

#### **References:**

- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory including Alaska and Northwestern B.C., 1830 – 1914", Victoria, B.C., 1995:10.



#### Mart A. Howard

Howard was a miner from the eastern United States who mined in the Klondike in 1899. He toured with his slides after returning from the Yukon and lectured on his experiences. Half of his collection is original so he may have complimented his lecture slides with stock shots by other photographers.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.

#### Johnson

In 1905 Johnson was reported to be a photographer working in the Klondike gold fields. The Public Archives of Canada has at least one of his photographs.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.

#### Takuma Kajawara (1877? – 1960)

Came to America around 1894. By 1897 he was working for W.F. Boyd in Seattle as a photo retoucher and in 1898 he was listed as a photographer. He came to Dawson in 1898 as a commercial photographer.

#### References:

- *Seattle Times*, 1960 03 12/19 (obit) and the 1995 correspondence of Michael Cirelli as quoted in David Mattison, *Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory*, Victoria, B.C.: 1995:11.

#### Ernest F. Keir

Kier was an American from Wisconsin. Keir used a 6.5 x 8.5 full-plate camera and began taking photos in March 1898 when he and his brother, Lewis, set off to the Yukon. Ernest was an amateur photographer who managed to make his hobby pay when he reached the Yukon. Keir produced photographs that he sold through Cribb & Rogers Drug Store. He took photographs from February through July 1899 and lived on the sale of these photographs. He ran out of supplies but received more about August 1 and continued to produce photographs until he again ran out of material on September 10. He began to work again at the photography business in the middle of March 1900 and did quite well until the middle of May 1900 when he again ran out of stock and had to quit. Ernest left the north in 1900 and settled in Saskatchewan. He lost the negatives of his Yukon trip in 1913.

The Vancouver Public Library has a collection of Keir prints of Dawson and the Chilkoot Trail, 1898. An album consisting of 196 photos of his trip to the Klondike, accompanied by a diary, is in a collection held by the Public Archives of Canada.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.

- Jim Burant, "Frontier Stereotypes". A paper to be delivered at the Joint ACA-Rupert's Land Colloquium. unpublished manuscript.
- Diary of Ernest Keir, Yukon Archives Acc #82/30.

#### W.P. Kelly

Kelly may have lived in the Klondike between 1907 and 1911. He was in California by 1909 and offering mail order printing, developing and photographs of the Klondike.

The University of Washington and the Washington State University Archives both have collections of photographs depicting life in Dawson, Whitehorse and the gold fields 1907-1911. There is a collection at the Dawson City Museum of 15 or so 6.5" x 8.5" original prints depicting life around Readford on Quartz Creek in the Klondike with views of placer mining and the Dawson Trail. The DDN has an ad for a studio in Readford in 1910.

#### References:

- "Photographers", *Dawson Daily News*, July 21, 1909, Special Edition.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.

#### Kinsey & Kinsey.

Clarke Kinsey ( -1956) and Clarence Kinsay ( - 1956).

Two brothers, Clarke and Darius Kinsey, travelled western Washington and the Seattle area as the official photographers for the Snoqualmie, Lakeshore & Eastern Railway. This partnership lasted from 1895 to 1898. Clarke and his wife Mary left for the Klondike in 1898 with another brother, Clarence. They travelled and photographed the Chilkoot Pass in that year and settled near Dawson City. They travelled to Nome when the news of that strike reached Dawson but quickly returned. The Kinsey & Kinsey studio operated in Grand Forks, near Dawson, from 1902 to 1904. They photographed the everyday life of people in Dawson City and Grand Forks, on Bonanza Creek. Clarence mined a claim at Gold Hill with a crew of several men and Clarke spent more time taking pictures. J.E.N. Duclos thought that the Kinseys closed their studio in 1905 and were mining near Dawson. Duclos wrote that "Darius" was working as an engraver of half-tones and publishing a monthly periodical called the "Yukon". Duclos reported that Darius' business was "bum during the winter" of 1904/05, but although he was doing well in May 1905, his prospects were not good. In 1906 Clarke and his family departed for Seattle and left the photography business until about 1913. Clarence mined and lived in several Yukon communities before moving outside in 1919. He and his wife took photographs of the Klondike for personal use after his brother left but often did not caption them.

