Western Americana
A Note

This catalogue demonstrates the wide range of our interests in the exploration, settlement, and development of the American West in the 19th century and beyond. Included herein is important visual material, from striking prints by Karl Bodmer to Henry Warre’s iconic views of the Pacific Northwest and Kendall & Nebel’s images of the Mexican-American War. The catalogue also features works by George Catlin, including a copy of the very rare New York edition of his *North American Indian Portfolio* and his striking image of St. Louis in 1832. There are original works by the artists George Gibbs and Robert Riggs, as well as a watercolor of a buffalo hunt by Lord Alfred Dunmore. Several books document hunting trips in the American West, including accounts by William Tucker, Gen. William Strong, James Tuttle, C.S. Boutcher, and Albert Cordier. The explorations of Alexander Mackenzie, Zebulon Pike, and Lewis & Clark are featured along with a complete set of the Harriman Expedition to Alaska and panoramic photographs of the Southwest, demonstrating the wide range of activities throughout the West in the long 19th century.

Available on request or via our website are our bulletins as well as recent catalogues 357 *The Struggle for North America*; 358 *The Civil War*; 359 *The 17th Century*. Recent e-lists, only available on our website, include *New York Views*; *Pirates & Privateers*; *William Reese’s Six Score: The 120 Best Books on the Cattle Range Industry*; *Freedom’s Symphony: The Music of America*; *The Hub of the Universe: Boston in the 19th Century*; *Boston Book Fair 2018*; *The War to End All Wars: The History, Literature & Images of World War One*; and *The Second World War*.

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A Period Oil Painting

of an Act in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show:

A Great Show Business Painting


This entertaining painting depicts a version of the comedy pantomime routine called “The Frenchman's Bottle Gag,” performed in England by Buffalo Bill Cody’s Wild West Show. The painting shows a bewildered Buffalo Bill ready to come to blows with two Cockney characters stealing drinks from his flask. A prominent historian of performance tells us:

The gag, made famous in Paris by the Scanlon Brothers and their collaborator, the Agoust Family Jugglers, in the long playing three-stage acrobatics, magic, and pantomime spectacular, “Le Voyage en Suisse,” usually involves two clowns, a ridiculously dressed Frenchman, and his bottle. The clowns steal his bottle and surreptitiously sneak sips back-and-forth, as the bewildered Frenchman
desperately attempts to figure out who’s got his bottle. This image is of costers or pearlies, East End London cockneys, victimizing the Buffalo Bill character – the old Hanlon & Agoust drinking routine re-costumed for the Wild West show’s British audience.

Buffalo Bill Cody’s Wild West Show made two extensive tours of England and Europe prior to the date of this painting: 1887–88, arriving for Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee; and 1889–93, playing the great theaters and fairgrounds. The 1893 tour was at the height of the show’s fame. The 1893 show program states: “Since the visit of Buffalo Bill’s Wild West to England and its remarkable engagement in London, at West Brompton, in 1887, a history and tour have been made, such as no organization of its magnitude and requirements ever accomplished.”

Henri Agoust, the Hanlons’ long-time collaborator (the parties later fell out and sued each other in a bitter legal dispute), had a son named Alfred, a member of the Agoust Family Jugglers. According to a census of traveling show people, he would have been in his early twenties in 1893. His biography is otherwise unknown. It seems likely that the juggling Alfred Agoust was also the well-trained, talented artist responsible for this magnificent show business painting, its attention to costume, props, and comic gesture demonstrating the specialized knowledge of the insider.

Almost all images of the Wild West Show are found in the great lithographic posters and photographs produced by the William F. Cody publicity machine. Period oil paintings of the Buffalo Bill act are very rare indeed. This wonderful image, showing a comic routine Buffalo Bill evidently adopted from European circus acts, is a unique contribution to the iconography of the Wild West Show.


A wonderful photographic account of Gold Rush life in Nome, Alaska at the turn of the 20th century. The photographer, O.D. Goetze, moved to Nome at the beginning of the rush in 1898 and operated a photography studio there for approximately a decade, although none of the images collected here are dated beyond 1904. They include a wide variety of photographic reproductions of street scenes, Eskimo portraits, hunting and fishing work, mining activity, landscapes, winter scenes, wildlife, and transportation. An attractive record of Nome in the Gold Rush. $750.
An extremely valuable compilation which gives detailed data, including route, scenery, and other key information, about many various parts of Mexico. By piecing together the different itineraries it offers, a traveler could basically go anywhere in Mexico and into the U.S., already provided with extremely detailed instructions about the best route and what facilities—such as water, grass, and shelter—were available every step of the way. A detailed name index listing routes and where they are to be found in the book further enhances the volume’s usefulness for travelers, be they headed to destinations great or small. Many of the routes described begin in Mexico City; some routes extend into Texas and New Mexico. Among the most interesting are two itineraries concerning California. One describes a journey from La Paz, at the far southern end of Baja California, to the U.S. border. This is one of the most detailed and expansively described routes in the entire book, preserving a wealth of geographic and natural details. Many of the places detailed in this section have either disappeared or been extensively altered. The other journey is along the Sonora Route, from Ures to Sonora, to the California gold fields. This trip passes through Los Angeles and includes some commentary on the missions in the area. “An important guide book, giving the routes and mileage, with sketches of the country throughout Mexico”—Eberstadt.

With Numerous Lithographs of Nevada Scenes


“This classic work is the most used and quoted history of any ever issued of the state. It is likely to remain forever the all time Nevada book, for nothing issued since compares to its exhaustive coverage.... There is very little worth knowing about Nevada before 1881 that cannot be found in this first statewide Nevada history” – Pa-her. Besides the historical and biographical material, a wealth of lithographic plates depict all sorts of mining, agricultural, and domestic scenes throughout the state.

HOWES A273, “b.” PAHER NEVADA 27. ADAMS SIX-GUNS 58. GRAFF 64. FLAKE 175. $2500.

A Run of Arizona Territorial Laws


A late-19th-century collection of session laws for the territory of Arizona, encom-passing the fifteenth through twentieth sessions of the legislative assembly. The first volume here was printed in Prescott, the remainder in Phoenix, after the capital of Arizona moved for the final time from Prescott to Phoenix in 1889. An interesting peek into the issues involved in maintaining order in Wild West Arizona, this run ending more than a decade before Arizona became the forty-eighth state in the Union. $2000.

Stereoscopic Views of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, including Thomas Moran at Work

6. [Arizona]: [Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel]: THE GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA THROUGH THE STEREOSCOPE. THE UNDERWOOD PATENT MAP SYSTEM COMBINED WITH EIGHTEEN ORIGINAL STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

A wonderful collection of Grand Canyon scenes, including a charming snapshot of a weather-beaten Thomas Moran, the noted western American artist, sketching from an outcropping high above the canyon. The cards, all copyrighted 1903, are captioned as follows:

1) “A Wonder to the Primitive Inhabitants – Santa Fe (locomotive) crossing the Canon Diablo in Arizona.”
2) “From Red to San Francisco Mountains – a woody wilderness in sun-kissed Arizona.”
4) “Labyrinthine Ways through the Lava Ash Formations, Red Mountain Crater, Arizona.”
5) “The Sinuous Colorado, yellow as the Tiber,’ – N. from Bissell’s Point.”
6) “Among the Butten, Red Canon Trail.”
7) “Fathoming the Death of a Vanished Sea – Grand Canon of Arizona from Hance’s Cove.”
8) “Descending Grand View Trail.”
9) “Dendritic Stalagmites in a Limestone Cave.”
10) “Angels’ Gateway and Newberry Terrace from Cottonwood Spring.”
11) “Beside the Colorado – Looking up to Zoroaster Tower from Pipe Creek.”
12) “Down the Granite Gorge of the Colorado (1200 ft. deep) from Pyrites Point.”
13) “Prospecting for Gold, Indian Gardens.”
14) “Rounding Cape Horn on the Bright Angel Trail.”
16) “Over all broods a solemn silence,’ – Sunset at O’Neill’s Point.”
17) “Overlooking Nature’s Greatest Amphitheatre—from Rowe’s Point.”
18) “On the Brink, One Mile Above the River...west from Rowe’s Point.”

On the verso of each card is a lengthy description of the relevant image, with the text often taken from other works, mainly by Dellenbaugh and Powell, followed by the card caption translated into several languages, including French, German, Spanish, Swedish, and Cyrillic. Of Thomas Moran the editors write: “The famous man on that rock yonder has done immense service to the world by interpreting the glories of the Canyon to other people’s eyes....He has the true artist’s eye for magnificence of form and color, and the skill of a trained craftsman in expressing his conception of nature’s beauty.”

The accompanying booklet, written by Dellenbaugh, includes information on the early exploration of the canyon and offers advice for prospective gold-seekers. The text was first published in 1900, then 1904, and as here in 1908. The first of the two maps is a Grand Canyon tour map, while the folding map of the canyon is keyed by number to a selection of the present stereoscopic cards. Both maps are copyrighted 1904.

An impressive collection of views, scarce in the market. OCLC only reports three copies from 1908, at the Huntington, the Arizona State Historical Society, and the California State Library.

OCLC 228703562, 58939873. $850.

Rules and Uniforms of the Army of the Republic of Texas


“These regulations were printed in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress approved by
President Lamar on January 23, 1839....Except for the section at the end, ‘Uniform of the Army,’ they follow closely the General Regulations for the Army of the United States, City of Washington (copy in my collection). These sixteen pages on the uniform appear to be a revision of the material issued in a twelve-page pamphlet, No. 374 here, and like that pamphlet are preceded by General Order No. 5, dated Houston, May 23, 1839, ordering the adoption of the uniform....If this binding was done in Texas, those copies with the original binding are the earliest examples of Texas binding of which I have a record” – Streeter Texas.

Streeter locates only three copies of this printing and only six of Streeter Texas 372A including his own; several lack the errata leaf, and his copy and that of the Houston Public Library are incomplete. Not in Eberstadt catalogue 162, Texas, Eberstadt Texas Collection Inventory, Decker, Graff, Howes, or the Streeter sale. STREETER TEXAS 372. New Handbook of Texas 5, p.203. VANDALE TEXIANANAME-TER 181.

A Certificate of Admission to Austin’s Colony:
One of the Earliest Obtainable Texas Imprints

8. [Austin, Stephen F.]: EL CIUDADANO ESTEVAN F. AUS-TIN, EMPRESARIO, PARA INTRODUCIR EMIGRADOS ESTRANGEROS, EN LAS COLONIAS QUE LE TIENE, DESIGNADA ES EL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE COAHUILA
Y TEXAS, POR LOS CONTRATOS CELEBRADOS ENTRE EL DICHO GOBIERNO Y EL MISMO AUSTIN.... [San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten, 1829]. Printed document, 6½ x 8¼ inches, completed in manuscript. Signed by Samuel M. Williams. Small tear along old fold, slightly affecting a few letters of printed text, else very good overall. In a half morocco and cloth box.

A rare imprint from the San Felipe de Austin press of Godwin Brown Cotten, and a variant printing of Streeter Texas 9. This is effectively the earliest obtainable Texas imprint, since any earlier ones are only surmised or exist in a few copies in institutions. It is now extremely rare in the marketplace. A much inferior copy, with loss on the top margin, sold at Sotheby’s in the Texas Independence Collection sale on June 18, 2004 for $30,000 including house premium.

“These grants were the foundation of the colonization of Texas” – Streeter. This document reflects one of the four essential steps in the colonization process, being the empresario’s certification stating that the immigrant (in this case a widow named Frances Manifee) had been admitted as a member of Austin’s colony. The next step would be to present this certificate to the commissioner charged with issuing land titles in the Colony. This document is signed in manuscript by Samuel M. Williams, a close associate of Stephen F. Austin. Streeter refers to a similar form in his collection dated June 2, 1831, also signed by Samuel M. Williams. “For thirteen years Williams was Austin’s lieutenant; he wrote deeds, kept records, and directed colonial activities during the empresario’s absences” – New Handbook of Texas.

This is apparently a variant printing of Streeter Texas 9, most definitely a new type setting, as it exhibits more than ten slight textual differences from the earlier document. The most notable difference is the addition of a “3” where the date appears on the printed form; previously the partially-printed date read “18” followed by blank space – in this iteration of the document the date reads “183” followed by space for completion of the date. In Streeter Texas, Streeter refers to a similar form in his collection, most certainly the same printing as the present example: “An original certificate of admission in my collection, filled out by Samuel M. Williams for ‘Empresario Austin’ on June 2, 1831, is practically identical with the one entered here, except that the printed part of the date reads ‘183–’ instead of ‘18–.’”

A extraordinarily rare variant printing of a foundational Texas document.


$25,000.

First Book Printing of the Texas Declaration of Independence

The Dog Dancer,
the Most Famous Plate from Bodmer’s Atlas


Perhaps the greatest image to emerge from the picturing of the American West, and certainly Bodmer’s most famous, this highly-charged portrait of Péhriska-Rúhpa (“Two Ravens”) presents the warrior and chief of the Hidatsa in a way that encapsulates the vanished era of the Plains Indian.

The portrait has a great sense of immediacy and intensity, of noise and movement. A moment in time is captured, when we look away the Dog Dance continues. Péhriska-Rúhpa dances in his regalia as a principal leader of the Dog Society of his village. The white tips on the glossy black feathers of the headdress indicate the attachment of a tiny down feather to the point of each plume, the central vertical plume is painted red. Dyed horse hair floats from colored sticks attached to the shafts of the turkey feathers. All this will shortly be in motion again as the dancer resumes his movement to the cadence of drum and the rattle (made of small hooves or dewclaws attached to a beaded stick) held in his right hand. The Dog Society was one of seven such societies amongst the men of the Mandan and Hidatsa Tribes. They were one of the main tenets by which Hidatsa society was lived: as an individual progressed through life it was necessary for him to purchase his entry into successive societies, starting with “the foolish dogs” at about ten to fifteen years of age and graduating to the society of the black-tailed deer for men over fifty. The
Dog Society was the fourth of these progressions. Each society had a set number of members, so that an individual from a lower society could only buy entry to the higher society if there was a member of that society who was himself ready to move to the society above his. They all had individual rules, rituals, dances, and regalia. All this information was carefully recorded by Prince Maximilian during the travellers’ winter stop-over at Fort Clark in 1833-34; this portrait, Bodmer’s masterpiece, was painted in March 1834 towards the end of this stay.
Bodmer’s images show great versatility and technical virtuosity, and give us a uniquely accomplished and detailed picture of a previously little understood (and soon to vanish) way of life. Swiss-born Bodmer was engaged by Prince Maximilian zu Wied-Neuwied (1782-1867) specifically to provide a record of his travels in North America, principally among the Plains Indians. In the company of David Driedoppel (Prince Maximilian’s servant and hunting companion), their travels in North America were to last from 1832 to 1834. Well armed with information and advice, the party finally left St. Louis, on the most important stage of their travels, aboard the steamer Yellow Stone on April 10, 1833. They proceeded up the treacherous Missouri River along the line of forts established by the American Fur Company. At Bellevue they encountered their first Indians, then went on to make contact with the Sioux tribe, learning of and recording their little-known ceremonial dances and powerful pride and dignity. Transferring from the Yellow Stone to another steamer, the Assiniboin, they continued to Fort Clark, where they visited the Mandan, Mintari, and Crow tribes, then the Assiniboins at Fort Union, the main base of the American Fur Company. On a necessarily much smaller vessel they journeyed through the extraordinary geological scenery of that section of the Missouri to Fort Mackenzie in Montana, establishing a cautious friendship with the fearsome Blackfeet. From this, the westernmost point reached, it was considered too dangerous to continue and the return journey downstream began. The winter brought its own difficulties and discomforts, but Bodmer was still able to execute numerous studies of villages, dances, and especially the people, who were often both intrigued and delighted by his work. The portraits are particularly notable for their capturing of individual personalities, as well as forming a primary account of what were to become virtually lost cultures.

For the Maximilian portfolio: GRAFF 4648. HOWES M443a. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 2521. SABIN 47014. WAGNER-CAMP 76:1. $60,000.

Home Life of the Mandans


An outstanding example of his careful rendering of every detail of the everyday life of the Mandan Tribe. As well as being a beautifully composed view of the interior of this Mandan lodge, this is one of the most ethnographically important of all of Bodmer’s images.

The lodge was the home of Dipäuch, a respected elder of the Tribe, who gave Prince Maximilian much information about the history and beliefs of his people. The sketch was made over a period of several months at Mih-Tutta-Hand-Kusch
from early December 1833 to mid-April 1834. This image has been much reproduced since, as perhaps the most accurate extant depiction, taken from life, of the domestic arrangements of the Plains Indians.

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For the Maximilian portfolio: GRAFF 4648. HOWES M443a. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 2521. SABIN 47014. WAGNER-CAMP 76:1. $24,000.

Privately Printed and of Great Rarity


Fascinating account of a hunting trip in the Midwest beyond the Mississippi, including incidents of quail shooting and an account of the Great Pigeon Roost of southwestern Missouri, dispersed by a snowstorm a week before Boutcher reached the area. “Full of hunting adventures, but likewise historically important for the excellent observations on life in the back-country at this period. Curiously enough the remnants of the Modocs were encountered and there is an account of Shacknasty Jim, Scarface Charlie, and Captain Jack’s still-moaning mourners” – Eberstadt. Boutcher was an associate editor.
of the *Easton Free Press*, and the letters were published in the newspaper from December 1874 to January 1875.

