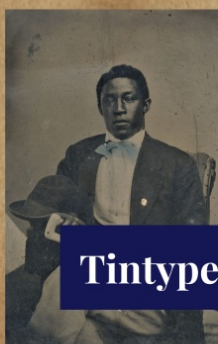
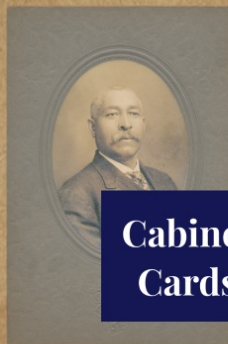


A Family Story:

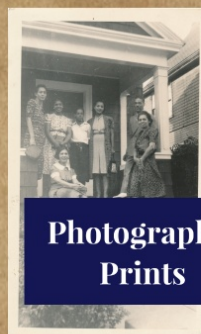
Images from the
Pope House Museum



Tintypes



**Cabinet
Cards**

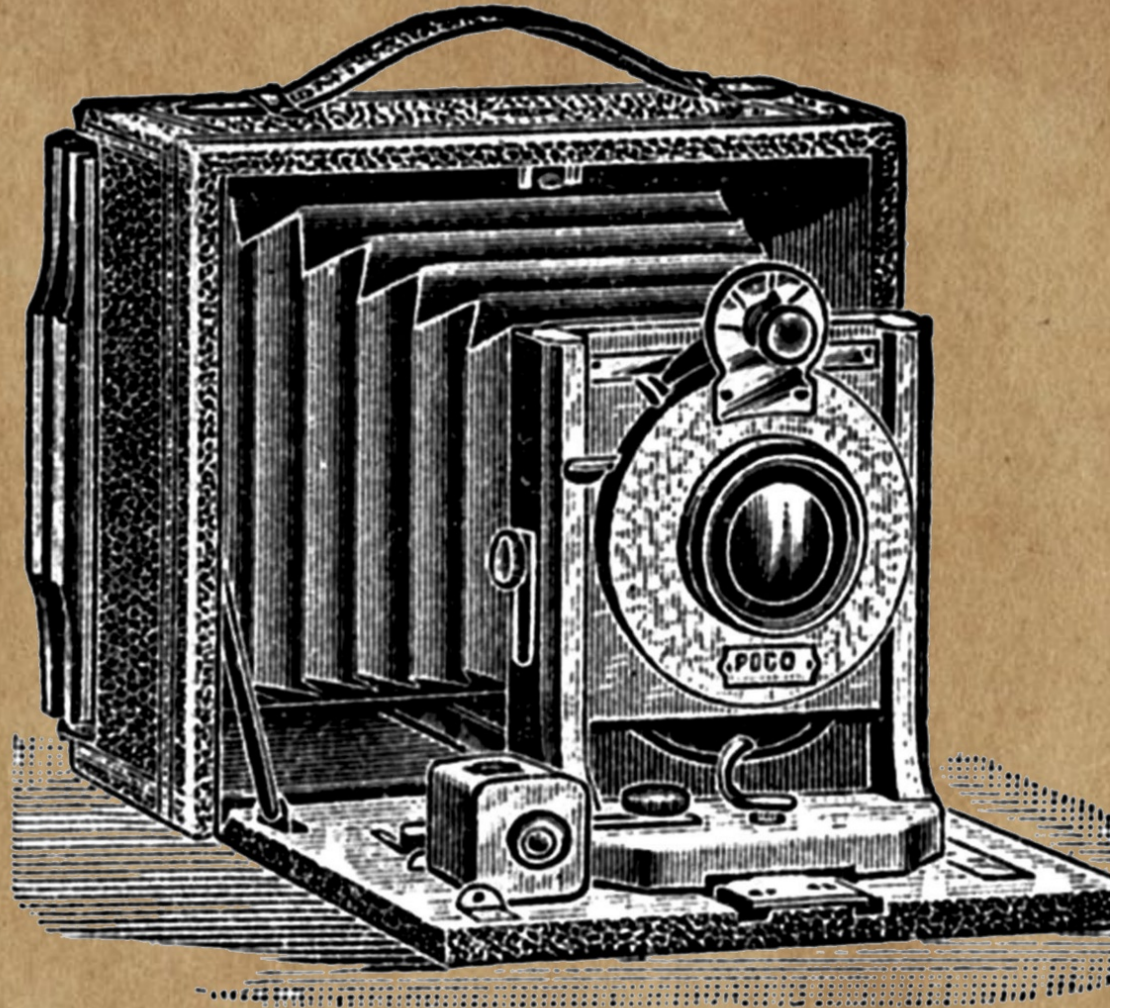


**Photographic
Prints**

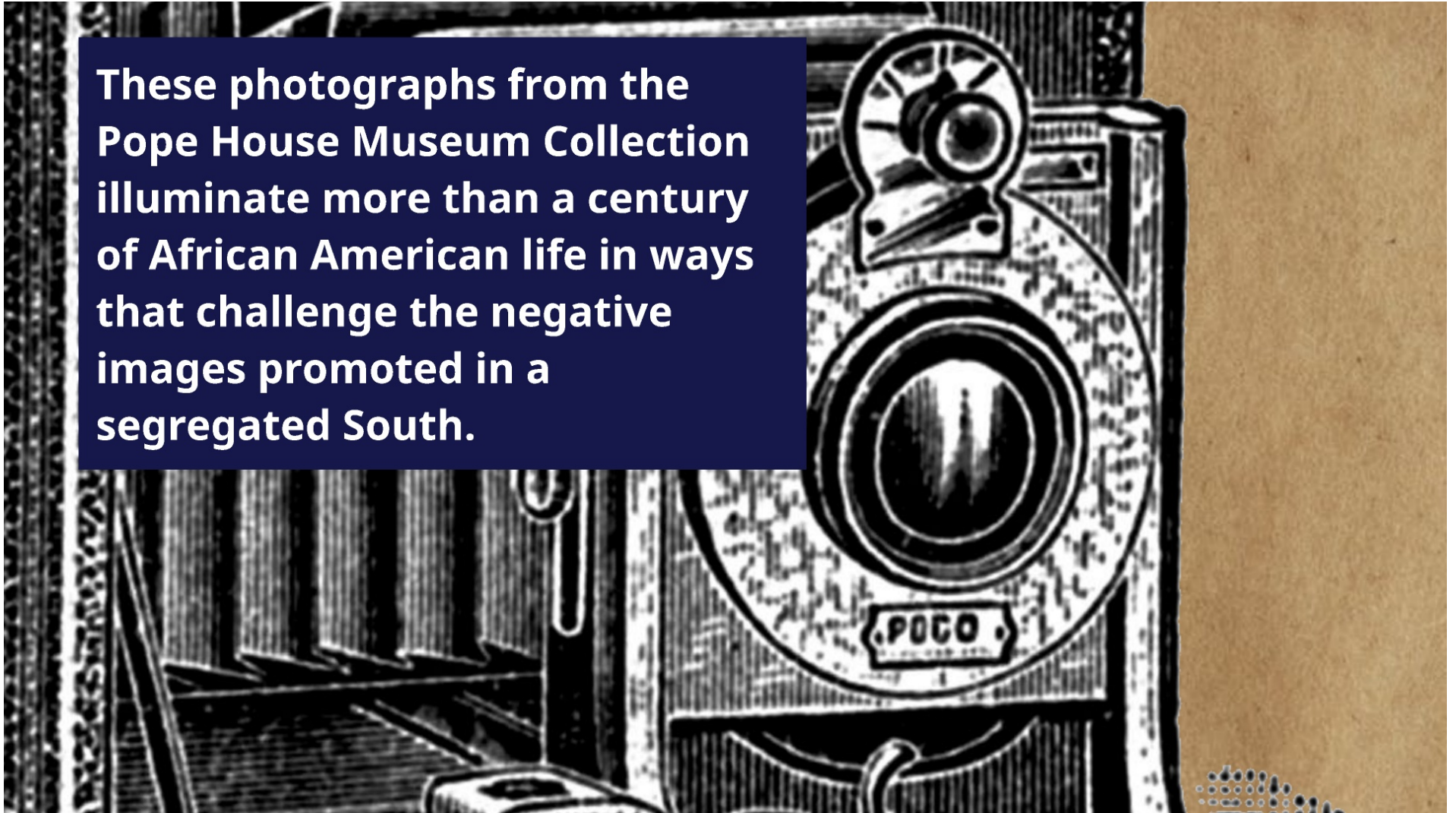


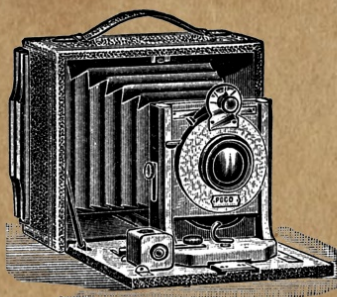
Polaroids

Photography is a powerful tool used to preserve moments since the medium's creation in 1824. Particularly, African Americans used photography to create their own legacy and to affirm their own senses of beauty, self-worth, and belonging. The camera and the rapidly changing technology of producing images became important for black families to document who they were, their progress, and successes.



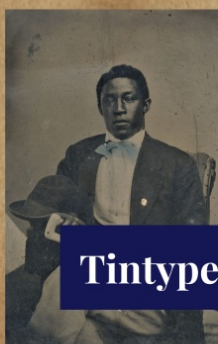
These photographs from the Pope House Museum Collection illuminate more than a century of African American life in ways that challenge the negative images promoted in a segregated South.