The Kinseys produced 6.5 x 8.5 and 11 x 14 glass plate negatives.

#### References:

- Norm Bolotin. *Klondike Lost: A Decade of Photographs by Kinsey & Kinsey*. Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., 1980:8.
- Norman Bolotin. *A Klondike Scrapbook: Ordinary People, Extraordinary Times*. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1987.

- Robert G. Wilson. "Gold Rush to the Klondike", *Photographic Canadiana*, Vol. 10, No. 1. May/June 1984: 17-21.)
- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.

#### T.R. Lane

Lane and his party may have accompanied E.A. Hegg down the Yukon River. The photographs were taken with a small format 4 x 5 camera.

#### References:

- Yukon Archives Photo Collection Inventory.

#### George Larkin

Edward Adams and Larkin had formed the partnership of Adams & Larkin by 1902. They were on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue near King Street in Dawson City. Larkin was gone from the Yukon and established someplace else by 1905. J.E.N. Duclos described him as hard working man who deserved a reward.

#### References:

- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Ronald T. Bailey, *Frozen in Silver*. Athens: Swallow Press/Ohio University Press, 1998:171-2.

#### Frank La Roche (1853-1934)

Frank La Roche settled in Seattle in 1888/9. He made some 100 trips to Alaska in twelve years beginning in 1890 and ending in 1902. He left Seattle in August 1897 to photograph the gold rush and probably returned to Dyea in October. *En Route to the Klondike... A Series of Photographic Views* was published in that year.

The La Roche studio was purchased by Curtis in 1900 but La Roche's negatives were retained by him and now reside at the University of Washington, University Libraries Special Collection.

#### References:

- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol. 77:5 1997:33-39.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996



In April 1901, Larss bought a Dawson lot and the Larss & Duclos studio was built at the corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. They advertised "Fine Portraits and Views" and sold panorama prints for \$2. Although the business was prospering, Dawson was declining, and in July 1903, Larss sold the studio to Duclos and dedicated himself to mining. He left Dawson City for the last time in March 1904. He remained a photographer and became known as P. E. Larson after 1904.

Glass negatives from the Hegg & Larss and Larss & Duclos partnerships are at the University of Washington. The Bancroft Library has Larss & Duclos photographs that feature St. Andrews Church and the Good Samaritan Hospital. The P.E. Larss Diaries, 1897-1903, are in the Manuscript Collection 30, Alaska State Library. The Alaska Historical Library has some negatives.

References:

- Ronald T. Bailey. *Frozen in Silver*. Athens: Swallow Press/Ohio University Press, 1998:1-126.
- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996)
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol. 77:5 1997:33-39.
- Adelién Larson, "The Photo Fiend of Dawson City P.E. Larss, Frontier Photographer and Gold Miner 1898-1904." Yukon Archives MSS 197.
- "For the Queen, *Yukon Sun*, February 20, 1900.
- "City News in Brief" *Dawson Daily News*, February 28, 1900.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Polk's 1901 Alaska-Yukon Gazateer.

Fred Lewis

Listed as a photographer in Fort Cudahy (Fortymile) in 1905/06.

W.C. Mathers.

Edmonton photographer who recorded the gold rush in Edmonton and down the Mackenzie. He did not reach the Klondike.

References:

- Robert G. Wilson. "Gold Rush to the Klondike", *Photographic Canadiana*, Vol. 10, No. 1. May/June 1984: 17-21.

Lady Mary Caroline Minto. (1958/9 – 1940)

Carried a Kodak camera during a trip the Governor-General of Canada and his entourage made to the Yukon in 1900. Her photographs were published in Harry Graham account of the trip, *Across Canada to the Klondyke*.

References:

- Harry Graham, *Across Canada to the Klondyke*, Toronto: Methuen, 1984.