F.P. Williamson was a noted collector of American sporting books from the 1950s to the turn of the 21st century.

Rare, with only one copy appearing at auction since the Streeter sale, where Ken Nebenzahl purchased it for $575 in 1969. OCLC lists four locations (Yale, NYPL, Newberry, University of Missouri at St. Louis).

**STREETER SALE 4099. PHILOPS, SPORTING BOOKS, p.278. HOWES N212, “b”** (without mention of photos and not knowing author). OCLC 27855517. $15,000.

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**Record of a Hunting Trip to Alaska, 1889–90**

13. Bowick, Thomas Gilbert: **RANDOM SKETCHES ON A HUNTING TRIP THROUGH MEXICO, THE WESTERN STATES, AND ALASKA T.G.B. MAY 4/89 TO APR 3/90** [manuscript title]. [Various places]. 1889-1890. Forty-seven pen-and-ink and watercolor drawings on card (approximately 7¼ x 4¼ inches), signed by the artist with his monogram,
An album of drawings and photographs by an accomplished amateur artist, Thomas Gilbert Bowick, during a hunting trip in Oregon and Alaska with his brother, John Robie Bowick, in 1889 and 1890. The brothers, apparently of English extraction, were part owners of the Eastern Oregon Gold Mining Company in Grant County. A small manuscript map on the verso of the titlepage shows that the party proceeded overland from Washington, D.C. and stopped in Salt Lake City. All of the drawings or photographs of drawings are signed by the artist with a monogram. The brothers’ hunting trip was successful: the Game Bag includes twenty-six bears (one grizzly, 1,800 lbs., shot forty miles north of miles north of Ogden, Utah, as recorded beneath a sketch of the animal), twenty-eight deer, as well as a variety of small game. Most of the album is devoted to the area around Juneau, Sitka, Muir Glacier, and Glacier Bay, the salmon fishery of Killismoo, and Port Wrangell. There are scenes of Salt Lake City and eastern Oregon. A detailed list of contents:

1) Frontispiece portrait of the artist on horseback in a forest clearing, captioned “Yours Very Truly.”
2) Manuscript title-leaf.
3) Watercolor map of the world, “The ground covered.” Route from the British Isles and through north America.
4) “Our Bag.” Albumen photograph of watercolor drawing, heads of animals surrounding the tally of bear, elk, deer, sheep, etc.
5) “Our cabin in the Blue Mountains (Oregon) 7500 ft”
6) “Black Bear at Home”
7) “Indian Hut (Alaska)”
8) “Salmon Run – Tongass Narrows (Alaska).” Man astride a huge fallen tree spanning the river.
9) “A day’s Salmon Fishing – Tongass Narrows (Alaska)”
10) “A Salmon Run (British Columbia)”
11) “Elk (on the Look Out)”
12) “Sitka Harbour (Alaska)”
13) “Indian Band, Sitka (Alaska)”
14) “Log Huts, Sitka (Alaska)”
15) “The Flour Mill, Sitka (Alaska)”
16) “My Indian Dog on the War Path.” A malamute prowling near a chicken coop.
17) “Wild Sheep”
18) “Port Wrangle (Alaska)” [sic]
19) “Whale & Wolf Totem – Port Wrangle (Alaska)” [sic]
20) “City of Juneau (Alaska)”
21) “Indian Village – Juneau (Alaska) Built by order of the U.S.A. Government”
22) “Indian Graves – Juneau (Alaska)”
23) “S.S. ‘Corona’ & ‘Ancon’ – Glacier Bay (Alaska)”
25) “Muir Glacier (Alaska)”
26) “Davidson Glacier (Alaska)”
27) “Top of Muir Glacier (Alaska)”
28) “Front of Muir Glacier (2 miles across)”
29) “Islands in Greenville channel (Alaska)”
30) “Landing stage – Killismoo (Alaska)”
31) “Killismoo (Salmon fishing village – Alaska)”
32) “‘Jake.’ Civilized Indian, Chief of the District, free R[?] Priest & United States Marshall – Killismoo, Alaska”
33) “Jake’s Wife”
34) “Alaskan Steam Ship at Seattle (Washington Territory)”
35) “Indian Mission School Boys (Sitka, Alaska)”
36) “Park Gates – Victoria (British Columbia)”
37) “Treadwell (Gold Mine) Mill, Juneau, Alaska”
38) “On the lookout’ (Black-tailed deer)”
39) “Who comes there? (Mountain Lion, California)”
40) “My first (last) Grizzly. (Shot 40 miles north of Ogden, Utah) Weight 1,800# – length 11’6””
41) “Sitka (Capital of Alaska)”
42) “Wolf Totem (Port Wrangle)” [sic]
43) “Bluffs – Muir Glacier (Alaska)”
44) “Salmon Stream (Oregon)”
45) “Snake River (Oregon)”
46) “S.S. ‘Ancon’ (Seattle)”
47) “Mormon Temple (Salt Lake City, Utah).” Albumen photograph of watercolor drawing, interior view.
48) “Mormon Temple (Salt Lake City, Utah).” Albumen photograph of watercolor drawing, exterior view.
49) “Brigham Young’s Wives House (Salt Lake City, Utah).” Albumen photograph of watercolor drawing, exterior view.
50) “Coon”
51) Untitled portrait of a woman on deck of a steamer, seated in the mouth of a hooded vent.
52) “The drawing room’ (Our cabin in the Blue Mountains, Oregon).” Albumen photograph of drawing, five men, rifles on the wall.
53) Photograph of a newspaper clipping describing T.G. Bowick, one of the directors of the Eastern Oregon Gold Mining Company, as a champion long-distance horseback rider (Baker City Morning Democrat, July 30, 1889). Loosely inserted: photograph of the cabin, partly retouched in watercolor (stamp of Hazeltine, Photographer, Baker City, Oregon, on verso); photograph of a watercolor drawing of an Alaskan seashore village; photograph of several horse-drawn
Original Draft of a Texas Novel


Original draft of the novel, written when Clint Brown was an undergraduate at the University of Texas. Brown’s conceit is that he has uncovered a manuscript written by Robert Blalock, a firsthand account by a young man who joins the Texas Revolution under the protection of an experienced backwoodsman, Ramrod Jones. It was published in 1905 by the Saalfield Publishing Co. in New York. This draft differs from the published version in various ways, and includes corrections by the author as well as the main draft. Clinton Giddings Brown went on to become District Attorney of San Antonio (1911-13) and then mayor of San Antonio (1913-16). He continued to practice law until he retired, and published a book about his law cases entitled You May Take the Witness (1955). OCLC lists only fifteen copies of the printed version of the present work.

OCLC 2619662 (ref). SMITH B1066. $4000.

Life Portrait of Kit Carson

A skillful drawing of Kit Carson executed after a well-known photograph of the American western legend. Christopher “Kit” Carson (1809-1868) was a frontiersman and Army officer who figured prominently in the expansion of the American West. Living as a trapper and mountain man, he became familiar with Native American culture and language, marrying an Arapaho and later a Cheyenne woman. He accompanied John Fremont on his expeditions to Utah and California, which led to involvement in the Mexican-American War. In 1863, while commanding the 1st New Mexico Cavalry, he waged a brutal war against the Navajo. He was romanticized in dime novels during his lifetime, but the controversy over his treatment of Native Americans continues to the present day.

The artist, E.A. Burbank, was known mainly for his portraits of Native Americans, including Geronimo, Red Cloud, and Chief Joseph. Born in Harvard, Illinois, he studied in Chicago and Munich. His uncle, who was President of the Field Museum, commissioned him to produce over 2,000 portraits of Native Americans, and he was the only artist to paint a portrait of Geronimo from life. Burbank later settled in San Francisco, where he died after being struck by a cable car at the age of ninety-seven.

A handsome image of a famous figure of the American West by an artist who spent a sizeable part of his career capturing Western subjects in portrait. $5000.

Establishing a Bishopric in California

16. [California]: Corro, Jose Justo: SECRETARIA DE JUSTICIA Y NEGOCIOS ECLESIASTICOS. EL EXMO. SR. PRESIDENTE INTERINO DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA SE HA SERVIDO DIRIGIRME EL DECRETO QUE SIGUE...ERIGIR UN OBISPADO EN LAS DOS CALIFORNIAS.... Mexico. Sept. 19, 1836. [1]p. on a folded folio sheet. Contemporary manuscript correction to one word of text,
contemporary manuscript notes in upper and lower margin showing transmittal of the document, signed by Amado de la Vega. Two pertinent passages underscored in red pencil. Very good. In a half calf and cloth folding box, spine gilt.

Of the highest importance in the religious history of California, this decree provides for the establishment of the first bishopric in Alta and Baja California. This decree came on the heels of the secularization of the California missions, which had been the foundation of religious organization there. The procedures for establishing a separate diocese and appointing a new bishop are given, the bishop to be chosen by the government based on the recommendation of the cabildo metropolitano and proposed to the Pope. The government would grant an annual stipend of 6000 pesos to fund the bishopric, which would also have at its disposal monies from the Pious Fund. The decree was issued by Mexican President Jose Justo Corro, and bears the printed signature of Joaquin de Iturbide.

We are unable to locate any copies of this decree on OCLC. Rare and important. $1750.

Large Early View of Sacramento


Variant issue, without priority, of this delightful early view of Sacramento, showing the city inland from the harbor, complete with bustling streets and wharf. In the harbor are two ships flying American flags, one steamer, and what is presumably a Mexican vessel. One large building facing the water is adorned with an elephant across the upper portion of its facade. The elephant figured prominently in the gold rush mythos. Those who said they “saw the elephant” meant that they had been there and seen the big show (as in “went to the circus and saw the elephant”). Thus, an early example of California billboard advertising. The print was most
likely extracted from the German *Magazin in Berlin*... and has an unrelated image on the verso. Reps locates only four copies. A rare California view.

REPS, VIEWS AND VIEWMAKERS 218. $3500.

19th-Century Painting of the Arctic Oil Works in San Francisco, the Principal Whale Oil Refinery on the West Coast

18. [California]: [Bosqui, Edward]: ARCTIC OIL WORKS SAN FRANSISCO. CAL. [1883]. Oil on canvas, 18 x 26 inches, on original wooden stretcher, with letters in lower margin, after the lithographed view of the same title published by Bosqui. Very good.

“Edward Bosqui was born in 1833 in Montreal, of French descent. When he was about seventeen years old he decided to go to California. He went by way of Panama, where like a good many others who headed for the Gold Rush in those days, he became stranded. He worked his way up through Mexico, a hazardous trip, but young Bosqui survived the many hardships....He arrived in San Francisco in the latter part of 1850, and his first job was as cashier of the first bank to be established there. Afterwards he served as General Fremont’s secretary. He first went into the printing business in 1859 at Clay and Leidesdorff Streets and stayed at that location for thirty-nine years. Bosqui did bookbinding as well as printing and lithography....He printed the *Evening Bulletin* in the early days of its existence, and did a great deal of commercial label work” – Peters.
The Arctic Oil Works was established on a Bay side pier between 17th and 16th streets in 1883 to produce refined oils from seals, whales, and elephant seals. Soon after opening it became the largest oil refinery on the West Coast. In 1902 the oil works became incorporated as part of Standard Oil.

The painting is quite similar to the scarce lithographed view produced by Bosqui, although more Impressionistic in style and without quite as much detail. The spelling mistakes in the address of the works (“Potrcro” instead of Potrero) and in the address of the offices (“ZB” instead of 28) further suggest this painting to be after the lithographed view. The painting, however, shows considerable age, is on the original stretcher, and dates from the late 19th century.


$9500.

*Important Early California Directory*

19. [California Directory]: Colville, Samuel: COLVILLE’S SACRAMENTO DIRECTORY VOLUME VI. FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING MAY, 1856: EMBRACING A GENERAL AND BUSINESS REGISTER OF CITIZENS, WITH STATISTICAL TABLES, HISTORICAL REFERENCES, BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, etc. IN FINE, A GAZETTEER OF THE CITY.... San Francisco: Printed by

A very nice copy, in original condition, of an early and rare Sacramento directory. This is the fourth and last of Colville’s annual Sacramento directories (the first was published in 1853) and only the fifth Sacramento directory overall. Why Colville referred to this 1856 directory as “Volume VI” on the titlepage is unknown. It is the most substantial Sacramento directory to date, and the first to feature biographical sketches of notable residents, as well as descriptions within the directory of certain businesses, fire companies, churches, etc. The directory is prefaced by a lengthy description of the city, its civic structure, public utilities, and private businesses. The front board is taken up by an advertisement for Wells Fargo’s banking and express services, and a multitude of ads appear throughout the text. Included are notices for druggists, hotels, theatres, stone cutters, attorneys, machinists, stage and steam companies, bakeries and ice vendors, booksellers, and more. Prominent among the ads is a full-page notice for Stanford Brothers merchants, operated by Leland Stanford, who would become one of the “Big Four” railroad barons, serve as governor of California, and found Stanford University. “Rare” – Quebedeaux.

QUEBEDEAUX 49. ROCQ 6522. GREENWOOD 730. GRAFF 843. SPEAR, p.327. COWAN, p.171. $3750.
Published During the Civil War

20. [California Directory]: Mears, Leonard, compiler: MEARS’ SACRAMENTO DIRECTORY, FOR THE YEARS 1863-4: EMBRACING A GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF RESIDENTS. Sacramento: Printed by A. Badlam, 1863. 21-142pp. plus 26pp. of preliminary advertisements printed on yellow, red, and green paper, with additional advertisement in the rear (complete). Publisher’s roan-backed boards, with advertisements on both covers and endpapers. Binding worn, else good.

An early Sacramento business directory, published in California during the Civil War. An invaluable source of information for the period, with advertisements for a wide range of businesses including shippers, wine merchants, surgeons, dentists and druggists, printers and bookbinders, photographers, grocers, hardware dealers, and more. Besides the alphabetical directory, the work includes a brief history of Sacramento, as well as information on the state, county and city offices, local institutions, post offices, and stage routes. Scarce, with five examples cited by OCLC, only one of which is outside California.

ROCQ 6528. QUEBEDEAUX 54. $3500.


An early and important Sacramento directory, the first of three compiled by Robert E. Draper. This copy belonged to the Sacramento company, Deuel & Griffitts, a dry goods store listed in two separate places in the directory (pp.69, 169). The residences of each of the proprietors, S.J. Deuel and J.T. Griffitts, are listed separately as well.

By 1866, Sacramento had a population of around 14,000. Draper writes that he made inquiries of some 4,000 residents and businesses in compiling this lengthy directory. An index at the rear gives listings for business by type, enabling one to quickly locate those listed in the strictly alphabetical section that makes up the bulk of the directory. Advertisements for several prominent businesses are attractively displayed, including the Crocker printing firm, Dale & Co. music and toy store, an undertaker, lawyers, hotels, and the Columbus Brewery. This directory is also valuable for containing a six-page appendix which provides detailed information on some fifty newspapers, including the Sacramento Bee (still in publication today and noted in 1866 as “yet living, and shows signs of prosperity”) and the Chinese
News. Also included are lists of state and county political officers, churches, libraries, schools, and more.

Quebedeaux, who calls this directory “very rare,” notes that there should be a single leaf before the titlepage and another between pages 80 and 81. Those leaves, usually lacking, are present in this copy. A complete copy, rare in both the retail market and institutions, with only about ten physical copies reported in OCLC.

QUEBEDEAUX 55. ROCQ 6529. EBERSTADT 131:109. NORRIS 3349. $3000.

**A Highly Important Houseworth Album**

22. [California Photographica]: Houseworth, Thomas, photographer: PACIFIC COAST SCENERY. San Francisco: Thomas Houseworth & Co., [1872]. [54]pp. with 200 original albumen photographs, each 3 x 3 inches, mounted on captioned cardstock leaves. Quarto. Original green morocco, gilt, rebacked with original spine laid down. Some wear and rubbing. Contemporary ink inscription on front flyleaf (repaired), mild curling to cardstock, some wear and occasional marginal soiling or foxing, a few instances of marginal numeric notation, with the ink crossing into the images on one leaf. Overall, a very good copy. In a green half morocco and cloth box, leather labels.

An exceedingly rare, desirable, and important early photographic work from California. The recto of the Preface describes the book as “A Choice Collection of Photographic Views, of the Yo-semite Valley, Mammoth Trees, Trans-Continental R.R., Great Geyser Springs, Hydraulic and Place Mining, and San Francisco.” Thomas Houseworth was best known for producing stereographic views of California, and the photographs mounted here are all stereoview halves.
Specifically, the views include numerous San Francisco street scenes; Calaveras big trees both standing and fallen, with human subjects present to provide scale; numerous majestic views of Yosemite such as Big Tree Point, Yosemite Falls, Yosemite Valley from the Mariposa Trail, the South Dome, the view from Buena Vista Peak, and Nevada Falls; railroad scenes running through, over, or around the American River, Cape Horn, the Blue Canon Tunnel, Long Ravine Bridge, Snow Sheds below Cisco, Cement Ridge, Yuba River Falls, and others; placer and hydraulic mining scenes in Tuolumne County, including an image of “Chinese Miners on Their Travels,” and more; and views of Lake Tahoe and the Great Geyser Springs.

