





Sitting Bull

The Photographs

Based on the Markus Lindner Listing in the North
Dakota History Journal 2005: 2-21.

Pictures: Collection Gregor Lutz / Additions and
comments in [blue](#) by Gregor Lutz

I. Sitting Bull – the celebrity (Part A)

Nr	Photograph / Licensee	Description	Picture
01	<p>George T Anderton</p> <p>George Anderton, born in Leeds, UK, was the first resident photographer in the North West Territories in Canada. In 1876 he joined the North-West Mounted Police and was stationed at Fort Walsh, where he began taking Photographs as a hobby.</p> <p>He worked around Fort Walsh from 1876 to 1879. Anderton died about 1895</p>	<p>Barracks Square.</p> <p>Fort Walsh. 1878</p> <p>Sitting Bull, Indians, and whites at a pole in Fort Walsh. Sitting Bull sitting right of the pole.</p>	
02a	<p>Orlando S. Goff</p> <p>Goff was born on 10 September 1843 in Middletown, Connecticut. Nine days after his 18 birthday, he enlisted in the Union Army as a Sergeant. After his discharge from the Army, Orlando learned photography in Lyons, New York.</p> <p>He worked as an itinerant photographer in Portage, Wisconsin and in 1871, he moved to Yankton, Dakota Territory, where he established the first photography gallery. Later he moved to Bismarck, where he opened a photography studio. He had an apprentice named David Frances Barry and Goff became his mentor, employer and later, business partner in Bismarck.</p> <p>Goff died on 17 October 1916 in Idaho.</p>	<p>Sitting Bull.</p> <p>[Bismarck, D.T, July 31, 1881]</p> <p>This photo was taken in Bismarck in 1881 after Sitting Bull's surrender at Ft. Buford. On the steamboat trip to the Standing Rock Reservation, they stopped for the night in Bismarck and Goff saw a chance to get the first (?) photograph taken of the famous Sioux Chieftain. He was able to persuade Sitting Bull to have his photo taken for which Goff paid \$ 50.00.</p> <p>Some Canadian sources attribute this photo to George T. Anderton.</p> <p>See:</p> <p>http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9021.25.4/24.html</p>	

Sitting Bull

[with goggles]. [Bismarck, D.T, July 31, 1881]

A Nomadic lifestyle is determined by the proximity to livestock, e.g. horses. In the vicinity of livestock we find a high density of flies, which causes diseases like Chlamydia trachomatis. This pathogen is the cause for trachoma, an eye infection, which leads to blindness. In his later years Red Cloud suffered under trachoma, which almost led to his blindness. In 1881 Sitting Bull also suffered verifiable from an eye disease. After his surrender at Fort Buford it is therefore likely that someone relinquished him some glasses to protect his eyes.



Sitting Bull, Squaw and Twins

Stereograph, Sitting Bull Series # 11. Fort Randall, D.T, 1882

Text on the back:

"This is his last squaw. No. 9, age 29, who has 6 children, three of whom are shown in the view. The youngest one, on her back, is one year old, and the two twins five years of age, are sitting one upon each side of `Little Bell.

Adults (from left):

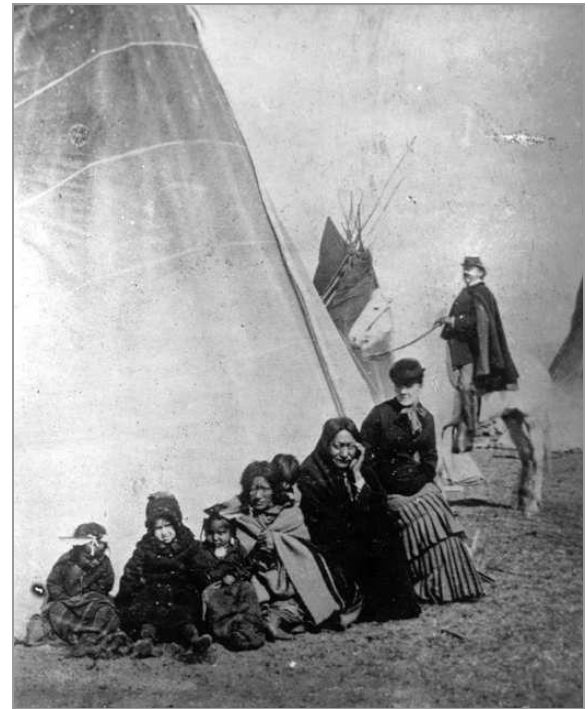
Four Robes, Sitting Bull, Sally Battles, and "the commanding officer [Captain Bentzoni]."