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References:

- Ronald T. Bailey. *Frozen in Silver*. Athens: Swallow Press/Ohio University Press, 1998:1-126.
- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996)
- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol. 77:5 1997:33-39.
- Adeliem Larson, "The Photo Fiend of Dawson City P.E. Larss, Frontier Photographer and Gold Miner 1898-1904." Yukon Archives MSS 197.
- "For the Queen, *Yukon Sun*, February 20, 1900.
- "City News in Brief" *Dawson Daily News*, February 28, 1900.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Polk's 1901 Alaska-Yukon Gazateer.

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References:

- Harry Graham, *Across Canada to the Klondyke*, Toronto: Methuen, 1984.

#### Geraldine Moodie (1854 -

Geraldine Moodie was born in Toronto and married John Douglas Moodie, a distant relative, in 1878. J.D. Moodie received a commission with the RCMP in 1885 and the Moodie began their life of posting in various and remote areas of Canada. While in Battleford, Geraldine established a photographic studio in 1895 and she established another in Maple Creek in 1896. Some of these photographs were copyrighted. Both Moodies photographed the Inuit in 1904/05 at Fullerton, on Southampton Island in the Arctic. Geraldine also documented the RNWMP and their barracks, the steamer *Arctic* and the surrounding area. In 1912, J.D. Moodie was sent to Dawson for three years. The only signed copy of a Geraldine Moodie photograph is a portrait of Martha Munger Black and another woman dressed in Inuit costume. An album with Dawson City captions exists but no photographs have been found.

#### References:

-Donny White, "In Search of Geraldine Moodie: A Project in Progress", in J.C.H. King and Henrietta Lidchi, eds., *Imaging the Arctic*. Vancouver and Seattle: UBC Press/University Of Washington Press, :88-97.

#### F.H. Nowell

A Seattle photographer who set up a studio in Nome and documented its growth. Nowell obtained some photos from Hegg and others and numbered them into his own collection.

The Bancroft Library has 35 albums in the Album Collection 17109. The University of Washington has a large collection of Nowell photographs but only two are of Dawson; "Waiting for the Mail" and Celebration at Dawson of U.S. Victories". Two of Nowell's 8" x 10" prints are in the Dawson City Museum Collection and are agricultural scenes in Sunnydale, a farming area close to town.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.

#### William Ogilvie. (1846-1912)

The Canadian government provided camera equipment to its employees by the 1870s, to record aspects of their work. Ogilvie gave lecture tours on the Yukon and published a book, *Early Days on the Yukon and the Story of Its Gold Finds*, in 1913.

More than 150 photographs by William Ogilvie are represented in a collection in the National Archives of Canada. One famous photo is Bonanza Creek looking up to Eldorado Creek to Claim No.1 in 1896. The Baldwin Room of the metropolitan Toronto Central Library has 41 photographs not published in *Early Days on the Yukon*.

#### References:

- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.



### Le Roy Pelletier

Tappan Adney travelled to the Yukon at the same time as a New York Times correspondent he calls Pelletier. They built and shared a cabin together at Dawson City. Two photographs by Le Roy Pelletier's were used in Tappan Adney's *The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98*. The Yukon Archives "Updated Description of the Fonds" names a J. Pelletier as the correspondent to the New York Times.

### Arthur Clarence Pillsbury (1870- 1946)

Pillsbury sold his business, the Rambler Cyclery, in Palo Alto, California, to go to the Klondike. The business sold sporting goods and photographic supplies. In January 1898, Arthur and his father left for the Klondike. Pillsbury had studied mechanical engineering at Leland Stanford University and devised a panoramic camera with a moving lens that he took with him. They packed cameras, glass plates, paper and chemicals into their motor launch and sailed to Dixon Entrance where a sudden storm swamped the boat. They were able to salvage the photographic equipment and arrived in Wrangle on June 11, 1898. Pillsbury Sr. returned home to San Francisco but his son continued on.