This is the first copy of this extraordinary Western photographic rarity that we have handled. OCLC records just three institutional copies, at UCLA, the Huntington Library, and the DeGolyer Library at Southern Methodist University. There is an additional copy at Yale.

COWAN, p.468. SABIN 33180 (1868 ed. with only 67 photographs). MARGOLIS & SANDWEISS, TO DELIGHT THE EYE 12. PALMQUIST & KAILBOURN, PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHERS, pp.304-7. $70,000.

_A Letter from the Overland Trail in 1849_

23. [California Trail in 1849]: Snyder, Fred: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM EMIGRANT FRED SNYDER TO HIS BROTHER, JOHN, WHILE EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA ON THE PLATTE RIVER ROAD]. Near Fort Kearny, Ne. May 9, 1849. [1]p. plus integral address leaf, addressed on verso. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Moderate soiling and dampstaining, primarily to second leaf. Small paper loss to a few folds, affecting a few words of text. Still, quite legible. Good.

Written from the banks of the Platte River in Nebraska, this letter typifies correspondence sent home from the Oregon Trail, reporting on game, grass, Indian encounters, and deaths on the Trail. Fred Snyder was a Forty-Niner, headed west to the California gold fields. He writes:

I have just time to inform you that we have travelled about 310 miles from St. Joseph and 800 from St. Louis and are now encamped upon the Platte River between Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie. We are now within 16 days travel from the latter fort. Game is abundant but the grass is poor. I shall take every opportunity to write to you, but I have not heard a word from home since I left nor do I expect to until my arrival in California. Do not forget to direct letters for me to San Francisco by the way of Chagres & Panama. We meet Indians every day and are now in the Paunee country. By tomorrow we shall be among the Sioux. Nicholas Boismenue of Cahokia accidentally shot himself a few days ago and died immediately. He was buried on the Big Blue River. Regards to all.
Until the Panama railway was completed in 1855, Chagres, Panama was the main port of call for travelers who took the sea voyage to California, landing at Chagres and then traversing the Isthmus before boarding a vessel on the other side.

A good letter, illustrative of the emigrant experience on the Oregon Trail.

$1750.

Unusual California Views


A scarce and beautifully illustrated handbook to California. The illustrations include scenes of Yosemite, mining, railroad lines, Clear Lake, steamboats, and more. The text describes various routes for reaching California, its natural resources and agricultural potential (with specific sections on several crops), its population, etc. The preface is signed by “A. Carr,” to whom the entire work is often attributed. Not in Howes.

ROCQ 16761. COWAN, p.301. $1250.

The Extremely Rare American Edition


The very rare first American edition of Catlin’s masterpiece, among the rarest and most desirable of all American color plate books or western Americanum.

This is only the eleventh known copy of the colored issue of the American edition of *Catlin’s North American Indian Portfolio*, according to William Reese’s census of over 160 sets, and corresponds to Reese issue 6. Bennett states: “This book is of the most excessive rarity and worth several times the value of the more common
British printing. "A highly important record of a "truly lofty and noble race...A numerous nation of human beings...three-fourths of whose country has fallen into the possession of civilized man...twelve million of whose bodies have fattened the soil in the mean time; who have fallen victims to whiskey, the small-pox, and the bayonet" (Catlin).

Catlin first published his *North American Indian Portfolio* in two issues in London in late November 1844. The first issue was handcolored, the second had tinted plates. Both London editions are now very rare, but they are known in roughly tenfold the number of this incredibly rare American edition, evidently published without Catlin's knowledge or consent in New York in 1845. It is a milestone in lithography in the United States. It was issued in a handcolored edition on paper, in a handcolored edition on card, and in a tinted edition on paper. Of the 160 copies of Catlin's work located in a census by William Reese, only sixteen were the American edition. Of the sixteen other located copies, half have the plates colored and printed on paper, as in the present copy. Only three American editions have appeared at auction since the late 1970s, while the London edition appears with some regularity. On a leaf after the titlepage, the publisher, Ackerman, proudly states that he is happy to prove that American work can be the equal of anything produced in Europe; his preface is given in full below.
Catlin's *North American Indian Portfolio* contains the results of his years of painting, living with, and travelling amongst the Great Plains Indians. Catlin described the American Indians as “an honest, hospitable, faithful, brave, warlike, cruel, revengeful, relentless, – yet honourable, contemplative and religious being.” In a famous passage from the preface to the London edition of his *North American Indian Portfolio*, Catlin describes how the sight of several tribal chiefs in Philadelphia led to his resolution to record their way of life: “the history and customs of such a people, preserved by pictorial illustrations, are themes worthy of the lifetime of one man, and nothing short of the loss of my life shall prevent me from visiting their country and becoming their historian.” He saw no future for either their way of life or their very existence, and with these thoughts always at the back of his mind he worked, against time, setting himself a truly punishing schedule, to record what he saw. From 1832 to 1837 he spent the summer months sketching the tribes, and then finished his pictures in oils during the winter. The record he left is unique, both in its breadth and also in the sympathetic understanding that his images constantly demonstrate. A selection of the greatest of images from this record were published in the *North American Indian Portfolio* in an effort to reach as wide an audience as possible. In addition to publishing the present work, Catlin also spent from 1837 to 1852 touring the United States, England, France and Holland with his collection of paintings, examples of Indian crafts, and accompanied by representative members of the Indian tribes. A financial reverse in 1852 meant that he lost the collection, but he spent his later years making several trips to South and Central America, sketching the natives there.

Ackerman’s introduction to this New York edition reads, in full:

To the American Public. A young American artist ventures to challenge for his works that encouragement which has hitherto been ministered too sparingly to American productions. As a nation, we have so long been reproached with inability to produce pictorial embellishments equal to the European that, although mistaken, it has become a received opinion.

The enthusiastic author of the London Edition of this splendid and talented work has practically succumbed to the prevailing yet unjust prejudice, and has carried the results of his daring genius and enterprise to a foreign mart; sending from abroad, and from the hands of European artists, an American production in foreign habilments to be patronized in the author’s own land.

The Artist and publisher of the republication on this side of the water, evincing through this, his enterprise, of American Art, an abiding confidence in the taste, judgement and liberality of his countrymen, has ventured (with a mere change of dress), to offer a cheaper, and he trusts, a better edition than the costly London copy.

Fully equal, or greatly superior, the critical justice of the country may decide it to be. Of this favorable result, hope may tell the Artist a “flattering tale,” yet he would plead enthusiasm, without which the life and spirit of all art dies. At all events, the greater cheapness of this edition is as unquestionable, as that it is purely “American fabric” recommends its patronage.
In fact, the Artist would contest the received opinion, that nothing pictorial can be executed in this country equal to the European productions, and would leave his countrymen to carry out the experiment, whether it be not that patronage is alone wanting to produce originals – or republications equal if not superior to those of all Europe.

This venture, receiving no impulse from the powerful arm of an overflowing government treasury, starts on an “Exploring Expedition” of its own, into the waters of criticism; and, if but prosperous gales attend its return, the grateful Artist pledges his unwearied efforts to produce nothing but the best specimens of American delineative art, wherewith to acknowledge the patronage and indulgence of his countrymen and to vindicate the capacity of our native artists. J.A.

The plates are as follows:

1) “North American Indians.”
2) “Buffalo Bull Grazing.”
3) “Wild Horses, at Play.”
4) “Catching the Wild Horse.”
5) “Buffalo Hunt, Chase.”
6) “Buffalo Hunt, Chase.”
7) “Buffalo Hunt, Chase.”
8) “Buffalo Dance.”
9) “Buffalo Hunt, Surround.”
10) “Buffalo Hunt, White Wolves attacking a Buffalo Bull.”
11) “Buffalo Hunt, Approaching a Ravine.”
12) “Buffalo Hunt, Chasing Back.”
13) “Buffalo Hunt, Under the White Wolf Skin.”
14) “Snow Shoe Dance.”
15) “Buffalo Hunt, on Snow Shoes.”
16) “Wounded Buffalo Bull.”
17) “Dying Buffalo Bull, in Snow Drift.”
18) “The Bear Dance.”
19) “Attacking the Grizzly Bear.”
20) “Antelope Shooting.”
21) “Ball Players.”
22) “Ball-Play Dance.”
23) “Ball Play.”
24) “Archery of the Mandans.”
25) “Wi-Jun-Jon an Assiniboine Chief...Going to Washington...Returning to his home.”

When the United States Senate rejected an 1852 bill proposing the purchase for the nation of George Catlin’s “Indian Gallery,” the artist was bankrupted and lost virtually all of the paintings and drawings he had used in his exhibitions. In order to raise funds Catlin proposed an expedition to market Samuel Colt’s firearms. Colt was eager to publicize his new revolving pistols and rifles and to have them adopted by the United States Army, and he commissioned Catlin to “paint a series of twelve pictures showing Colts being employed in the field. The terms of their agreement are unclear, but Catlin completed the order by 1857, and the Colt Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company subsequently used the paintings in its advertising” (Dippie). “Six of the paintings were turned into lithographs, but few sets seem to have been made” — America Pictured to the Life.
The set of lithographs, all of which are drawn in Catlin’s distinctive style, show the artist using Colt firearms in the wilds of both North and South America. The plates were printed in London by Day & Son, the best-known British lithographic printers of the period. Catlin’s images were drawn on stone by J. M’Gahey of Chester, England. These prints are not in any of the standard bibliographies, and the only other recorded sets are in the Colt Firearms Collection (Connecticut State Library in Hartford), the Amon Carter Museum, Yale University (the Paul Mellon set), and the Wadsworth Athenæum. OCLC locates an additional two copies of this print at the University of Utah and Crystal Bridges Museum.

This image depicts Catlin participating in a buffalo hunt, with two native riders in the background, and in the foreground Catlin is seen riding between two buffaloes and firing his pistol at one. The caption text reads: “He writes, I gave five shots to the right and left, four of which were fatal to the heart, and all in less than half a minute.”


**Rare Lithographic View of St. Louis in 1832 by George Catlin**

27. Catlin, George: ST. LOUIS IN 1832. FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY GEO. CATLIN IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. [St. Louis. 1865-1869]. Handcolored lithograph, after George Catlin. Sheet size: approximately 18 x 24 inches. Two old, soft diagonal creases, mat burn in the margins, tape remnants to verso of top edge, small tape reinforcement to bottom right corner, a couple of marginal small chips and very short closed tears, not affecting image. Good plus.

A rare lithographic view of the early St. Louis riverfront, the print is based on one of the very first oil paintings of a city in the trans-Mississippi West, George Catlin’s 1832-33 oil on canvas, “St. Louis From the River Below.” The original painting was once owned by the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association and now by the Missouri Historical Society. Another version of the painting hangs in the Smithsonian American Art Museum. The print was probably published under the auspices of the Mercantile Library to celebrate its acquisition of the painting, circa 1865-69. The actual publisher, lithographer, and printer remain unknown. Reps states in *St. Louis Illustrated*: “The few impressions existing in public collections suggest that this print may have been issued in only a limited number of copies.”

The well-detailed and attractive print depicts “St. Louis, with its terraced foundations, just a decade after it was chartered as a city. The artist has appropriately given prominence to the broad Mississippi, which was the lifeblood of the nascent metropolis. He lets the water dominate more than three-quarters of the composition, and he places in full view the odd-looking, high-decked river steamboat specially designed by Henry Miller Shreve for the treacheries of the Mississippi. It was the
kind of steamboat piloted by Samuel Clemens ['Mark Twain'] and so colorfully described by him. The steamboat depicted here, the St. Louis, is making its way up river with large flags flying. It has just left the dense cluster of impressive public buildings and residences that form the profile of the city and advertise its rapid growth. Already the city boasted a college (opened in 1818 and also named after St. Louis)....The domed structure farthest to the left in the picture is the courthouse, completed in 1830. (Eero Saarinen’s Gateway Arch...today soars directly to the east of this original courthouse)” – Deák.

George Catlin was thirty-two years old when he painted this important view of St. Louis. Upon completion of the painting, “Catlin set out from St. Louis aboard the riverboat Yellowstone, with easel, canvas, and oil colors, to seek subjects for paintings of the prairie Indians” (Deák).

A seldom-seen early view of St. Louis.

DEÁK, PICTURING AMERICA 402. REPS, CITIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI, p.177. REPS, ST. LOUIS ILLUSTRATED, p.21. REPS, VIEWS AND VIEWMAKERS 2070. $25,000.

28. Chamberlin, Rev. Amory Nelson [translator & compiler]: THE SHORTER CATECHISM WITH PROOF TEXTS. [Indian Territory, near present-day Vinita, Ok.]. 1892. 44pp. in Cherokee (titlepage in Cherokee and English) on eleven unfolded, unbound leaves (6 x 8 inches).
A scarce imprint from what was likely the “third and last press made for printing with the Sequoyah syllabary” (Chronicles of Oklahoma, cited in Foreman). Amory Nelson Chamberlin represented his family’s third generation of missionaries to the Cherokee, operating from a church in Pheasant Hill, near what is now Vinita, Oklahoma. “Mr. Chamberlin devoted all his time to teaching, preaching, translating books, hymns and parts of the Bible and to any other service which promised to contribute to the mental, moral, spiritual and social development of the people who came under his influence. In order to promote his work to the best advantage he had repeatedly requested a hand-printing-press and finally through the headquarters of the missionary society the press was purchased and sent to Mr. Chamberlin.... The page issued from this press was about the size of a post card but the number must have been legion. Tracts, programs, religious articles composed by him, passages of scripture and hymns he translated were set in type and printed by his own hand” – Chronicles of Oklahoma. Scarce, not in Hargrett.  


Pueblo Indian Pottery

From an edition limited to 750 copies signed by the publisher. A rare part set of Chapman’s survey of Pueblo Indian pottery, an art which was an integral part of a “native culture, unique among the patterns of the American Indian, [which] had its inception, and had reached its maturity, in the heart of the great southwestern area of the United States” (Introduction). This work is much scarcer than the same publisher’s portfolio of Sioux Indian paintings which was issued several years later. The text gives a general introduction to the ceramic art of the Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States, then concentrates on an overview of the pottery produced in the pueblos of Taos and Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Tesuque, Cochiti, Santa Domingo, and Santa Ana. This is followed by descriptions of the specific examples of the pottery shown in the plates. Szwedzicki also produced portfolios of Kiowa Indian art and Pueblo art, all published in the south of France in the 1930s.

With Fourteen Original Photographs


Published to promote tourism, this work contains images of Central City, Boulder Canyon, Clear Creek Canyon, Grand Crater, Rainbow Falls (Manitou), Monument Park, and more. All the photographs are by Collier of Denver. This work is usually found with from four to eight mounted photographs, although this copy has the rare full complement of fourteen. Unlike many Colorado pieces, the scenes
are all over the state and not concentrated around Colorado Springs. All the photographs show landscape scenes.

This copy is inscribed to Henry B. Atherton at Glen Eyrie, 1880, by “a friend in Colorado.” Atherton was likely a New Hampshire attorney and Civil War veteran who had been wounded in the Peninsular campaign. Glen Eyrie, a tudor-style mansion near Colorado Springs, was built during the 1870s by William Jackson Palmer, a retired Civil War general who made a fortune in western railroads. A lovely work, with the rare full complement of photos and an interesting provenance. MARGOLIS, TO DELIGHT THE EYE 13 (with 10 photos). $2750.

Sporting Life in the Rockies


A rare, privately printed, and handsomely illustrated account of sport and adventure in the wilds of Wyoming. “It is considered by authorities as among the scarcest of hunting narratives. Dr. Cordier records in interesting fashion the trek into the heart of the Wyoming country; amusing incidents of the trip; mountain trails; pack trains; elk and wolf fighting; Tetons; snow storms, etc.” – Eberstadt. Streeter described it as “a very interesting narrative, illustrated with photographs, of a hunting trip which took place in September, 1905.” Only ten copies are listed in OCLC, and it is far rarer still to encounter in the marketplace. In 1937, Eberstadt stated that no copy had ever appeared at auction; only three have appeared since. HOWES C774, “aa.” STREETER SALE 4125. EBERSTADT 109:34. OCLC 9630936. $3750.

First English edition of this entertaining version of Crockett’s adventures. Howes attributes this work to Richard Penn Smith. “Ingenious pseudo-autobiography, purportedly printed from the manuscript found with the baggage of a Mexican general slain at San Jacinto” – Howes.

HOWES S654. GRAFF 3864. RAINES, p.57. SABIN 17566, 83778. STREETER TEXAS 1192. $2500.

33. [Crockett, Davy]: “GO AHEAD!!” THE CROCKETT ALMANAC 1839. CONTAINING ADVENTURES, EXPLOITS, SPREES & SCRAPES IN THE WEST, & LIFE AND MANNERS IN THE BACKWOOD. Nashville: Ben Harding, [1838]. 36pp. including twenty woodcut illustrations (twelve full-page). Contemporary plain brown wrappers, stitched. Short closed tear in gutters and fore-edge of first few and last few leaves, minor edge loss to last leaf, some toning. Overall, a very good, unsophisticated copy.