Children:

The twins Left Arrows In Him and Run Away From (born 1878), Four Robes' child (born 1880), and (second from left) "Little Bell."

These Bailey, Dix and Meade attributed photographs were most likely taken by William R. Cross. Dr. George P. Dix and his business partners Joshua Bradford Bailey and John L. Mead commissioned different photographer to create photographic series of native Americans, capitalizing on their popularity.

They commissioned Cross to do the actual twenty-four photographs of the Fort Randall views, although there are also photos of this series which were also copyrighted by Stanley J. Morrow.



"Little Bell" seems to be Belle Quimby, daughter of Captain Horace Quimby, quartermaster at Fort Randall [Michigan History / September/October 2001 issue]

03b Bailey, Dix & Mead

Stealing the Trade

Stereograph, Sitting Bull Series # 14. Fort Randall, D.T., 1882

There are a lot of incorrect interpretations of this caption. No photographer was able to photograph Sitting Bull without his consent. In this picture he seems to have refused to remove his disguise. Since this photo was not to market Sitting Bull had "stolen the trade". This is the meaning of the caption and not (for example) that the Hunkpapa made this picture and put the photographer out of work.



03c Bailey, Dix & Mead

Sitting Bull, Two Wives and Three Papposes

Stereograph, Sitting Bull Series # 20. Fort Randall, D.T., 1882

Text on the back: "This shows the renowned chief with his interesting family, two wives, the twins and little pappoose."75

Adults (from left): Seen-By-The-Nation, Sitting Bull, Four Robes.

Children: the twins Left-Arrows-In-Him and Run-Away-From, Four Robes' child.



03d-2 unknown photographer

Sitting Bull, Squaw and Teepee

[Fort Randall, D.T, 1882]. Almost the same picture as 03-d-1, but Seen By The Nation's hand is in another position.

No photo

Sitting Bull

[Fort Randall, D.T., 1882]

A detail enlargement of no. 03d or from a third photograph. Seen By The Nation's legs are retouched.



W.H. DeGraff was a free-lance photographer who leased Barry's studio in Bismarck, when Barry moved to Superior / Wisconsin in 1890.

Sitting Bull and his favorite squaw, with officers and their ladies

[Fort Randall, D.T., 1882]

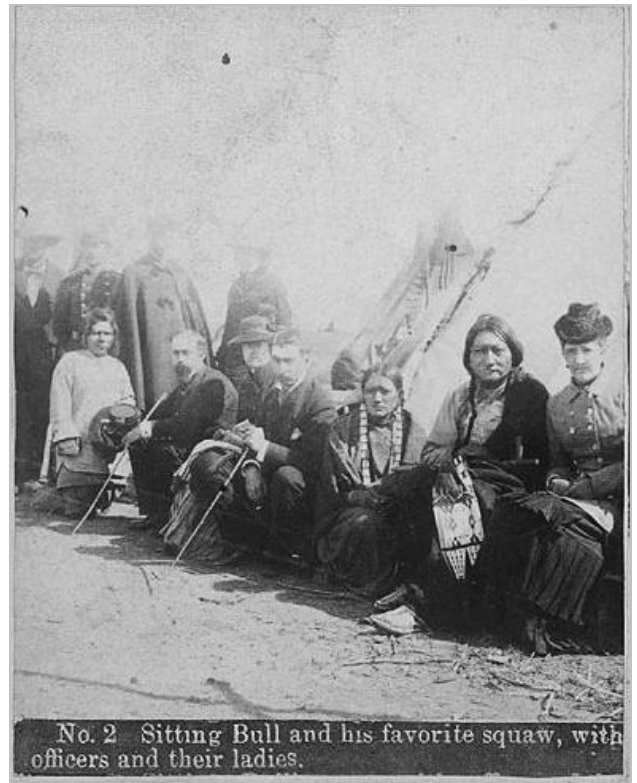
From left: unknown people, Seen By The Nation, Sitting Bull, Sally Battles

William Richard Cross

(1839-1907), took photos of the Nebraska-South Dakota frontier, was born in Vermont, in 1839. He belonged to a circle of other professional photographers that wished to satisfy the demand for photographs of Native Americans.