Arthur took photos of the communities along the Canal and sold them in studios at Wrangell, Sitka, Juneau and Skagway. He walked over the Chilkoot from Dyea to Lake Lindeman and returned to Dyea, possibly over the White Pass. He returned to take the fifth and last ride on an aerial tram up the Chilkoot and again returned to Dyea. He took photographs of the Dyea area, including a nearby potlach, and then returned south for the winter.

Pillsbury travelled north again in 1899 and arrived in Skagway in March. He travelled to Atlin by bicycle, pulling a 90lb. sled with camera, food and blankets. He photographed Discovery, Atlin and Taku on that trip. When he was ready to leave Skagway he moved his equipment; a panorama camera, an 8x10 view box, plates, film, paper, chemicals, and a portable dark room tent, over the White Pass by sled. At Lake Lindeman he purchased a flat-bottomed boat to travel down the Yukon River.

In Dawson he applied for the position of "official photographer on a roving commission to photograph every City and point of interest on the Yukon..." His assistant became sick and Pillsbury used his money to transport him back to Skagway. The assistant may have been a man called Cleveland as some of the Yukon photographs, circa 1899-1900, are signed Pillsbury & Cleveland. A three-foot panorama of Dawson, printed on blue paper, earned him enough money to buy a canoe and he loaded his equipment into the boat and set out down the Yukon. He printed while drifting down the river, washing the prints in the river.

Pillsbury arrived in Nome in September 1899 and supposedly stayed for only 10 days. However, one photograph from Nome, designated as a Pillsbury & Cleveland photograph, is dated from October 1899. This photo was used in *The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98* by Edwin Tappen Adney. Pillsbury took passage on the *Roanoke* for Seattle and established the Pillsbury Panoramic View Company in Seattle to sell photographs of the north. When the business slowed, he returned to California as the staff photographer for the *San Francisco Examiner*. The negatives from the trip to Alaska were destroyed in

the 1906 earthquake. Pillsbury opened a photographic studio in Yosemite Valley from 1907 to 1927.

Vintage and contact prints by Pillsbury are held by the University of Washington. There is an unpublished autobiography of Arthur C. Pillsbury at the University Art Museum's Pacific Film Archive, University of California, Berkeley.

References:

- Steven D. Harrison, "His Camera was his Gold Mine: The Alaska Photographs of Arthur C. Pillsbury", *The Alaska Journal* Autumn Vol. 10 #4 1980: 48-53.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996.

J. B. Prather

Five Klondike gold field photographs by Prather were used in *The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98* by Edwin Tappen Adney.

L. E. Robertson

Robertson was in Dawson from 1899 to at least 1904. His studio was on the corner of 2nd Ave. and 9th (Judge) Street in Dawson City from 1902-1904. This building was probably also his residence as Mrs. Nannie Robertson is living at that address in 1902. Robertson advertised photos from locket to life size, Kodak developing, printing and finishing. He also sold "complete sets" of Alaska views and mining scenes.

One of Robertson's photographs was used in Tappan Aney's *The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98*, published in 1900. The Polks 1901 Alaska-Yukon Directory and Gazeteer has a full page advertisement including a photograph of Robertson.

Ryan

Photos included in the *Zaccarelli's Pictorial Souvenir Book of the Golden Northland* c.1910 were taken by a photographer named Ryan.

Henry M. Sarvant (1869 – 1940)

Sarvant worked in the State of Washington as a member of the Geological Survey Party. A glacier on the northeast slope of Mt. Rainier is named for him to honour his explorations. Sarvant went to the Yukon in 1897 across the Chilkoot Pass and stayed until 1902. He mined enough gold to establish several successful business and agricultural activities.

The University of Washington holds 150 of his prints that include the Chilkoot, Yukon River, Dawson and the gold fields. One section of prints is labeled Hunker Creek and has 17 prints of that creek in 1899. The Sarvant Collection at the University of Washington contains 150 prints from the Klondike Gold Rush 1897-1901.

References:

- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Yukon Archives search file.

#### Sether

Four 1897 Sether photographs were used in *The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98* by Edwin Tappen Adney.