“It was the Crockett Almanacks which made Crockett a legendary figure and a part of American folk-lore” – Grolier American Hundred. This is Volume 2, number 1, and the fifth of the Crockett almanacs to be issued in Nashville. This issue contains the usual tall tales and wonderful woodcut illustrations, including “Judy Finx whipping a Catamount,” “Col. Crockett and the Methodizer,” “An unexpected ride on the horns of an Elk,” and other classics. The text, written in frontier dialect, describes Crockett’s adventures with
a grizzly bear; a ride on the back of a buffalo; Col. Crockett and the Squatter; Col.
Crockett in the parlor; Davy Crockett’s dream; buying a horse; Ben Harding and the
pirates; Col. Crockett and the elk; and more.

HOWES C897, “aa.” STREETER SALE 4187. AII (TENNESSEE) 379. GROLIER
AMERICAN 100, 39. EBERSTADT 113:012. DRAKE 13414. AMERICAN IMPRINTS
49951. ALLEN, TENNESSEE 1462. $5250.

Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi

34. Cumings, Samuel: THE WESTERN PILOT; CONTAINING
CHARTS OF THE OHIO RIVER AND OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSOURI TO THE GULF OF
MEXICO; ACCOMPANIED WITH DIRECTIONS FOR NAVI-
GATING THE SAME, AND A GAZETTEER.... Cincinnati: George
Conclin, 1849. 142,[2]pp. Original printed paper boards, neatly rebacked in

“Latest revised edition.” The successor to Cramer, the guides of Cumings (mis-
spelled “Cummings” in this publication) were the most important river pilots of
the classic period of steamboating in the antebellum period. The charts, including
twenty of the Ohio River and twenty-three of the Mississippi River, illustrate all
the bars and currents, necessarily revised yearly due to the ever-shifting Mississippi.


35. Cushing, Frank Hamilton: ALMOST A LIFE, OR SAVED BY
THE INDIANS, A TRUTHFUL STORY OF LIFE AMONG OUR
WESTERN INDIANS [wrapper title]. [New York. ca. 1880]. 32pp. in-
cluding advertisements, illustrated in text with woodcuts. Original color picto-
rial wrappers. Wrappers lightly worn. Small closed tear in fore-edge of first
two leaves. Near fine. In a half morocco box.

A clever snake oil promotional work which utilizes the story of how Frank Cus-
ing’s life was saved by the administering of the Great Indian Sagwa while he lived
among the Zunis in New Mexico. Cushing, among the most famous American
ethnologists, lived among the Zunis for a number of years and did indeed suffer
from poor health. In the interesting interview contained herein, Cushing relates
details of his experiences among the Zunis, how he regained his health while living
with them, how he was made a Priest of War, etc. Includes other examples of the
curative powers of Indian remedies. OCLC locates only three copies, at Wichita
State University, the Huntington Library, and the Bancroft Library at the University
of California. There is also a copy at Yale. A remarkable and rare work involving
the famous ethnologist.

HOWES C971. OCLC 18119329, 80748339. $1500.
A Dramatic Watercolor of British Lords Buffalo Hunting

36. [Dunmore, Lord Alfred]: THE BUFFALO HUNT. [Probably in Manitoba, Canada. ca. 1862]. Watercolor on paper, 8¾ x 13½ inches, laid onto a larger ruled sheet. Unsigned. Title and attribution on Kennedy Galleries labels. A short closed tear, neatly repaired, is in the grass at the very bottom of left-center foreground. In excellent condition, with bright colors and sharp detail. Attractive period-style decorated gilt frame, matted and glazed. Provenance: Kennedy Galleries; Collection of Edward Eberstadt & Sons.

This graphic image of a buffalo hunt, likely near Fort Ellice, Manitoba, in western Canada, was painted by a British nobleman visiting the West on an exotic sporting adventure. A hunter, carrying a buffalo rifle, has dismounted from a horse to inspect a fallen buffalo bull, while behind him three mounted hunters pursue more buffalo, cut from a large herd seen grazing on the horizon, with a mountain range as a backdrop. Close attention is paid to the rather formal attire of the hunters, who sport buckskin jackets, stiff white shirts, and broad-brimmed hats. The buffalo and horses are drawn quite well, with their power and speed clearly delineated.

Kennedy Galleries attributed this painting to one “Lord Alfred Dunsmore” [sic]. It was actually executed by Honorable Alfred Murray, called by courtesy Lord Alfred Dunmore, younger brother of the 7th Earl of Dunmore. “Lord” Dunmore was in his late teens at the time of the expedition. He travelled to western Canada with the expedition of Viscount Milton and Dr. Walter Butler Cheadle, one of the most important early explorations of the Canadian far west. According to Marshall
Sprague in *A Gallery of Dudes*, Dunmore delayed the expedition first by supposed illness and then by his sporting proclivities. “Cheadle was summoned off their route by Lord Southesk’s brother-in-law, Lord Dunmore, whose messenger said he was dying of jaundice. After two days of fatiguing forced march, Cheadle reached Fort Ellice, near the junction of Assiniboine and Qu’Appelle Rivers, to be told that his lordship felt very much better and was off hunting buffalo.” This is evidently Dunmore’s illustration of his buffalo hunt after recovery.

Dunmore was only one of many British aristocrats who visited the western frontier for sporting adventure; Sprague’s book describes the trips of many of them. In Dunmore’s case, he may have been inspired to go west by his brother-in-law, James Carnegie, the 9th Earl of Southesk, who hunted in the same regions in 1859-60 before returning to England to marry Dunmore’s sister. Southesk later described his trip in his book, *Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains* (Edinburgh, 1875).

A superb picture of western hunting at a very early date.


This atlas is the most impressive published result of the great scientific expeditions to the American West after the Civil War. Produced by lithographer Julius Bien, Dutton’s atlas maps and illustrates in a series of panoramas the Grand Canyon at its most impressive, all portrayed on large double-folio sheets.

One of the panoramas is by Thomas Moran, but Moran takes a back seat here to W.H. Holmes, whom William Goetzmann calls “the greatest artist-topographer and man of many talents that the West ever produced...his artistic technique was like no other’s. He could sketch panoramas of twisted mountain ranges, sloping monoclines, escarpments, plateaus, canyons, fault blocks, and grassy meadows that accurately depicted hundreds of miles of terrain. They were better than maps and better than photographs because he could get details of stratigraphy that light and shadow obscured from the camera...his illustrations for Dutton’s *Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District* are masterpieces of realism and draftsmanship as well as feats of imaginative observation.”

The views include a number of images that are designed to form larger continuous panoramas. The greatest of these is Holmes’ view from Point Sublime in the Kaibab: the three chromolithographed sheets (numbered XV-XVII), if joined, would form a single panoramic view with an image area measuring approximately 17 x 90 inches. It is interesting to note that the first of these sheets includes what may be a self-portrait of Holmes and a portrait of Dutton: two figures are visible at the edge of the canyon, one is seated and clearly sketching (Holmes), while the second figure bends down to examine his companion’s work (Dutton).

A complete copy of a beautiful and impressive atlas.


*Important Early Texas History*

“The map shows towns, rivers, colonies, grants, Indian villages, mountains, roads, silver mines in Mexico and on the San Saba River, iron ore, copper mine, note on Col. B.R. Milam’s death, comments on wild life and topography, salt works on Galveston Bay, site of General Toledo’s defeat in 1813....There is also a printed note by D.B. Edwards on the Rio del Norte, its navigability and its possibilities as a southwestern boundary for Texas” – Day. “As a preceptor of Gonzales Seminary and resident of Texas, Edward was well equipped to record his observations accurately” – Graff. “This contemporary history by Edward, notwithstanding some idiosyncrasies of the author, is one of the essential Texas books. It gives a good account of the physical features and towns and products of the Texas of 1835...page 177 to the end are devoted to the political events from 1832 to about October, 1835...” – Streeter. “Conditions just prior to the Revolution described by an actual observer” – Howes.
An early and important work on Texas.


Number twelve of a special edition, limited to 250 copies, with an original signed drawing by the author. Bound in before the half title, the drawing is a bust portrait of an elderly Indian. This copy is inscribed by Eggenhofer to famed bookseller Malcolm “Peter” Decker: “To Peter Decker ‘South Pass Pete.’ To know him is a privilege. From a sincere friend Nick Eggenhofer, Cody, Wyoming Jan. 9, 1962.” Laid in is a photographic print portrait of Eggenhofer.

A fairly thorough history of the accoutrements of overland wagon travel. This limited edition is scarce in the market. $1500.

One of the Primary German Books on Texas


Third edition, after the first of 1843, and the first with this title. “One of the earliest German accounts of Texas, this is also an important source work on the events of the Texas Revolution” – Jenkins. Ehrenberg emigrated from Germany to New Orleans, and joined the Louisiana Greys to fight in aid of Texas in 1835. He took part in the siege of Bexar, the battle of Coleto in March 1836, and the Fannin massacre, from which he escaped. Later he took part in the Gold Rush and the early settlement of California. “By the leading surveyor, map maker and explorer of the early Southwest” – Howes.

HOWES E83. BASIC TEXAS BOOKS 54. STREETER TEXAS 1454b. RAINES p.75. GRAFF 1226. SABIN 22071. CLARK III:36. $3250.

Bleeding Kansas

41. [Election of 1856]: [ILLUSTRATED BROADSIDE ADVERTISING A MEETING OF JAMES BUCHANAN SUPPORTERS IN CONNECTICUT TO HEAR ANTI-FREMONT SPEECHES CONCERNING BLEEDING KANSAS]. Suffield, Ct. Sept. 27, 1856.
An attractive broadside advertisement that promotes a meeting of James Buchanan supporters, the “Keystone Club,” in Suffield, Connecticut on Sept. 27, 1856. The poster promises a number of speeches against the candidate of the newly-formed Republican Party, John C. Fremont, that assert the complicity of his supporters in the violence roiling Kansas. The key (and virulent) disagreement between the Democratic party, for whom Buchanan was the nominee, and the Republicans was over the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the issue of popular sovereignty, which would allow the residents of new states to vote on the existence of slavery within their borders. This broadside accuses anti-slavery and pro-Fremont partisans in Kansas of fomenting violence there for political gain. The text reads in full:

Messrs. A.G. Howard, C.W. Philleo, and others, will address the Keystone Club at the Town Hall in Suffield, on Saturday Eve’g, Sept. 27, 1856. We make the charge, that the troubles in Kansas are encouraged and kept alive by the supporters of Fremont [sic], in the hope of gaining political capital. And we can prove the charge!

The text is headed by an American eagle gripping arrows and olive branch, in the style of the Great Seal. OCLC records only two copies of this interesting broadside, at the Connecticut Historical Society and Connecticut State Library. $2500.


An account of a famous and exciting California murder case. The murder of King was one of the prime factors in the formation of the Second Vigilance Committee. According to Cowan, this work was compiled from the columns of the *Alta California*, and thus provides valuable insight on the opinions of the press with regard to the actions of the Vigilantes. King, editor of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, was brutally shot to death in the street by Casey. The culprit and another murderer, Charles Cora, were hanged before a crowd of some twenty thousand spectators. This is a rare variant edition, published by Whitton, Towne & Co., which Howes seems to have overlooked and which is not listed in the 1933 edition of Cowan. A rare account of California crime.


43. [Fort Kearny]: [TWO MANUSCRIPT MAPS OF FORT KEARNY AND THE SURROUNDING AREA]. [N.p., but probably near the Fort, in present-day eastern Nebraska. ca. 1855]. Two sheets, 10 x 8½ and 9¾ x 10½ inches. Earlier map with a few minor paper losses, not affecting text or image; backed with linen. Newer map with old fold lines and some minor soiling. Both quite fine.

A nice pair of manuscript maps of the original Fort Kearny site on the Missouri River in Indian Territory (present-day Nebraska), just north of Table Creek. The original site was scouted by Col. Stephen W. Kearny and Capt. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, in 1838, and Fort Kearny was erected as a way-point for westward-bound settlers along the Oregon Trail. The site was deemed irrelevant, however, since most settlers who took the Trail west bypassed the Fort. Thus in 1846 a new Fort Kearny was erected along the Platte River one hundred miles to the west.

The first map shows the area as scouted by Stephen W. Kearny and Nathan Boone. It is labeled “To accompany Report of Colo. Kearny and Cap. Boone of 25th April 1838,” although it probably dates to 1855. The map shows several miles along the Missouri River, including McPherson’s Trading House to the north and the timber reserve for the fort directly across the river. Most interestingly, it shows an old northern border of Missouri that would later be successfully challenged by Iowa. Thus, the site now lies across from Iowa, not Missouri.
The present-day city of Kearney is near the site of the second fort, while Nebraska City is near the site of the older fort.

The second map, drawn in 1855, is outlined in color and shows detail of the timber reserve across the river from the fort. While the earlier map delineated this with a simple line, on the present map the area is divided into townships and ranges, now an important detail since the area has become a destination for emigrants. By this time the fort had fallen into disuse, and a new Fort Kearny was constructed on the Platte River closer to the Oregon Trail.

1848. 80,[10]pp. Advertisements in the rear. Frontispiece map. Publisher's
gilt lettered wrappers, contemporary manuscript titling on spine. Very good.
In a red cloth box. Provenance: J. H. Carter, Jr. (contemporary signature on
wrapper).

First edition of "some of the earliest reports of
the gold discovery" (Kurutz), in the publisher’s
gold printed wrappers.

Foster culls reports from Farnham, Colton,
Mason, Doniphan, Fremont, Emory, et al.
"This is one of the first published accounts of
the gold discovery in book form” – Streeter.
In addition, it is the first book devoted to the
Gold Rush to include a map of the region. The
woodcut map depicts from Los Angeles in the
south to as far north as Three Buttes, with the
region around Sutter’s Fort circled with hash
marks and identified as “Gold Region.” There
is some bibliographic confusion as the title on
the wrapper varies slightly from the letterpress
title. Sabin and Howes mention the wrapper
title as the title of the first edition although, as
Kurutz points out, the present is the first, and
here in the preferred wrappers lettered in gold.

KURUTZ 250a. GRAFF 1387. HOWES F287,
“aa.” MINTZ 160. ROCQ 15810. STREET-
50:85.

$6750.

Letters from the Fur Frontier

45. [Fur Trade]: Tillton, William P.: [TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS,
SIGNED, FROM WILLIAM P. TILTON TO WILLIAM HEMP-
STEAD, CONCERNING BUSINESS VENTURES]. Fort Gibson
[Indian Territory]. Aug. 15, 1835; July 4, 1836. [3]pp., each letter with its
integral address leaf. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines. Minor
soiling. Near fine.

Two manuscript letters from fur trader William P. Tillton to friend and business
associate William Hempstead, a prominent St. Louis merchant. Tillton (also
spelled Tilton) was head of the Columbia Fur Company, founded in 1822, which
was bought out by the American Fur Company in 1827. Little else is known about
him. Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River in eastern Oklahoma, was established in
1824 and was a vital military outpost on the western frontier for the next seventy
years. The Fort was the terminus point for the Trail of Tears, and was vital to the resettlement of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory and relations between the tribes and the U.S. government.

In the first letter, dated Aug. 15, 1835, Tillton laments a personal loss, writing that he must be the most “unlucky, miserable poor devil in the world; it appears I am a doomed man....The only favor God ever did me he has taken away from me again – I have lost the best, the kindest, the most affectionate and the most noble of womankind, a loss that can never be repaired. Hempstead you know nothing about it, you have not the most distant idea of such a loss and God grant you never may have.” He moves on, however, to business matters, noting that he hopes to make a tidy profit from his time in the Territory: “I have always been doing a fair business here and doubt not at the end of the appointment to show a nett profit of at least $30,000 at this post; it [the appointment] expires in two years....in my opinion I am always afraid things are done too loosely elsewhere than here, I wish I had this post to myself and I would soon be rich....”

In his second letter, dated July 4, 1836, Tillton forwards a check for $5,000, pulled from his share of the profits. He indicates that he prefer Hempstead not indicate the transaction in his ledger, as Tillton did not wish the use of the funds known:

I have drawn [the check] from the concern as part of my profits and advised March of the same, telling him I had use for it. I do not wish it placed to my credit on your books because I do not care he should know what I wanted of it. If it is worth bank interest to you for six months, use it; and if not, keep it until called for. Should I die in the mean time, advise my mother, Mary M. Tillton, Pittstown, Maine that you have that amount in your hands subject to her order.

Two letters from the frontier, both with integral address leaves marked with postage at Fort Gibson, extremely early letters from Oklahoma. $1200.
Firsthand Account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition


A rare, unsophisticated copy of the first edition of the earliest published firsthand account of the Lewis and Clark expedition: “one of the essential books for an Americana collection” (Streeter). The origins of Gass’ journal are explained in an April 7, 1805 letter from Meriwether Lewis to President Thomas Jefferson: “We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power.” Because of the delay in the publication of the official account, Gass’ journal became the first to appear in print, and as such was eagerly taken up by readers starved for information about the discoveries. “Patrick Gass was a rough reliable frontier soldier when he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was made a sergeant when Sergeant Floyd died. He writes a terse soldier’s narrative with rugged honesty...For seven years his story offered the only real information the nation had of the Oregon country and of the Louisiana Purchase. It is a work of primary importance” – Webster A. Jones. First editions of Gass’ journal have become scarce, particularly in good condition.