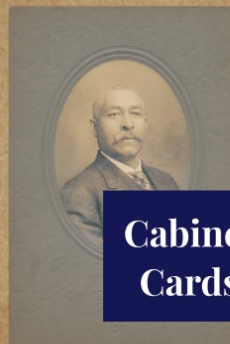


A Family Story:

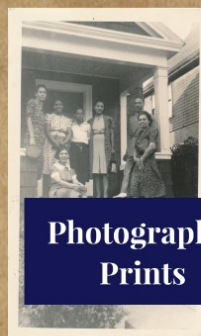
Images from the
Pope House Museum



Tintypes



**Cabinet
Cards**



**Photographic
Prints**



Polaroids

Tintypes

Ferrotypes, commonly called tintypes, were durable photographs on sheets of metal first developed about 1856. This method did not use negatives and instead directly exposed light into the camera. The popularity of tintypes waned in the 1890s as they were replaced with cheaper paper images.





**An image of a woman,
posing for a formal
portrait, ca. 1870.**



A portrait of a young man with his cane and brimmed hat, ca. 1900.



An emerging middle class used clothing accessories to convey status and wealth.



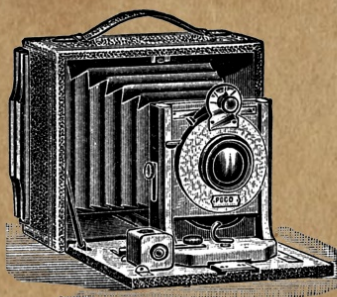