In 1886 he opened a studio at Fort Niobrara. In 1888, Cross and his apprentice John A. Anderson conspired at Fort Meade. The remainder of the decade spent Cross photographing in the Hot Springs, South Dakota area.

There he acquired a gallery and chose to live in proximity to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Cross kept busy in Hot Springs and spent time on landscape photography.



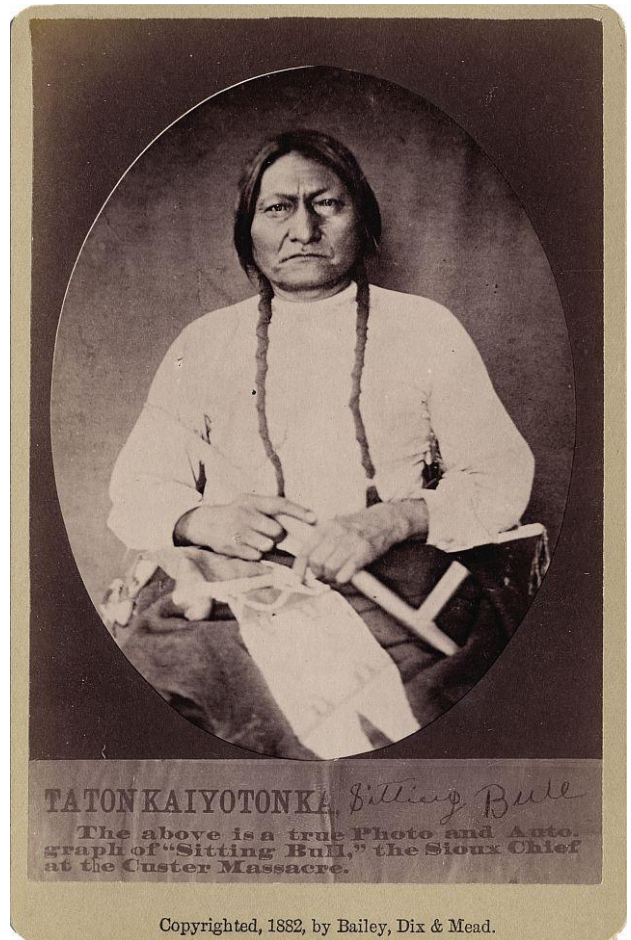
The native on his knees is "Steps" and the picture shows Four Robes, **not** Seen By Her Nation

03g Bailey, Dix & Mead

Sitting Bull

Stereograph, Sitting Bull Series # 1. Fort Randall, D.T, 1882

Text on the bottom: "Taton Kaiyotanka, [Sitting Bull's autograph], The above is a true Photo and Autograph of 'Sitting Bull,' the Sioux chief at the Custer Massacre." Text on the back: "This noted Chief, With his band of Uncapapa Souix [sic] Indians, now prisoners of war at Fort Randall, D.T, is 43 years of age; Weight 200 pounds; Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Has had over 100 engagements with their natural enemies, the Crows, of which he proudly boasts, but is too shrewd to acknowledge to having killed any whites. He has 9 wives. The two now living with him appear with descriptions in Nos. 5, 11 and 20 [of the Sitting Bull Collection]. He has one child by each of his first 6 wives."



Copyrighted, 1882, by Bailey, Dix & Mead.