$16,000.
47. **George, Henry:** OUR LAND AND LAND POLICY, NATIONAL AND STATE [wrapper title]. San Francisco. 1871. 48pp. plus folding colored map. Original printed wrappers. Text block stitched together and loosely laid into wrappers, and apparently never bound in. Wrappers a bit soiled and worn. Map with a long closed tear, with no loss. One text leaf torn in outer margin, not affecting text. Overall, about very good. In a cloth chemise.

Henry George’s rare first book, putting forth in early form some of the ideas for which the economist and reformer became famous. George holds that the private ownership of land is injurious to society as a whole, and argues that public lands should not be given in large grants to railroads, speculators, or corporations, but to actual settlers and workers themselves, who need the land and natural resources to create wealth. “With tremendous power and farsightedness, he attacks the railroads and land grants, boldly giving names and specific cases of wrongdoing. The especially prepared map shows the immense extent of the ‘Railroad Reservations’ in California” – Howell. George also calls for taxes on land values and the abolition of other taxes that he sees as injurious to workers and investors as well. Much of the text relates specifically to land issues in California, often involving mining and railroads. An important and rare work of American economic thought.


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48. **[Gibbs, George]: [PASTEL PAINTING OF A SCENE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, PROBABLY THE COLUMBIA RIVER, WITH INDIANS LANDING CANOES ON A RIVERBANK, AND SNOWCAPPED MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE].** Oregon or Washington. [Based on sketches made ca. 1850-1855, but painted somewhat later]. Pastel on card, 19½ x 39 inches. Signed lower left: “Gibbs.” Framed and glazed in a period hardwood frame and gold gilt liner. The painting, with lovely, bright colors, is in excellent displayable condition.

This beautiful painting of three Indians laying up two canoes on the bank of a river in wooded mountainous terrain is the work of George Gibbs (1815-73), ethnographer,
mapmaker, geologist, historian, attorney, and, for nearly twelve years, an explorer, artist, and administrator in the Pacific Northwest. The scene is likely the western entrance to the Columbia River Gorge, with the Cascade Mountain Range in the near distance. The painting shares several geographic and artistic touchpoints with the annotated on-the-spot drawing from 1850 that Gibbs made farther east on the river at Oak Point, illustrated in David Bushnell’s *Drawings By George Gibbs in the Far Northwest, 1849-1851*. The painting is signed in a slightly stylized version of the signature found throughout Gibbs’ personal and professional papers.

Gibbs learned to paint while attending the Round Hill School in Northampton, Massachusetts, the first experimental prep school in the country, founded by future historian George Bancroft, and Joseph Green Cogswell, later director of the first great public library in the United States, the Astor Library. Gibbs grew up surrounded by great American art. “Gibbs’ father commissioned Gilbert Stuart to paint Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; these portraits hung in Gibbs’ childhood home at Sunswick Farms, Astoria, New York. Stuart also painted portraits of ‘Colonel’ George Gibbs and Laura Wolcott Gibbs, his parents” – Stephen Dow Beckham.

Papers from Gibbs’ adolescence indicate the development of his interest in science and in outdoor life; and one very interesting letter, a harbinger of a career to come, written in 1833 from Boston to his sister, Eliza, includes an account of seventeen-year-old Gibbs’ encounter with John James Audubon (Wisconsin Historical Society):

Dear Sister, I have just returned from a visit to Mr. Audubon. The Audubon. But I will tell you all in order. Saturday I went to see the prints of his birds at the Athenaeum. They are superb, of full size on elephant paper. Turkeys & eagles as well as small birds and large as life & the colouring & execution beautiful. They are all of them represented in the act of seizing their prey or
in some natural and striking position. The landscapes birds butterflies animals etc are very fine. His son paints the flowers & branches of trees on which many rest, from nature, they are very beautiful. He has not near finished his collection, though about two hundred are done....

I killed [a moth] this morning with nitric acid, and by way of introduction agreed to take him to Mr. Audubon’s & Aunt Ruth who had been before went to. Mr. A was unwell & we took the pleasure of seeing him. He is a complete original & a remarkable man. [Audubon was] extremely glad of the moth & Mr. A [illegible] that I would accept of a little shell he had picked up on the coast of Florida as a remembrance. [Audubon] has a large collection of stuffed birds as a reference for description. He showed me some of the original paintings. The feathers look like real ones every division accurately transferred....

Gibbs earned a Harvard law degree, then began a desultory, unenthusiastic, unprofitable law practice. “[In 1843, Gibbs became librarian of the New-York Historical Society], cataloging the collection and steering it toward an emphasis on American subjects. [Gibbs started another law firm], but his work for the historical society [which he genuinely enjoyed and committed himself to] absorbed more and more of his time.

“The excitement over the discovery of gold in California finally dislodged Gibbs completely from his law practice, and in 1849 he left New York for St. Louis, Missouri. Joining a march of the Mounted Riflemen, he traveled overland from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon City. On the trip he made many drawings and kept a journal, portions of which were published in the New York papers. His lively entries described the climate and landscape, life in camp, and encounters with Sioux Indians and emigrants on the Oregon Trail.

“Gibbs settled in Astoria, Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia River. In 1850 he was appointed deputy collector of the port, but he resigned later that year in the aftermath of having embarrassed his superior by an overzealous prosecution of the customs laws. In 1851 he joined Reddick McKee on an expedition to draw up land treaties with Indian tribes west of the Sacramento Valley. In five months McKee’s group met with nearly 10,000 Indians and concluded five treaties. Gibbs, who had already been interested in Indian languages, compiled vocabulary lists of fifteen indigenous tongues and worked on maps of the region. In 1852 he tried his hand at prospecting in northern California with less than impressive results. By the end of the year he was back in Astoria, again as a customs collector, but when Franklin Pierce took office in 1853, Gibbs lost his political appointment.

“Gibbs soon found other work. In 1853 George B. McClellan hired him as a geologist and ethnologist to help survey a railroad route to the Pacific. In 1854 Gibbs left Oregon for good, settling near Fort Steilacoom in the Washington Territory on a farm he called ‘Chetlah.’ He was rarely there, however, continuing his surveying and conducting ethnological research. Working for the Indian Commission in the territory, Gibbs helped shape Indian policy. He argued for keeping Native Americans on their traditional homelands to preserve the cultural and
linguistic diversity that he knew was dissolving quickly on reservations. He also campaigned for the use of Indian place names, which he often noted on the maps he made. Gibbs served briefly as the acting governor of Washington Territory and was appointed brigadier general of the militia in 1855.

“In 1857 and 1858 Gibbs was again in the field, this time surveying the 49th parallel between the United States and Canada for the Northwest Boundary Survey. Working for Archibald Campbell, he traversed the border from the Pacific to the Rockies. Gibbs took every opportunity to add to his knowledge of Indian languages, and also collected animal, insect, and plant specimens, many of which he sent to scientists like Louis Agassiz and Asa Gray” – Bethany Neubauer, American National Biography.

Raymond Settle’s introduction to The March of the Mounted Rifleman, which draws from the journals made by Gibbs and that expedition’s leader, Major Osborne Cross, endorses the importance of Gibbs western sketches: “As an artist Gibbs exhibited considerable talent, both in sketching outdoor scenes and in drawing from life. He made what was perhaps the first drawing of Shoshone Falls, and sketched various scenes in eastern Oregon, on the Columbia River, and while crossing the Cascade Mountains....[In 1851, while associated with Oregon Territory Governor John P. Gaines in the making of treaties with the Calapooya Indians, and later that same year with Reddick McKee], Gibbs made many drawings...numerous drawings.” Bushnell notes that Gibbs’ sketches of the Pacific Northwest impressed Seth Eastman, who incorporated them into his own work. Eastman’s sepia drawing, “Humboldt, California, 1851,” later made into an engraving for Schoolcraft, is annotated: “S. Eastman from a sketch by G. Gibbs” (Seth Eastman – A Portfolio of North American Indians, pl. 47).

George Gibbs authored, usually under the imprimatur of the Smithsonian Institution, several important books on Indian languages and dialects, and tribal life, in the Pacific Northwest. His scholarship in such works as Notes on the Tinneh or Chepewyan Indians of British and Russian America (1867) and Alphabetical Vocabularies of the Clallam and the Lummi (1863) was so meticulously researched and well-illustrated that historian William Goetzmann calls Gibbs “one of the founders of scientific studies in the Far West.” Gibbs’ notes and interpretations of 19th-century treaties between Indian tribes and federal and state governments (the drafts for those treaties are often in his handwriting) are used to this day to argue lawsuits involving American Indian interests, many concerning the building of casinos on reservation lands.

Gibbs wrote books concerning American law. His propagandist history of the Federalist Party, Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams (1846) began as a biographical study of his great-grandfather, Declaration of Independence signer Oliver Wolcott, the senior, and his grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, United States Treasury Secretary and Connecticut governor.

Terrible health, rheumatic gout, kept Gibbs out of the U.S. Army during the Civil War, though he did volunteer. “He became an important member of the
Loyal National League and the Loyal Union Club. During the latter part of his life he lived in Washington, D.C. [‘in the Smithsonian tower!’ (Beckham)], where his extensive knowledge of the northwestern Indians [and his collection of their artifacts] was often employed by the Smithsonian Institution” – DAB.

Artwork by George Gibbs is rarely found in the marketplace. Artnet and AskArt do not report any works having come into the market. He donated the majority of his western sketches to the Smithsonian Institution. The Peabody Museum at Harvard University owns a small holding of his sketches, as does the National Park Service collection at Fort Vancouver. Aside from the present example, we are not familiar with any other large scale painting by Gibbs – nor is the leading authority on Gibbs, Lewis and Clark College professor Stephen Dow Beckham, who has written about Gibbs since his 1970 dissertation, “George Gibbs, 1815-1873: Historian and Ethnologist” – making this newly discovered, quite gorgeous, picture a significant addition to the art canon of the American Northwest.


49. Gleeson, William: HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA. San Francisco: Printed for the author, by A.L. Bancroft and Company, 1872-1871. Two volumes bound in one. xv,[1]446; 351pp., plus folding map and twelve plates. Frontispiece before each titlepage. Thick octavo. Original black cloth, recased, with original backstrip laid down. Backstrip a bit wrinkled. Very neat and clean internally. A very good copy. The scarce first issue sheets of this important work on the Catholic Church in California, with the titlepage of the second volume dated 1871. Apparently a fire destroyed many of the first issue copies, and an edition was issued in 1872 with both titlepages dated 1872. A massive and thorough history of the Catholic Church in California from the 16th through the late 19th centuries. The church played a huge role in many aspects of California’s development, and its political and social history. “Although disposed to favor the church, this work is of much value” – Cowan. COWAN, p.239. ROCQ_16882. HOWES G204, “b.” $37,500.

$600.

Field went to California in 1849 and began a long legal career which led to his appointment by Lincoln to the U.S. Supreme Court. His finding of fraudulence in the will of Senator Sharon as submitted by Sarah Althea Hill and her attorney, David Terry, led to a threat on Justice Field’s life by Terry. Eventually, Terry was shot dead by Field’s bodyguard. This is one of the few copies with correction slips pasted over some passages, as noted by Howes.


“In addition to reporting his troubles with John R. Bartlett, Graham included information and reports on southern New Mexico and Lt. Amiel Whipple’s reports on the survey of the Gila River” – Wagner-Camp. The maps illustrate the “Mexican Boundary, Sketch A. Referred to in Colonel Graham’s Report to the...Secretary of the Interior...” and the “Mexican Boundary B. Extract from the Treaty Map of Disturnell of 1847....” The profile is a “Barometric Profile of the route from San Antonio...to the Copper mines of Santa Rita in New Mexico, in 1851.”

This copy was presented to the New York Society Library by James D. Graham and bears his presentation inscription on the front pastedown, a letter to the Library from Graham laid in, and several of his annotations and corrections to the text.

WAGNER-CAMP 212. GRAFF 1609. HOWES G286. MEISEL III, p.100. RAINES, p.96. WHEAT TRANSMISSISSIPPI 717, 718. MUNK (ALLIOT), p.89. $750.

With Fine Lithograph Views of Texas and the Southwest

plus thirty-two (of thirty-three) lithograph plates and two (of three) maps. Errata slip. Modern half morocco and marbled boards, preserving the original gilt leather label. Mild shelf wear. Smoke damage to lower margins throughout, affecting some text and plates, but professionally reinforced with Japan paper. Good only.

An extremely rare report on a survey for a southwestern railroad line, illustrated with thirty-two of the thirty-three excellent lithograph views from drawings made along the route. Howes calls this the best edition of Gray’s survey (an earlier version was published without the plates), for its “series of unrivalled Southwestern views.” The fine lithograph views are after drawings by the German-born Texan artist and mining engineer, Charles Schuchard. Places depicted include El Paso, Fort Yuma, Mesilla (New Mexico), Fort Chadbourne (Texas), Cathedral Rock, several of the Guadalupe Mountains, a scene of crossing the Pecos River in Texas, Mission of Tumacacari, and many other views of the route through Texas and the Southwest. The originals of Schuchard’s drawings were destroyed in an 1865 fire at the Smithsonian.

“Gray’s survey was made for the Texas Western Railroad, which was a link in one of the three first railroad lines to the Pacific, the Southern Pacific System. This book gives an exact physical description of the country the proposed road would pass through. Commercial and agricultural possibilities along the route are noted, estimates of construction costs are given, and the revenues the railroad could expect from lands and traffic are calculated” – **Fifty Texas Rarities**. This copy lacks the preliminary map, but the other two, of the port of San Diego and the world, are present.

A wounded copy of an important rarity. The last complete copy we are aware of sold for $10,000 several years ago.


Haley’s first book, and a foundation work on ranching in the Panhandle. Shortly after publication Haley was sued for libel by members of the Spikes family, who alleged that comments made in chapter eight were damaging. These and other connected suits caused this first edition to be withdrawn from sale, although it was later distributed.

An Epic Exploration of Alaska: The Harriman Expedition

54. [Harriman Expedition]: Curtis, Edward S.; Louis Agassiz Fuertes; [et al]: C. Hart Merriam, editor: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. HARRIMAN ALASKA SERIES...HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION WITH THE COOPERATION OF WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. New York & Washington: Doubleday, Page & Co. and the Smithsonian Institution, 1901-1914. Thirteen volumes. Half titles, all but the first two volumes with two titles per volume (one title in each of these volumes printed in red and black). 452 plates including one tinted lithograph, two lithographs printed in two colors, fifty-five chromolithographs), and ten chromolithographic maps (five folding). Quarto. Original green cloth, blocked in gilt and blind, t.e.g. Some volumes with Smithsonian spine labels over the Doubleday imprint, several chipping or almost entirely perished. Ex-library, with some bookplates, removed bookplates, and ink stamps throughout. Overall good plus.

A very rare complete set of the Harriman Alaska Expedition publications. These volumes record the findings of perhaps the largest private expedition to Alaska ever undertaken, that backed by Edward Harriman in 1899 in cooperation with the Washington Academy of Sciences. The party, which included three artists, two photographers, and twenty-five distinguished scientists and naturalists (e.g. ornithologist and author Daniel G. Elliot, proto-conservationist John Muir, William H. Brewer of Yale, George Bird Grinnell, Prof. William Ritter of the University of California, etc.), sailed from Seattle on May 30, 1899 aboard the chartered steamship, Geo. W. Elder. They sailed along the Northwest Coast, through the Bering Sea with stops at various islands, visited Eskimo settlements on the Asiatic and American coasts, and went through the Bering Strait to Siberia before heading home, travelling nine thousand miles.
in all. The first two volumes constitute the entire narrative section and are fully illustrated, with significant contributions from Louis Agassiz Fuertes (1874-1927) (fourteen beautiful chromolithographs of birds) and the expedition’s official photographer, Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868-1952) (forty-five evocative landscape and ethnographic photogravures), as well as other images after artists R. Swain Gifford, Fred S. Dellenbaugh, Frederick A. Walpole, and Charles R. Knight, and photogravures from photographs by various other expedition members, but primarily C. Hart Merriam. The remaining volumes (ten in total, as volumes VI and VII were never published, and volume XIV was published in two volumes) include all the scientific articles and monographs to result from the expedition. It is very rare to find a complete run of these, and they were published over a twelve-year period. Following Harriman’s death in 1910, the publishing rights were transferred by his widow to the Smithsonian, who issued titlepages to the first eleven volumes, and went on to publish the final two volumes in 1914. The scientific results are also well-illustrated with handsome plates and maps, including chromolithographs.

The individual volumes are as follows:

1) John Burroughs, John Muir, and George Bird Grinnell: *Harriman Alaska Series Volume I Narrative, Glaciers, Natives*. New York & Washington: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1901. Title printed in red and black. Two chromolithographic maps (one folding); sixty plates including thirty-nine photogravures after photographs (twenty-one of these by Curtis), one photogravure after a painting, twenty colored plates (six of these after Fuertes, five after R. Swain Gifford, three after F.S. Dellenbaugh, four after Walpole, two after Knight); and numerous illustrations. First issue, without the addition of the Smithsonian titlepage.