The subject of this photograph posed outside for this image as you can see the ground brush under his feet, ca. 1890



Portrait of a young boy with a lace collar and bow, ca. early 1900s.

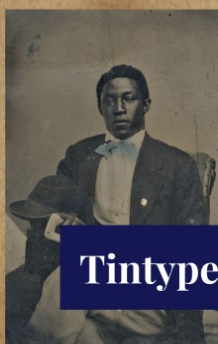


Accessories such as collars added personality to any subject and were common on both men and women of all ages in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

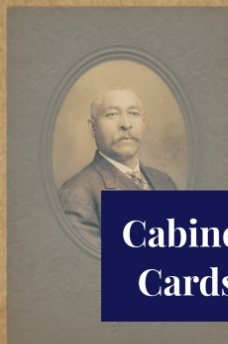


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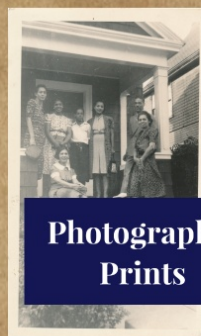
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Tintypes



**Cabinet
Cards**



**Photographic
Prints**



Polaroids

Cabinet Cards

Introduced in 1866, the cabinet card is an albumen, another word for silver, coated card-mounted photograph which quickly became popular in the United States. In many cases, the image does not include the name of the subject and an extensive logo can be found on the back of the card.