03h Bailey, Dix & Mead

Sitting Bull

Fort Randall, D.T., 1882

No photo

03i Stanley J. Morrow

Sitting Bull

Fort Randall, D.T, 1882

No photo

In 1843 Stanley J. Morrow was born in Ohio. Morrow began his career in photography during the Civil War, when he assisted Mathew Brady voluntarily. After the war he and his wife moved to Yankton, Dakota Territory, where he opened a photograph gallery. His passion, however, was working as a travelling photographer, and he soon made a six-week trip making some of his first Indian pictures. Each

summer, for the next five years, Morrow travelled to military forts and Indian agencies along the Missouri River to make portraits and sell stereoscopic views. He also opened branch galleries at Fort Keogh and Fort Custer, Montana. With his wife's failing health, he left Dakota Territory in 1883 and appears to have left the photography business. Morrow died in Dallas, Texas in 1921.

04a unknown
photographer

**Sitting Bull with mother,
daughter and grandson**

[Fort Randall or
unlocated, 1883/1884]

From left: Her Holy Door,
Sitting Bull, Many Horses,
Tom Fly



The Smithsonian
Institution attributes
these pictures to a
photographer or studio
"Miller".

<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/fletcher/gallery3.htm>

04b unknown
photographer

Sitting Bull with mother, sister, daughters and grandson

[Fort Randall or unlocated, 1883 / 1884]



From left:

Her Holy Door, Good Feather, Sitting Bull, Walks Looking, Many Horses, Tom Fly

Sitting Bull

Fort Yates, D.T [1883]

Also said to have been taken in Pierre, D.T, while Sitting Bull was on his way from Fort Randall to Standing Rock.

Hollow and Hoover ascribe it to the photographer R.L. Kelly and the Denver Public Library (online catalog) to N.W Chadron. Chadron's name is written on the photo of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

George W. Scott, a photographer who operated in the 1880's out of Yankton, South Dakota. Later he ran a photograph studio in Fort Yates, North Dakota.



See also:

Part III. Sitting Bull / Classification & need for clarification

Bismarck, D.T, [1883]

(b. 1854, New York; d. 1934, Superior, Wisconsin). As a teenager Barry became proficient as a photographer working with O. S. Goff in Columbus, Wisconsin. Goff was his mentor, employer and later, business partner in Bismarck. In 1878 he began managing Goff's studio in Bismarck, North Dakota and in 1881 travelled west in a wagon outfitted with a dark room. He took over Goff's studio and published Goff's prints under his own authorship.

He photographed important Indians, particularly of the Sioux - Gall, Rain-in-the-Face and Sitting Bull. He continued photographing these for over 40 years and become friends with Sitting Bull, his son Louie as well as Red Cloud. In 1884 he founded his own studio, settling in Superior, Wisconsin in 1890 where stayed, except for a year in New York in 1897-1898.



Sitting Bull with flag (?).

The banner with the inscription "March of Civilization" appears to have been retouched subsequently.

Although Sitting Bull was definitely present in Bismarck from September, 3rd- 5th 1883, I do not believe that he is the flag-bearer. Henry Villard, the german-american President of the Northern Pacific Railroad (formerly known as Heinrich Hilgard), had invited celebrities for the opening of the new railway line to Montana and the laying of the cornerstone of the new Bismarck capitol. Among others, ex-President Grant, British and German celebrities and Sitting Bull. An Englishman, William Hardman, conveyed a report on these events in his book "Trip to America (1884)",

see <http://www.archive.org/details/atriptoamerica00hardgoog> .

He describes Sitting Bull's appearance ("... he had no hat... .. he has worn a pair of eagle's feathers) and his escorts, including McLaughlin, Wiyaka Wastewin, Gray Eagle, Long Soldier, Long Dog. Furthermore, he writes that Sitting Bull gave a speech and sold autographs. I do not think that he as a guest of honor had to bear the flag, the symbol of his conquerors.

Ernie LaPointe told me, that during the Bismarck capitol celebration a beaver-pelt top hat was presented to Sitting Bull.

07-1

Palmquist & Jurgens

Sitting Bull [# 1]

St. Paul, MN, [March 1884]

The Swede Alfred U. Palmquist (1850-1922) immigrated to America in 1872. In 1874, together with the Norwegian Peder T. Jurgens he opened the photo studio Palmquist & Jurgens in St. Paul, Minnesota.



07-2

Palmquist & Jurgens

Sitting Bull [# 2]

St. Paul, MN, [March 1884]



St. Paul, MN, [March 1884]



St. Paul, MN, [March 1884]