2) William H. Dall, Charles Keeler, B.E. Fernow, Henry Gannett, William H. Brewer, C. Hart Merriam, George Bird Grinnell, and M.L. Washburn: *Harriman Alaska Series Volume II History, Geography, Resources*. New York & Washington: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1901. Title printed in red and black. Chromolithographic map; sixty-one plates including forty-three photogravures after photographs (twenty-four of these by Curtis), one photogravure after a painting, seventeen colored plates (eight of these after Fuertes, two after R. Swain Gifford, three after F.S. Dellenbaugh, three after Walpole, one after a photograph by Merriam), one tinted lithograph after Fuertes, one uncolored plate after Fuertes; and numerous illustrations. First issue, without the addition of the Smithsonian titlepage.

3) Grove Karl Gilbert: *Harriman Alaska Series Volume III Glaciers and Glaciation*. New York & Washington: Doubleday, Page & Co. and the Smithsonian Institute, 1904-1910. Two titles, the second printed in red and black. Six chromolithographic maps (two folding); twelve plates including two folding and uncolored, five photogravures after photographs (three of these by Curtis), one photogravure after a painting, four heliotypes after photographs; and numerous illustrations. Issue with the addition of the Smithsonian titlepage, dated 1910.

Institute, 1904-1910. Two titles, the second printed in red and black. Folding chromolithographic map; thirty-four plates including one chromolithograph, three photogravures after photographs, fourteen heliotypes after photographs, fifteen uncolored plates; and numerous illustrations. Issue with the addition of the Smithsonian titlepage, dated 1910.


6) Not published.

7) Not published.


13) William H. Dall and C.C. Nutting: Harriman Alaska Series Volume XIII Land and Fresh Water Mollusks by...Dall. Hydroids by...Nutting. New York & Washington: Doubleday, Page & Co. and the Smithsonian Institute, 1905-1910. Two titles, the second printed in red and black. Fifteen plates including thirteen uncolored lithographs (eight of these after Elizabeth B. Darrow from drawings by Nutting, two heliotypes after photographs); and numerous illustrations. Issue with the addition of the Smithsonian titlepage, dated 1910.


RICKS, p.116. TOURVILLE 1950. $12,000.


“Observation tour in behalf of the Episcopal Church from Arkansas to Ft. Leavenworth. The report had previously appeared in June 1844, with one map, as an Extra to Spirit of the Missions” – Howes. “This party had been sent to report on the progress and condition of the Indians recently relocated in the West. They left New Orleans by riverboat for the Red River Raft on March 8, 1844, reached Fort Towson on the 21st, then visited Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, Fort Scott, Shawnee Mission, and Fort Leavenworth” – Wagner-Camp. “Contains in addition to the journal, considerable material on the Indians of the region and on the settlement of the Southwest” – Eberstadt. Two of the three maps in this separate edition are from Catlin’s Letters and Notes.... The Streeter copy was purchased for $100 by Ken Nebenzahl.


Senator Benjamin Harrison writes to William H. Clagart of Murray, Idaho regarding the annexation of the panhandle of Idaho into Washington Territory. Harrison was chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Territories at the time. The letter reads:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the House bill annexing the Panhandle of Idaho to Washington Territory has been received and I have handed the same to the sub-committee that has charge of the matter. I introduced in the Senate the other day the amended bill you refer to and it is now before our Committee.

Washington Territory encompassed the area that would become the state of Idaho until 1889, when Washington became the forty-second state in the Union. Idaho was admitted as a state the following year.

$1250.

Important Indian Linguistic Item


First edition, issued by the author. As early as 1855, Alexander Ross in his Fur Hunters of the Far West had included a two-page “Snake Language” word list, but Hill’s work is the most comprehensive vocabulary of English-Shoshone to have been published. Not in Streeter, Pilling, or Graff, and a rarity of western Indian linguistics.

AYER, INDIAN LINGUISTICS (SHOSHONE) 3. JONES 1590. SIEBERT SALE 1049. $7500.

Early Guide to Texas, with an Important Map

58. Holley, Mary Austin: TEXAS. Lexington, Ky.: J. Clarke & Co., 1836. [2],viii ,410pp. plus folding engraved map of Texas on onionskin paper, 26.8 x 34 cm., with original handcolored outline and shading. Original tan muslin, printed paper label (chipped). Some wear and repairs to cloth. Moderate foxing. The Hooker map is clean and crisp. Gift bookplate dated 1838 from G.M. Bryan to Nu Pi Kappa Society at Kenyon College in Ohio (Guy M.
Bryan was the nephew of Stephen F. Austin). Huntington Library deacces-
sion stamp on rear pastedown. Overall very good. In a half morocco and cloth 
slipcase, spine gilt extra.

This is Mrs. Holley's second book on Texas, intended as a practical and informative 
guide for emigrants to the area. Despite the title, which is similar to that of the 
author's Baltimore 1833 book, this is a completely different work. Jenkins calls it 
"a much more important book." Included herein is a general history of Texas to 
May 5, 1836; a printing of the Texas and Mexican constitutions; Stephen Austin's 
farewell address of March 7; and specific information regarding settlements, towns, 
business and banking matters, transportation and communication facilities, etc. 
While her earlier book served to promote the enthusiastic interest of prospective 
emigrants to Texas, in this work Mrs. Holley provides the hard facts of what they 
would find there. As Stephen F. Austin's cousin, she was in a position to know.

The Hooker "Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas" was published several 
times, with revisions to reflect the changing face of Texas. This edition is quite 
striking, with the grants colored. There are numerous additions to this map over 
past issues.
Although the 1833 Holley commands a higher price than the 1836, the 1836 is seldom offered on the rare book market.


**Early Idaho Laws**


An interesting group of Idaho territorial laws leading up to Idaho statehood. The first volume is a compilation of revised laws produced or promulgated by the eighth session of the territorial legislature; the remaining four volumes are general laws produced by the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fifteenth territorial legislatures, respectively. Idaho would become the forty-third state of the Union on July 3, 1890, the year after the last imprint offered here. $2750.


The first “full-scale history of Idaho” (Howes). This work contains illustrations of Idaho Territory’s prominent citizens and their homes, including many specific ranches and farms; many of the buildings in Boise as well as street-scenes and views of other towns; mines, mills, and other industries of the territory; and a map of the territory with an inset of Old Faithful Geyser. The frontispiece is a view of Shoshone Falls on the Snake River. The introductory remarks indicate that the text has been divided into twenty-six sections for easy reference, including a history of the Northwest Territory; missionaries and immigration; a description of Idaho Territory’s physical features, climate, soils, and natural resources; the “state of society in the Territory,” biographical sketches of prominent citizens, and public schools; the native peoples and animals; and “miscellaneous historical matters.” In
the section entitled “Primitive Inhabitants” the native tribes of the area are listed, with a brief description of each:

The Pend d’Oreilles are peaceable, industrious, and, in the main, self-supporting. Many of them have adopted the dress, and, in a measure, the customs and habits of civilized people....The Kootenay’s are an indolent, thriftless people, too cowardly to fight, too indolent to work, and many of them too lazy to hunt.... The Shoshones are well supplied with good horses, and warmly and decently clad, with the single exception, dirt.

And so forth. There is an extensive section on the Nez Perce, encompassing the Nez Perce War and efforts to relocate the tribe to a reservation.

This work contains a remarkable group of lithographs illustrating ranches, houses, and properties in the Territory, making it a tremendous visual resource for the American West.


A Large Collection of the Indian Rights Association

61. [Indian Rights Association]: [NINETY-EIGHT PUBLICATIONS, INCLUDING REPORTS, STUDIES, SPEECHES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, PRINTED FOR THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION]. Philadelphia. 1885-1932. Ninety-eight separate pamphlets of varying lengths. Original printed wrappers, some stitched or stapled gatherings, some
An extensive collection of pamphlets, reports, and other short works published by the Indian Rights Association. Founded in 1882 in Philadelphia, the group was organized to respond to government mistreatment of Native American tribes at the end of the 19th century and the perceived mishandling of Indian Affairs by the federal offices. It primarily concerned itself with the issues of Indian citizenship rights and land allotment as means towards assimilating natives into American society. The Association played an important role in the passage of the Dawes Act in 1887, which gave the President the authority to break up reservation lands into lots for sale to individual Indians. The association also placed a heavy emphasis on religion, education, and temperance as the essential basis for improvement and civilization. The group remained an active and influential political force until the mid-1930s, when Franklin Roosevelt allowed for the reorganization of the reservations.

This collection consists of eighty-one small publications printed from 1885 to 1924, as well as a run of seventeen editions of the Association’s annual report between 1914 and 1932. The shorter individual publication consist of speeches, articles, government documents, and other materials related to the support of the Association’s cause. A number of works from the group pertain to the passage of the Dawes Act and the Teller Bill, which sought to reorganize the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Other works in this group address the mission of the Association as it related to education and temperance, and to revealing the mistreatment of Indian issues by government officials. The annual reports contain progress assessments on the group’s various projects, as well as accounts of its “field work” with different tribes across the country. The reports also contain financial information, lists of members, and other organizational information.

A collection of imprints that provides an insightful look into the operation of one of the most influential Indian rights groups of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. $3000.


Concluded Oct. 14, 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866; proclaimed March 17, 1866. “Stipulates a cessation of hostilities and depredations by the various bands, and their withdrawal from the overland routes established or to be established through their country” – Eberstadt.

EBERSTADT 130. $750.

An excellent broadsheet advertising a touring 1930 stage production of the life and exploits of legendary outlaw Jesse James. This production was mounted as the Great Depression was deepening, and the treatment of James in the text anticipates the public’s fascination with depression-era outlaws such as John Dillinger, Bonnie and Clyde, Ma Barker, and “Baby Face Nelson.” James is called “the most interesting character American history has furnished,” and it is noted that “thousands of people...were in sympathy with [the James brothers] and followed their sensational career with the utmost interest.” Parents are assured that they can safely bring their children to the performance: “it will not corrupt the mind of the young. On the contrary it teaches a great moral lesson.” The illustrations depict thrilling scenes from the play, including a bank robbery, a prison break, and Jesse’s murder by “the traitor” Robert Ford. This broadsheet was meant to advertise whatever local performance was being undertaken, and the name and place of the venue has been left unaccomplished on this copy. $750.

64. Jaques, Mary J.: TEXAN RANCH LIFE; WITH THREE MONTHS THROUGH MEXICO IN A “PRAIRIE SCHOONER.” London. 1894. ix,[3],363pp. plus twelve plates. Illus. Contemporary black cloth, spine gilt. Binding noticeably worn and soiled, a bit shaken, spine gilt overwritten in later silver ink, front endpapers renewed, bookplate removed from rear pastedown. Small library embossed blindstamp from San Antonio Public Library on titlepage and last text leaf, small strip of whiteout on titlepage, short
marginal tear to frontispiece repaired on recto. A scruffy copy, fit for the start of a Texana collection, and priced accordingly.

“Mary Jaques was an Englishwoman who spent two years in America from 1889 to 1891. The last part of this rare book describes a trip to Mexico shortly before her return to England, and an earlier trip to the West Coast, but most of the book deals with her ranch experiences” – Six Score. While in California the author visited San Francisco and Yosemite, and when in Texas she spent her time on the Lucheza Ranch, near Kerrville. The photographic plates depict various ranch activities, such as driving and branding cattle.

ADAMS HERD 1161. RADER 2042. HOWES J60, “aa.” REESE, SIX SCORE 63. MERRILL ARISTOCRAT. $750.


A lively journal of an extended stay in the upper Plains and Rocky Mountain region. In journal fashion Jenkins relates his experiences in Minnesota in the first half of the text, while the rest describes the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado. A devout Catholic, Jenkins also includes much information on the Catholic missions and churches of the region, as well as his prescriptions for spreading the faith westward. The Eberstadts note a work with nearly the same title and similarly paginated, also published in 1884, but “privately printed.” Not in Wynar. Scarce.


A Key Overland Guide

One of the earliest and rarest overland guide books to the Oregon Trail, chronologi- cally the second such guide, preceded only by the Hastings guide of 1845. The authors went overland to Oregon in 1843. Winter went to California the following year, then returned to Indiana, where he arranged to publish this guide book in time for the 1846 emigrant season. The book provides a detailed account of the 1843 trip, a long description of Oregon, Winter’s route to California, the Bear Flag movement, gold at Santa Barbara, and northern California. The return route from California is also described, and there is a table of distances in the rear. Winter eventually settled in the Napa-Sonoma area.

This is the issue with corrected text on pages 26, 36, and 57. A rarity, afforded a “d” by Howes, who calls it “one of the greatest of early overland narratives.” A key guide and important work of Western Americana.


With the Blueprint Map


From an edition limited to fifty copies, according to Mintz. This copy contains the scarce folding blueprint map, showing the route of the Forty-Niners from Independence, Missouri to Sacramento, California, and the political subdivisions of the West in the mid-19th century. This is one of the most important and readable of all the Forty-Niner overland narratives. Jim Stewart served as the guide for the author’s party. They left Independence in April and travelled through Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City, arriving in Sacramento in late July. Johnston gives an excellent account of his life in the mines, early Sacramento, and San Francisco, and of his return journey by sea. This work is high on the list of desirable post-Wagner-Camp overland narratives.


Urban Sprawl in the 19th-Century West

68. [Kansas City]: PRESENTED BY THE “KANSAS CITY TIMES,” JANUARY 1st, 1888. MAP OF THE VICINITY OF KANSAS CITY IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI. Philadelphia: MacCormac Eng., [1887]. Color map, 34 x 24 inches. Previously folded, with some separations along
fold lines, minimally affecting image. Expertly backed with Japanese tissue. Some tanning at right edge. About very good.

An attractive large map of Kansas City, stretching across the border between Kansas and Missouri, showing not only Kansas City but a number of other smaller communities in the two states. County boundaries and city blocks are clearly marked, as are the courses of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, and several railroad lines leading into Kansas City. “Mile lines” radiate outward from the Kansas City Times building at Ninth and Main streets.

Most likely issued as an annual supplement to the *Kansas City Times*, such urban western maps are difficult to locate. This map in particular shows what would today be considered “urban sprawl,” as Kansas City grows outward toward smaller neighboring towns. Not in Rumsey or Phillips. OCLC records copies at only six institutions: Yale, Library of Congress, Marietta College, British Library, University of Kansas, and Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library. Rather scarce institutionally and in the market.

KARROW (KANSAS) 0572, 0582. KARROW (MISSOURI) 0986. OCLC 54632634, 54647834. $1500.

*Rare and Important*


A scarce map of Inyo County in east-central California. The map promotes the mining potential and recreational beauty of the county, which abuts the Nevada state line and encompasses both the highest point (Mount Whitney) and the lowest point (Death Valley) in the continental United States. The map is the product of Julius M. Keeler, who came to California in the Gold Rush twenty-five years previous to the publication of this map, and who in the early 1870s relocated to the Owens Lake district in Inyo County, eventually founding the town of Keeler. The map includes a great amount of geographical detail. The various districts are individually colored and the various types of ores to be found are identified by letters corresponding to a key. For those foolhardy enough to consider cutting through Death Valley, it is noted that “emigrants perished here in 1850.” The map and the accompanying text emphasize that gold and silver are still to be found in the county. The recreational aspects and natural resources of the area are promoted as well. The view of Mount Whitney, from Lone Pine, is by Mollie Stevens, daughter of a local sawmill owner, and the fishing potential of the lakes and rivers is described in detail, with attention paid to the Sierra Golden Trout.
“Published to promote the potential mineral wealth of Inyo County and the recreational value of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada in the Mount Whitney region. The map names and defines the boundaries of the county’s mining districts based on data provided by J.H. Crossman and several others acquainted with the area” – Currey & Kruska. The map was offered in three iterations: as a plain sheet on fine book paper for fifty cents; on linen paper, in cover, seventy-five cents; and colored, in covers, for a dollar. The present example is the most deluxe of the three options, colored and in covers. OCLC locates a total of five copies: at the Bancroft Library, Stanford, the Huntington Library, the California State Library, and two at Yale.

An attractive copy of the deluxe edition of an important California map.
CURREY & KRUSKA 222. NORRIS CATALOGUE 2375. OCLC 82959006, 58899122, 21738688. $4000.

after Nebel, printed by Lemercier in Paris; and lithographed map. Folio. Text: Original red cloth-backed yellow thick paper wrappers, with printed title on upper cover. Plates: Unbound as issued. All within red half morocco and original red cloth portfolio with flaps and ties, upper cover with elaborate gilt design incorporating the title, yellow paper pastedowns. Very good. In a red morocco backed box.

A largely firsthand report, in words and pictures, of the first offensive war fought by the United States. This is the first and only edition, with superb handcolored lithographed plates, of one of the most important pictorial works relating to the Mexican-American War. “No country can claim that its battles have been illustrated in a richer, more faithful, or more costly style of lithography” – Kendall.