The height of their popularity extended into the 1890s.





**A child stands for a
Christmas card from
Mary Elizabeth Holt
taken in High Point,
North Carolina, ca. 1905.**



**Aunt Annie and children,
taken by The Jefferson Fine
Art Gallery of Richmond,
Virginia, ca. 1890s.**



The formation of the 3rd North Carolina Infantry for the Spanish-American War in 1898 was a political experiment to see if a regiment comprised of African Americans, both enlisted and officers, could operate in combat. From left to right, Lieutenant D.J. Gilmer of Greensboro, Captain S.O. Mason of Wilson, and Lieutenant P.J. Haywood of Raleigh, pose as officers.



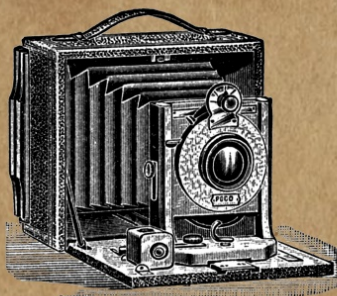
**An unknown
Episcopal minister.**



African Americans continued to serve in the United States military. This unknown corporal bearing "C.L.I" on his hat, was a member of the Charlotte Light Infantry, an African American company, called up for the Spanish American War.



A unique image that shows an unidentified sitter enthralled by a letter, ca. 1898.

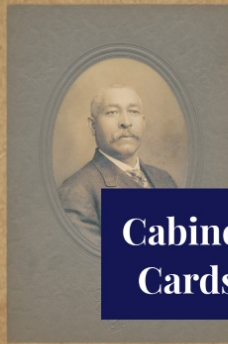


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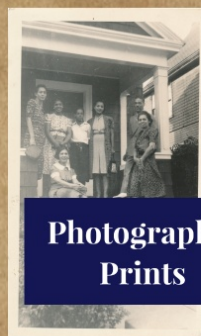
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Tintypes



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Cards**



**Photographic
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Polaroids

Photographic Prints

Photographic printing is the process of producing a final image on paper for viewing, using chemically sensitized paper. Sometimes, the photograph is generated with a gelatin silver, causing the image to be discolored in the dark areas.





**Ruth and Evelyn Pope
proudly pose with their
nextdoor neighbor, Sarah
Shade, and a collection of
ferns in front of the Pope
House, Raleigh, ca. 1918.**



As photographs became less expensive, more could be made.





Here, Evelyn Pope sat for a series of images, ca. 1940s.



Here, an unidentified man sits in a studio for a series of images depicting a wide range of emotions, ca. 1900.



An unknown man, 1940s.



**Delia and Ruth Pope,
date unknown.**

Delia Pope with an unknown child at St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, Raleigh, date unknown.





Two young girls pose in front of the only private hospital for African-Americans in Raleigh, Dr. Lewyn McCauley's Hospital. It was next door to the Pope family and featured an operating room and x-ray machine. The hospital opened in 1923 and offered services for women and children who preferred not to use the few public facilities open to African Americans, ca. 1930.

Letters were the primary way for communication between soldiers and their families back at home during World War II. This unknown soldier poses in front of a U.S. Mail truck during the work day, ca. 1944.





**Ruth and Evelyn Pope
as children, date
unknown.**



**Unknown people
posing for a
lighthearted
snapshot on a warm
summer day, ca. 1960.**



This photo is unique because it shows both black and white people together at a time when many beaches were segregated



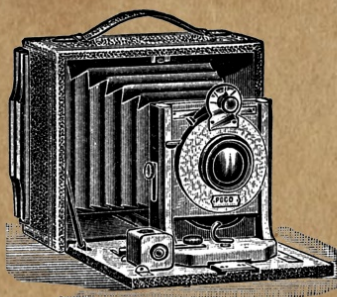
A woman, in a Shaw University sweater, posing in someone's yard, ca. 1910s.