#### Alfred K. Schellinger

Schellinger worked as an engineer for the Yukon Gold Company in Dawson from 1905-1918 at the time of the Guggenheim investments in the Klondike. He photographed their massive construction and mining projects using a 6.5" x 8.5", and an 8" x 10" plate cameras as well as a 620mm. rollfilm camera. His photography was probably part of his duties for the company, but he may have sold prints as well judging by the number of images in various collections.

There are 60 lantern slides, 130 glass plate negative and 300 prints in various collections at the Dawson City Museum attributable to Schellinger. The Yukon Gold Company Collection at the PAC are either his or E.A. Austin's. The Yukon Archives has a large collection of his photos including Keno City and Mayo where he lived from 1918-40's, including some early experiments with colour photographs.

#### References:

- Dawson City Museum and Historical Society, reference files.

#### B.L. Singley.

Major stereo publishing firms sent photographers with special stereoscopic cameras to the Yukon. Singley published a series of over 300 titles under the names of the Keystone View Co. and Excelsior Stereoscopic Tours. Others were published by the major firms of B.W. Kilburn, Underwood & Underwood, Griffith & Griffith and T.W. Ingersoll.

#### Claude Britiff Tidd.

Tidd was a teacher in England who left home in 1910. He joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1914 and was assigned to Dawson City as well as a number of other Yukon communities in the 1920s. He was a musician and a photographer. He married Mary Ryder in 1925. When Tidd retired from the RCMP he became the trader at Old Crow and remained there for two years. Claude and Mary retired to England.

#### References:

- Mark and Myrna Ryder, "Life in the Yukon", nd.



Dawson. Winter photographed the Klondike Gold Rush as a contract photographer for the stereograph publisher Underwood & Underwood and the magazine *Leslie's Weekly*. In 1934 they published a commemorative album called *Trail of 98 - Thirty-six Years Ago*. The studio was transferred to Francis J. Harrison in 1945.

The earliest glass plate negatives are held by the Alaska State Library. A collection of 12 Winter & Pond photographs at the University of Washington includes photos of the Chilkoot Trail, Yukon mining life and Dawson, copyrighted in 1896 and '97. The Yukon Archives has 10 prints concentrating on the Chilkoot Trail in 1897. The collection at the University of Washington does not include any Yukon photos.

References:

- David Mattison, "Photo Nuggets: Klondike Photographers", *The Beaver* October-November Vol. 77:5 1997:33-39.
- David Mattison, *Photo Nuggets: A Klondike Photographers Directory*, Victoria, B.C.: 1995:19.
- Margaret Carter, 1977 manuscript.
- Richard Engeman, Photographs and Graphics Librarian, University of Washington Special Collections. Email correspondence Nov.9, 1996.

Frank Wolfe

Wolfe was well established as a photographer in Dawson City by 1905 when he was reported to be "working the creeks as usual". He was listed as a photographer in Dawson in 1907/08. He was certainly there until 1915, at least, and had a studio at the South end of Dawson. Wolfe used an 8" x 10" camera and printed his contact prints using a distinctive black mask at the bottom of the photo that described the location, the date and the negative number. His subject matter was mostly mining views and community life in the Klondike goldfields. It is possible, by using his dates and negative number sequences to follow him on photographic journeys through the creeks in different years. There is a collection of 100 original prints at the Dawson City Museum as well as hundreds of reproductions. They are important documentary images as well as being technically excellent.

References:

- J.E.N. Duclos to P.E. Larss, Alaska State Historical Library, Manuscript Collection 30, folder 2-10, as quoted in Bailey 1997:171-2.

Henry J. Woodside

Woodside was a journalist and militia officer who accompanied the Yukon Field Force to the Klondike in 1898. He had been taking photographs since 1891 using a box camera with magazines of dry plates. He became the Census Commissioner as well as the editor of the Yukon Sun.

References:

- Robert G. Wilson. "Canada Through the Stereoscope: Gold Rush to the Klondike", *Photographic Canadiana*, Vol. 10, No. 1. May/June 1984: 17-21.