“We have never seen anything to equal the artistic skill, perfection of design, marvellous beauty of execution, delicacy of truth of coloring, and lifelike animation of figures....They present the most exquisite specimens ever exhibited in this country of the art of colored lithography; and we think that great praise ought to be awarded to Mr. Kendall for having secured such brilliant and beautiful and costly
Kendall was America’s first great war correspondent and an ardent proponent of the necessity of America’s war with Mexico. When hostilities broke out, he went at once to the Rio Grande where he joined with the Rangers, and later attached himself to the Scott expedition. For this work he keyed his text to the individual plates, and the combination affords a detailed illustrated account of each battle. The plates are the work of German artist Carl Nebel, who painted the twelve major clashes of the war. Kendall notes in his preface:

Of the twelve illustrations accompanying his work...the greater number were drawn on the spot by the artist. So far as regards the general configuration of the ground, fidelity of the landscape, and correctness of the works and buildings introduced, they may be strictly relied upon. Every reader must be aware of the impossibility, in painting a battle scene, of giving more than one feature or principal incident of the strife. The artist has ever chosen what he deemed the more interesting as well as exciting points of each combat...in the present series of illustrations the greatest care has been taken to avoid inaccuracies.

The authors of Eyewitness to War wrote approvingly that the present work “represents the climax of the confluence of journalism and lithography on the prints of the Mexican war” and that Nebel’s images are “the eyewitness prints that must be compared against all others.” Kendall drew on “the official reports of the different commanders and their subordinates” for the text, but “was present at many of the battles” and “personally examined the ground on which all save that of Buena Vista were fought” (for information on this he relied on a Capt. Carleton).

The plates are titled “Battle of Palo-alto”; “Capture of Monterey”; “Battle of Buena Vista”; “Bombardment of Vera-Cruz”; “Battle of Cerro Gordo”; “Assault of Contreras”; “Battle at Churubusco”; “Molino del Rey – attack upon the molino”; “Molino del Rey – attack upon the casamata”; “Storming of Chapultepec – Pillow’s attack”; “Storming of Chapultepec – Quitman’s attack”; and “Gen. Scott’s entrance into Mexico.” It is interesting to note that while the work was published by the Appletons of New York and Philadelphia, the lithographs were produced in Paris. Both Kendall and Nebel felt that the Paris lithographers alone were qualified to produce their images, and they both spent some time in Europe overseeing the production of the work, for which Kendall and Nebel shared all the costs. An article on Kendall in the December 1965 issue of American Legion Magazine notes that “few [copies of this work] were printed, and some destroyed in a fire at the Picayune” (Tom Mahoney, Our First Great War Correspondent).

The special “Saddle-Blanket” edition of this important ranch history, printed on rag paper with the Running W Brand watermark, after a design by Carl Hertzog, for distribution on a private basis by the ranch owners. Although 3,000 sets were printed, the exclusivity of distribution accounts for the relative scarcity of copies on the market. “Perhaps the most exhaustive ranch history ever written” – Reese. “The best account of the most famous ranch in the world” – Jenkins.

REESE, SIX SCORE 69. ADAMS HERD 1319. LOWMAN 99. BASIC TEXAS BOOKS 121a. $1350.

72. **Lévy, Daniel: LES FRANÇAIS EN CALIFORNIE.** San Francisco. 1884. ix,[1],373pp. 20th-century half calf and boards, spine gilt, raised bands, morocco labels. Corners slightly worn. Near fine.

A presentation copy, inscribed by Lévy on the titlepage. A detailed history of California, and the French in California, from the gold rush to the 1870s. Lévy came to San Francisco in 1855, and had a successful career as a merchant. He was also the reader at Congregation Emanu-El and taught languages at San Francisco’s Boy’s High School. “The author was one of the most learned members of the French colony in San Francisco, and this work is of permanent value” – Cowan. “A work of basic import resulting from many years of research” – Wheat. “A source book for the filibustering expeditions of Raousset-Boulbon, de Pindray, and de Sigondis” – Eberstadt.


First British edition of the “definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent” (Wagner-Camp). The book describes the U.S. government-backed expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. They brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent.

The narrative was first published in Philadelphia in two octavo volumes in the same year as the present edition. It has been reprinted many times since and indeed remains a perennial American bestseller. The large folding map of the West (by Neele after the Philadelphia edition map) recalls an extraordinary feat of cartography, accurately revealing much of the trans-Mississippi for the first time. Wheat notes that the map is almost identical to the Philadelphia version “except for a few minor variations.” The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography, and science, and it forms a worthy record of the first great U.S. government expedition. In terms of typography and paper quality, the first British edition is far more pleasing than the first American.


One of 200 copies on handmade paper (this being number 197) from a total edition of 1000, and slightly larger in format than the 800 copies printed on “fine book paper.”

The first “modern” edited scholarly edition of the Lewis and Clark account and manuscripts, reprinting the official text of 1814, but with extensive notes by Coues based on his examination of the surviving manuscripts and maps of the expedition. This was also the first of a series of landmark publications by Harper on western exploration, and the first editing project of the prolific Coues. “[Coues’] edition of 1893 ranks second in importance only to the original journals. His lengthy annotations, based on first-hand knowledge of the territory, are highly informative, and his bibliographical essay is a major contribution” – Wagner-Camp.

A landmark work in the history of western historiography, ushering in modern scholarship the same year as the Turner thesis.


75. Linforth, James, editor: ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY ILLUSTRATED WITH STEEL ENGRAVINGS AND WOOD CUTS FROM SKETCHES MADE BY FREDERICK PIERCY...TOGETHER WITH A GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF UTAH, AND A MAP OF THE OVERLAND ROUTES TO THAT TERRITORY FROM
THE MISSOURI RIVER. ALSO, AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE. Liverpool. 1855. viii, 120pp. plus folding map and thirty plates, Quarto. Contemporary half calf and tan cloth-covered boards, rebacked. Very good. Provenance: William Bernard and Maria Young Dougall (signature and inscription dated 1927 to); John A. and Leah Dunford Widstoe; University of Utah (small ink stamp on Contents leaf, deaccessioned in 1986). In a half morocco box.

One of the most important publications devoted to the Mormon emigration, with provenance to Brigham Young’s daughter. The plates are after illustrations by Frederick Piercy. “This elaborately prepared and illustrated book was published as a monument to the Mormon emigration to Utah, and as a means of attracting further emigrants. Piercy made a special trip to America [in 1853] to make sketches for the plates, which are some of the best western views of the period” – Streeter. The outstanding views show New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Nauvoo, Council Bluffs, Laramie, Fort Bridger, and Scott’s Bluff. “...One of the most elaborately and
beautifully illustrated of western books” – Howes. “...One of the basic sources of illustrated Western Americana of the period” – Taft. “One of the most illuminating maps of the West to appear during 1855...it shows Utah in all its glory. This is not only an important map in the history of Mormons, but is in every sense an important map in the history of the West, giving as it does a carefully drawn picture of that entire area” – Wheat.

This copy is inscribed by Brigham Young’s daughter, Maria Young Dougall (1849-1935), to her niece, Leah Dunford Widstoe, and her husband, John A. Widstoe (1872-1952), a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. It is additionally signed by prominent LDS Elder (and Maria Dougall’s husband) William Bernard Dougall (1843-1909).


$25,000.

Alexander Mackenzie was “the first white man to cross the continent and his journal...is of surpassing interest” (Wagner-Camp). The present work is the first published account of the two exploring expeditions that Mackenzie made on behalf of the North West Company as part of their attempt to break the Hudson's Bay Company’s stranglehold on the fur trade. The author was born in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland in 1764, came to North America in 1774, was employed as a clerk in the fur trade in 1779, and by 1787 he was a wintering partner in the North West Company, posted at Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca.

Mackenzie set out on his first expedition on June 3, 1789, armed with information and maps provided by fur trader Peter Pond. He had decided to follow a large river flowing west from Great Slave Lake in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific. The expedition was partially successful: on July 13, Mackenzie and his party reached salt water, but it proved to be the Beaufort Sea rather than the Pacific Ocean.

After a further two years in the fur trade in Canada, Mackenzie returned to England in the autumn of 1791 to study navigation and astronomy, as the first expedition had demonstrated to him that he needed more expertise in these areas. He returned to Canada in the spring of 1792 and made his way west to the newly built Fort Fork, near the junction of the Peace and Smoky rivers.

In May 1793, having spent the winter making preparations, Mackenzie left on what was to be his greatest journey. After a difficult passage by canoe and on foot through the Rockies, he and his party arrived at the Pacific near Bella Coola, British Columbia on July 22, 1793. He returned to Grand Portage in 1794 and subsequently to Montreal, where he acted as an agent for the North West Company until 1799, when he retired to England. His great achievement did not receive the wide acknowledgment it deserved until the present work was published, and his subsequent and equally important proposals drawing attention to the importance of the Pacific Coast. In 1802, Mackenzie was knighted by George III and went on to serve as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1804 to 1808.


$6500.

With a Map of Washington State

Scarce second edition, following the first of the previous year. This edition is more than double the length of the first, and adds a map of Washington and northern Oregon. Mason was a prominent real estate loan broker in Tacoma, and a booster of the region and the territory. The map shows the railroad lines in the area, and the frontispiece shows Mason's office. The text gives a history of Washington, describes its agricultural resources, forests, mines, and stock raising. There is also detailed information on particular counties. Not in Howes, and scarce on the market.

EBERSTADT 138:721. OCLC 28205604. $900.


The author was a Presbyterian clergyman who travelled by sea to Galveston and thence to Houston, Austin, San Antonio, and Goliad, and the first sixty pages are devoted to an account of this journey. The remainder of the book is turned over to his largely favorable impressions of Texas, as well as matters educational and ecclesiastical. Among the documents collected in the appendix is a “Proposed Charter of the Galveston University, in the Republic of Texas,” for which conception McCalla is generally credited.

STREETER TEXAS 1387. CLARK III:209. RADER 2275. RAINES, p.142. SABIN 42979. HOWES M34. GRAFF 2575. $1850.


This copy bears a contemporary inscription at the head of the titlepage, “Secretary of the Treasury. Washington,” which indicates that it may have belonged to Richard Rush, the ‘Treasury Secretary in John Quincy Adams’ administration. Rush was Adams’ vice presidential running mate in the election of 1828.

A rare compilation of eight articles, printed in Missouri, mostly relating to the controversy surrounding the presidential campaign of 1824, and other political debates of the day that would be of interest to Missourians. No majority was reached in the 1824 presidential election, and Henry Clay, who was running for president, was compelled to cast the deciding ballot by virtue of being House Speaker. He
chose John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson, and much controversy ensued over an alleged “corrupt bargain” between Clay and Adams. These articles reveal something of the popular opinion in Missouri regarding these events, as well as the state of national politics at the time, especially the changing political attachments of Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton. Benton had first supported Clay for president, then opposed Clay’s choice of Adams, and later aligned himself with Jackson, an erstwhile enemy. These articles first appeared under the pseudonym of “Curtius” in the Missouri Republican.

Howes accords a “b” rating to the eighty-eight-page version of this work (also published in 1826) and lists it under “Benton,” but does not list the present seventy-one page version. The Eberstadtis describe the eighty-eight-page issue as the “original edition of this daring and important expose....” The longer version was printed in a duodecimo format, and lacked the appendix contained in this seventy-one page version, which accounts for the fact that, though seemingly shorter, the present issue actually contains more information. We locate a total of nine institutional copies. Rare.


The Artist/Author’s Most Important Work

80. Möllhausen, Heinrich Baldwin: TAGEBUCH EINER REISE VOM MISSISSIPPI NACH DEN KUSTEN DER SUDSEE. Leipzig. 1858. [28],494,[2]pp. plus sixteen plates (seven in color, six tinted, and three in black

The most important work of this notable German artist and topographer, who accompanied several of the leading western surveys of the 1850s. This book describes his experiences with the Pacific Railroad survey under Lieut. Amiel Whipple, investigating a potential route along the 35th parallel in 1853, which took the party across northern New Mexico and Arizona. The work is notable for its plates of the Pueblo Indians and Möllhausen’s account of them. “...In addition to the account in journal form of his experiences as topographer of Whipple’s surveying expedition in 1853, there is an account of his experiences in the West in 1851 on a trip from St. Louis to Laramie with Prince Paul of Wurttemberg” – Streeter. Möllhausen’s career and the chronology of these expeditions are described in detail by Taft.

The Tagebuch... is extremely scarce in the marketplace.


The Second Year of the Utah War, with the Extremely Rare Issues Printed in Fillmore City


An extremely rare complete volume of this important Mormon newspaper, covering the critical second year of the Utah War and the abandonment of Salt Lake City. With Col. Albert Johnston’s Army of Utah camped on the outskirts of the city, Buchanan’s special envoy, Thomas Kane, worked furiously with the Mormon leadership to negotiate terms for the occupation of Salt Lake City. Although he convinced the Mormons to accept Buchanan’s newly appointed governor, Albert Cumming, the defiant Brigham Young declared a massive exodus southward with instructions that, should trouble with the Army develop, the Mormons were to burn all their settlements and abandon the territory. The press of The Deseret News joined what became known as “The Move,” the largest of the many Mormon withdrawals. From May to September (numbers 9-26), The Deseret News was printed in Fillmore City, 148 miles south of Salt Lake. Articles from this troubled time
include numerous editorials decrying the unfair treatment of Utah, especially in light of more grievous concerns in Kansas and the South.

Of particular import is the June 16 issue, which reprints Buchanan’s proclamation of April 6 declaring Utah to be in rebellion. It also includes word of the creation of the Department of the Platte, established specifically to protect communications with the Army of Utah from Indian and Mormon raids. On July 7 The Deseret News printed Cumming’s June 14 proclamation of universal pardon for participants in the harassment of Johnston’s army. With a governor in power proving friendly to Mormon concerns and freedom from federal prosecution ensured, the remaining summer passed peacefully. By September the “Mormon War” was considered over and The Deseret News resumed publication in Salt Lake City.

A compelling chronicle of troubles in Utah, and quite rare. Flake locates only five copies of this volume.

FLAKE 2822. McMURTRIE (UTAH), pp.21-33, 86.  $15,000.
Fifty-one issues of the important Mormon newspaper, *The Desert News*, covering most of 1860 and the first months of 1861. This volume includes news on Lincoln's election, the stirrings of the Civil War, and many other interesting items.

the original embossed brown cloth binding, front cover gilt, laid into a pouch on the verso of the frame.

A scarce map of Kansas and Nebraska from the period of the settlement of Kansas and the struggles between pro-slavery and free forces. This map was taken from Morse & Gaston’s 1856 wall map, *New Map of Our Country Present and Prospective*, and was also issued over the imprint of J.G. Wells. The map identifies the Oregon Trail as “The Great Emigrant Route to Oregon and California,” shows the track of Lewis and Clark, and outlines the proposed “Central Rail Road Route to the Pacific.”

RUMSEY 4933 (Wells issue). WHEAT TRANSMISSISSIPPI IV, pp.50-51, item 897. KARROW (KANSAS) 0549.

*An Early Classic of California History*

84. Morse, John F., and Samuel Colville: *ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING GENERAL REFERENCES TO ITS DISCOVERY, EARLY MISSIONS, REVOLUTIONS, AND SETTLEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES; TOGETHER WITH A MORE AMPLE HISTORY OF SACRAMENTO VALLEY AND CITY, AND BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES TO PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS.*


Although dated as “No. 1. March. 1854,” this is the only number that ever appeared in a projected series of historical sketches of California. The main portion of the text consists of a history of the California missions, followed by a history of the Sacramento Valley and a biographical sketch of John Sutter. The text is by John Morse, whose history of California is early and significant; he was “assisted” by the publisher, Samuel Colville. Howell bought the Streeter copy for $275 in 1968.


State atlas of Nebraska, showing detailed maps of all the counties and cities, with information on the major landowners and views of important places in the state. Some maps are double-page or full-page, for counties and large cities, while some pages have up to six smaller maps of smaller communities. The extra leaves of text give statistical information on each of the counties, as well as a list of “leading farmers and land owners...who have assisted in the publication of the official state atlas of Nebraska.” Views include the homes of prominent citizens, the University of Nebraska, and the State Insane Asylum. Other views show ranches, complete with insets of prized livestock. Rumsey notes that this is the only atlas of Nebraska published in the 19th century. A remarkable record of the state.

PHILLIPS ATLASES 2107. RUMSEY 2719. KARROW (NEBRASKA) 0566. $3750.

Scarce compilation of early New Mexico legal cases, from the time of the court’s founding until 1879. Includes information on mining claims, Mexican land claims and citizenship issues, local Indians, and others. $750.


A rare and early work on the Nez Perce language. The basic text and a second title-page are printed in Latin, befitting a Jesuit work. Nez Perce is a highly endangered language, with the estimated number of current fluent speakers at fewer than 100. As native speakers of this and other Native American languages disappear, the grammars will become more and more important, and correspondingly more rare.

Some identify Anthony Morvillo as the author of the grammar, including Edward Ayer; others credit Joseph Cataldo, including Wilberforce Eames and Charles W. Smith. OCLC lists about fifteen copies under both authors. The work is exceedingly rare in the marketplace.

AYER, INDIAN LINGUISTICS (NEZ PERCE) 5. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 621. SCHOENBERG 79 (the Decker copy). DECKER 37:147a. SOLIDAY 562. $750.

88. [Norton, George Frederick]: [ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION IN THE AMERICAN WEST]. [N.p. ca. 1900]. 117 silver print photographs (sixty-three approximately 5 x 6¼ inches; fifty-four approximately 2½ x 3½ inches), mounted within an album. Oblong quarto. Contemporary cloth. Some fading and silvering to the images, a few of the mounts detached. Else very good. In a black morocco backed box.