**Delia Pope at the house of
Miss Mary E. Phillips on
South Swain Street, Raleigh,
date unknown.**



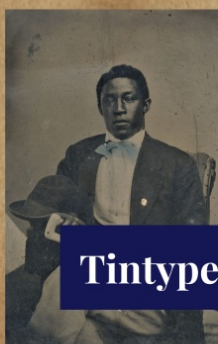


Ruth and Evelyn Pope with five unidentified friends, ca. 1940s.

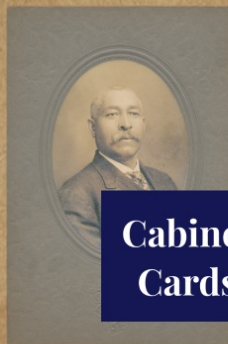


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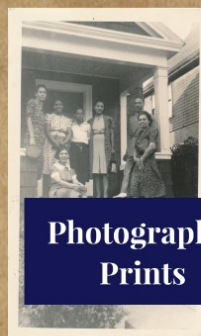
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Tintypes



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Cards**



**Photographic
Prints**



Polaroids

Polaroids

Invented in 1947 by Edwin H. Land, the polaroid photograph features the first one-step dry process for producing finished photographs within one minute after taking the picture.

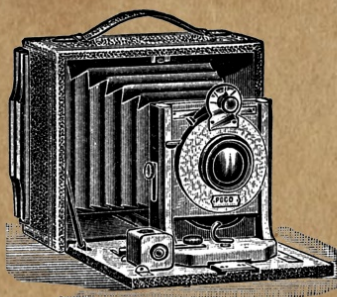




Evelyn and Ruth Pope stand with unidentified friends in front of their Wilmington Street house, ca. 1980s.

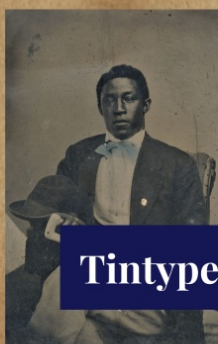


Two friends of Ruth Pope enjoy punch while attending her 90th birthday party, held on January 30, 1999. It would be one of the last times Ruth would be in her childhood home prior to her passing the following October.

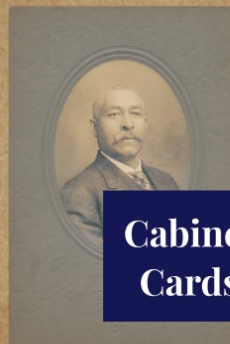


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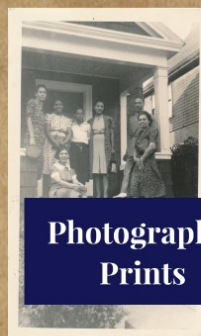
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Tintypes



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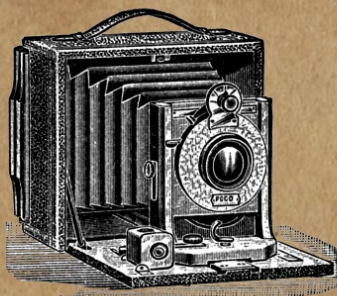
**Photographic
Prints**



Polaroids



**Pope House Museum
511 South Wilmington Street
Raleigh, NC
919-996-2220**

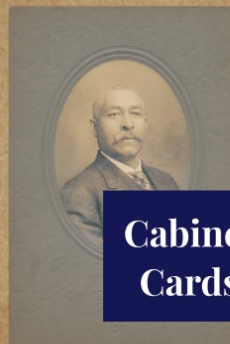


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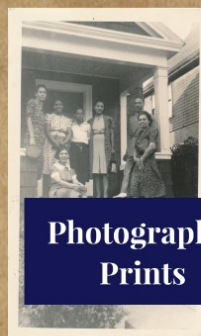
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