George Frederick Norton (1876-1917), born in Kentucky, attended the Lawrenceville School and served as a partner at the brokerage Ex Norton & Co., but his life’s passion was travel, adventure, and big game. Norton made numerous trips to the West and Alaska on private hunting expeditions, including the one depicted in the present album, and collected and donated specimens (with a particular emphasis on bear skulls) to the American Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian, and
other institutions. Indeed, in 1910 the Department of Agriculture granted him a permit to capture and ship Alaskan brown bears in excess of the bag limit. In 1901 he journeyed around the world, and in 1908 he helped finance the final Peary expedition to the North Pole, accompanying him aboard the ship Eric as far north as Etah, Greenland. During World War I, Norton would serve in the American Field Service, and would be killed in action in France.

The present album, dating from circa 1900, shows Norton along with several companions on a hunting expedition. Given the terrain, fauna, and game (moose, mountain lion, pronghorn antelope, elk), the expedition depicted in these images was likely to Montana, Idaho, or Wyoming; however, given Norton’s many expeditions farther north, some of the images may also be from Alaska. Subjects include landscapes, as well as poses with killed game, field dressing, various camps, the party with its pack animals on the move on the plains and high country, moving through the snow, party members on horseback, etc.

The album is accompanied by four typed letters, dated 1910-17, concerning Norton’s collections of Alaskan bear skulls. $6000.


A large and detailed railroad map showcasing the American Northwest during an explosive time in its development in the late-19th century. The map shows relief by hachures, drainage, river and ocean routes, along with numerous cities and towns in Oregon and Washington, township and county boundaries, and Indian reservations. Railway lines (existing and projected) are traced in blue and red, with connecting lines traced in rose. Scarce, with only five institutional copies listed in OCLC. LC RAILROAD MAPS 509. OCLC 19689206. $2500.
Photogravures of Oregon


A bound set of the “Art Work” series for Oregon, with numerous photogravures of scenery in the state. The titlepage indicates “Edition De Luxe of Photogravures.” Although most issues of this series focus on the developing urbanity of the cities and towns they portray, the Oregon set depicts mainly but not exclusively natural scenes. A superb collection of American scenes, with eighty plates, some plates have two images, for a total of more than one hundred scenes. $900.

A scarce privately circulated prospectus setting forth the optimistic plan of the Overland Traction Engine Company to haul freight and passengers overland aboard steam traction engines from the Missouri River to the Rockies. The plates, lithographed by Prang & Co., show two views of the engine – one encased, the other uncovered. A fabulous idea at a time when supplies were routinely carried hundreds of miles over the plains entirely by mule and cattle trains. In the end, however, the plan was a bit short on execution. The engine weighed fifty-four tons when fully loaded with fuel and bogged down in mud on its first trial. The folding map illustrates the prospective route west from Nebraska City. A curious 19th-century railroad alternative, which was essentially a locomotive with wheels.

GRAFF 3145. SABIN 57977. REESE & MILES, CREATING AMERICA 63.

$3500.

Travels in Texas

92. [Page, Frederic B.]: PRAIRIEDOM: RAMBLES AND SCRAMBLES IN TEXAS OR NEW ESTREMADURA. By a Suthron. New York. 1845. [2],vi,[2],[11]-166pp. plus folding map. 12mo. Late 19th-century three-

An account of Page’s travels, undertaken in the spring of 1839, from the Sabine via Nacogdoches, Houston and Bastrop to San Antonio, returning to Houston by way of Texana and Goliad. “[This account] brings back to us now in a charming fashion the Texas of 1839” – Streeter. The map shows Mexico and the Southwest, with an inset of Texas. Dr. Page was a graduate of Harvard Medical School.


Compensating Zebulon Pike for His Expedition, and His Orders

93. [Pike, Zebulon]: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED THE TWENTY SECOND ULTIMO, TO INQUIRE IF ANY, AND WHAT COMPENSATION OUGHT TO BE MADE TO CAPTAIN PIKE AND HIS COMPANIONS, FOR THEIR SERVICES IN EXPLORING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND OF THE OSAGE, ARKENSIAW, AND LA PLATE RIVERS, TOGETHER WITH
A report made on March 9, 1808 regarding if and how to compensate Zebulon Pike for his explorations of the Mississippi River (see Howes P372). The document prints a letter of praise from Henry Dearborn to Pike congratulating Pike on his endeavors, and includes the curious mention of one Joseph Ballenger. Ballenger was a sometime companion of Pike who left the expedition to pursue a “Spanish project,” but the committee purposefully omits who hired Ballenger and what his task was. Given that Gen. Wilkinson had written Pike’s instructions himself, and given Wilkinson’s association with Aaron Burr’s own Spanish project, Ballenger’s errand into the wilderness is doubly suspect.

An attractive Pike item, and quite rare.

GOODSPEED 417-432. BRAISLIN 1472. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 16557. $2500.

First Government Exploration of the Southwest


The report of the first United States government expedition to the Southwest, and one of the most important of all American travel narratives, including an account of Pike’s travels to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers, his earlier journey to explore the sources of the
Mississippi River, and his visit to the Spanish settlements in New Mexico. Pike’s narrative stands with those of Lewis and Clark, and Long, as the most important of early books on western exploration and as a cornerstone of Western Americana. The maps were the first to exhibit a geographic knowledge of the Southwest based on firsthand exploration and are considered “milestones in the mapping of the American West” (Wheat). “The description of Texas is excellent” – Streeter Texas.

The Pike expedition probed at the Spanish borderlands, which Jefferson believed were ripe for collapse. Ultimately his expedition was captured by a Spanish military force and expelled from New Spain.


95. Pratt, Orson: A SERIES OF PAMPHLETS...TO WHICH IS AP- PENDED A DISCUSSION HELD IN BOLTON...ALSO A DIS- CUSSION HELD IN FRANCE... Liverpool: Published by Franklin D. Richards, 1851. iv,[2],49,[2],46,16,32,16,33-48,17-32,16,24,16,16,8,8,8,16pp. plus folding plate and frontispiece portrait. The pamphlets are bound in reverse order from how they are listed on the Contents page. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, neatly rebacked, original gilt morocco label preserved. Very good. Lacking three parts (48pp. total) in the Second Series.

The omnibus issue of Pratt’s tracts and debates, containing the variant (i.e. later) printing of the general title-leaf, with Richards listed as the publisher. An even later form of this title-leaf exists, with the imprint dated 1852. Flake distinguishes between the variant title imprints, but does not assign priority. Crawley and Whit- taker assert categorically that the “R. James” imprint is primary. As President of the British Mission, Pratt wrote and published voluminously, and in this omnibus format, his pamphlets formed an extremely influential book, being among the chief means whereby the burgeoning numbers of British converts learned the tenets of their new religion. The texts were frequently reprinted, both collectively and individually, with one exception. In 1865, Brigham Young condemned one of the constituent tracts, Great First Cause, as offensive and ordered the faithful to extract it from their copies. It is here intact. This copy also contains two titlepages that are not always present.


First Botanical Record of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

96. Pursh, Frederick: FLORA AMERICAE SEPTENTRIONALIS; OR, A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA.... London. 1814. Two volumes. xxxvi,358; [2],[359]-751pp., plus twenty-four stipple-engraved plates,
A landmark work in early American botany, the first to publish the findings of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and a book which has been called by one botanical historian “amazingly brilliant.”

Born in Saxony, Pursh came to America in 1799. Aided by Benjamin Smith Barton, he made two memorable journeys of botanical exploration in 1806 and 1807. On his return from the second journey in 1807 he took over the running of David Hosack’s Elgin Botanic Garden in New York. He remained in the United States until 1811, when he sailed for England in an attempt to arrange for the publication of the present work. In 1806, Pursh met Meriwether Lewis, who gave him a collection of dried plants gathered on the expedition, “in order to describe and figure those I thought new, for the purpose of inserting them in his travels, which he was then engaging for the press.” It is unclear why Lewis would choose Pursh to turn the specimens over to. He may have intended that they go to Barton, for whom Pursh then worked. In any case, the death of Lewis and the delay in publication of the account of the expedition led Pursh to incorporate the Lewis and Clark material into his own work, where the material from the expedition and the locations where Lewis gathered it are carefully noted, with specimens identified as “in Herb. Lewis.” Pursh’s work is important for eastern botany as well, but its greatest contribution is the material relating to Lewis and Clark, and the publication of the first extensive observations on the botany along the route of their expedition. A fascinating feature of the work is the narrative preface in which Pursh gives some detail of his life and travels in the Americas, mentions the botanists he encountered, and gives a description of the sources he consulted in England after his arrival in 1811. Pursh returned to North America and died in Montreal in 1820.


A Fantastical Painting of the Sun Dance


Fantastical painting by Robert Riggs, showing two Indian warriors performing the Sun Dance, the first with ropes attached to piercings on his chest, and the second attached by piercings at his eyelids. Buffalo skulls also swing from ropes attached
to the dancers, while they hold feather-covered leather shields. Blood streams from all their piercings. In classic Riggs style, each bead on the moccasins of the dancers is picked out clearly, and the painting is thick with Native details.

Robert Riggs (1896-1970) was in his heyday one of the best-known artists and illustrators in the United States. After studies at the Art Students League and service during World War I, Riggs settled in Philadelphia, his home base for the rest of his life. In the 1930s and ’40s he rose to national prominence as an illustrator, lithographer, and commercial artist, producing well-known images of boxers and circuses (two life-long obsessions), and of soldiers during World War II. In 1940, around the peak of his career as an illustrator, his drawings commanded $750-$1500 each, and his name was as well-known in the trade as that of Norman Rockwell. But Riggs loathed this commercial work, and after 1950 he slid increasingly into obscurity, although revered by those who knew him in the Philadelphia art world. When he died in 1970, he was almost forgotten.

Riggs was never comfortable working in oils or watercolor, preferring dry mediums such as pencil and charcoal. For the few large paintings he created, he employed a technique of blending dry pigments with mastic varnish and alcohol, working on panels he had especially manufactured for his use. This technique, which creates a surface similar to the look of egg tempera, adds to the extraordinary character of Riggs’ major compositions.

Riggs had a particular fascination with American Indians. In his days of affluence during the Depression and World War II, he formed a major collection of American Indian artifacts. According to his biographer, he owned “an odd and
unsettling collection of American Indian artifacts....He was a serious and widely read amateur anthropologist, whose hobby, an expensive one into which he happily poured much of his substantial income...was guided in part by Frank N. Speck of the University of Pennsylvania, a friend who was perhaps the foremost authority then on Indians of the Northeast.” This collection played an important part in the creation of the present painting, and particular artifacts depicted are probably based on items in his collection.

Riggs clearly went to great lengths to make the finely realized details of his painting completely accurate. His own collections and his friendship with Speck aided him in this (Riggs did small drawings of artifacts for several of Speck’s publications). Thus, such details as the figures’ elaborate body paint are based on Riggs’ understanding of the Native American traditions and practices at work in the ceremony. At the same time, the distortions of scale and perspective typical of Riggs’ flamboyant paintings are fully in evidence. $25,000.

A Pioneering Gold Rush Work

98. Robinson, Fayette: CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD REGIONS; WITH A GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE COUNTRY, ITS MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL...

According to Wheat, “One of the best of the early books on California printed for gold seekers.” Robinson, who had produced a book on the Mexican War shortly before, drew on both official and unofficial sources for this book. Kurutz calls this work “a fine anthology of several of the earliest reports of the gold discovery, conditions in California, history of the region, and ways to reach the diggings.... The excellent map is important for delineating the various sea and overland routes to California.” The gold region is tinted yellow on the map, as well as on the inset “Map of the Gold Region,” and the overland routes are drawn in blue. Among the sources drawn on are reports by Mason, Fremont, Larkin, Emory, and Kearny; and newspaper accounts. Robinson discusses several routes to California, recommending the northern Overland Trail as the best. Howes, Kurutz, and Sabin note two issues, of 137 and 144 pages, of which this is the latter, printed with an appendix on pages 125-144. This copy also includes the frontispiece view of San Francisco which Howes notes is “sometimes found, inserted, but was not issued with the book.”


ITEM 99.

A scarce biography of the “most famous Texas Ranger,” according to Howes. McCulloch went to Texas from Tennessee with Davy Crockett, fought in the Texas Revolution at San Jacinto, joined the Texas Rangers during the Republic, served as Zachary Taylor’s Chief of Scouts during the Mexican-American War, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge during the Civil War. The work contains numerous letters and military reports. This copy was given by McCulloch’s brother, Henry, to Hamilton P. Bee, a Texas politician during the Republic era and early statehood, and later a Civil War general. The inscription on the front free endpaper reads: “From Henry E. McCulloch to General H.P. Bee.”

HOWES R443. $5000.

Slave and Indian Troubles in Texas in 1859


A scarce printing of Gov. Runnels’ message regarding the state of affairs in Texas on the eve of the Civil War, with much vitriol on slavery and abolition. Runnels discusses Indian troubles in the Red River country, the progress of railroads, and fiscal matters. He describes Captain Ford’s expedition north of the Red River against “marauding bands of wild Indians” who plague “the frontier and border sections of our State.”

Runnels also comments on anti-slavery agitation, stating that “equality and security in the Union or independence outside of it, should be the motto of every Southern State.” Runnels takes aim at the “anarchical and revolutionary schemes” of abolitionists who are “at open warfare with the rights of property and the constitutional laws by which it is protected.” Winkler locates only three copies, and OCLC adds only three more. Quite scarce, and a forceful statement of pro-slavery sentiment in Texas.

WINKLER 1221. EBERSTADT 165:194. OCLC 28445002, 26429201. $1500.

A Presentation Copy of Charlie Russell’s Second Book

Some leaves with tiny gouge. A very good, clean copy.

A presentation copy of the specially-bound suede issue of Russell’s second portfolio of his work, inscribed by Russell’s wife, Nancy Cooper Russell, to her half-sister, Ella Allen, in 1903. Nancy Russell was instrumental in Charles Russell’s success and is often credited with being the backbone of his business. This copy is what Yost and Renner identify as the second issue of the second edition, and one of a presumably low number of copies bound in suede, with the letterpress pages on watermarked Strathmore paper. Perhaps these specially-bound copies were intended for distribution by Russell and his family.

One of the Cowboy Artist’s best-known works, the first to follow *Studies of Western Life*, and an important Russell rarity.

HOWES R529. YOST & RENNER 6. $4500.

*With the Famous Map*

One of the most important overland narratives. Sage set out from Westport in the summer of 1841 with a fur caravan, later visiting New Mexico, witnessing the disaster of the Snively expedition, and joining the end of the 1843 Fremont expedition. He returned to Ohio in time to take a vigorous if futile role in the election of 1844, supporting Henry Clay. He wrote this book in 1845. The story of the publication of this work and its subsequent sale is told by LeRoy Hafen in the introduction to the most scholarly edition of Sage, issued in two volumes by the Arthur H. Clark Co. in 1956. According to Hafen, the publishers of the original edition felt the addition of a map would cost too much, and it was only at the author’s insistence that a map was printed and sold with the book, at a higher rate. The map, based mainly on the 1845 Fremont map, is usually not found with the book. It is “one of the earliest to depict the finally-determined Oregon boundary...one of the earliest attempts to show on a map the evermore-heavily traveled emigrant road to California” (Wheat). It adds interesting notes on the country and locations of fur-trading establishments. Sage was certainly one of the most literate and acute observers of the West in the period immediately before the events of 1846.

This is the first edition, first issue (with page numbers 77-88, 270-271, and 302 placed in inner margin). Preceded by a limited issue of 100 copies in wrappers, published without the map.


First and only English edition of this important narrative, originally published in St. Petersburg in 1802. The author participated in the Billings expedition from 1785 to 1793,
to eastern Siberia and the Aleutian Islands. Lada-Mocarski describes this as “one of the fundamental early books on the Aleutian Islands and particularly Unalashka.” Sarychev was surveyor of the expedition. The original Russian edition is extremely rare.


A very interesting letter regarding land sales in San Francisco at the dawn of the Gold Rush. The letter was written from a “J. Schoerenhunt” in Monterey to Dr. John Townsend. Townsend (d. 1850) was a prominent and important California pioneer. He came to California with the famed Murphy expedition in 1844, and was the first licensed doctor to settle there. An early supporter of John Sutter, Townsend was appointed the fourth American alcalde (pre-statehood mayor) of San Francisco, serving from April to September, 1848. He then attempted mining, until moving to San Jose, where he practiced medicine and became involved in real estate and land improvement. Townsend and his wife died in San Jose during the cholera epidemic of 1850.

Schoerenhunt and Townsend were apparently partners in real estate ventures, which is the main subject of the present letter. Schoerenhunt writes, in part:

I have written twice to you at San Francisco, thinking you had returned to that port, to inform you that I had the papers both for selling the lots and to bring down the water to the city and the port. They are made before the Alcalde, Archivada, etc., so that they are now in order without any fear of difficulties. I have only sold here 16 lots to Hartnell and Dna. Auugustin. Nothing is to be done at this place when people who have money keep it for the pleasure of looking at it. I am very desirous to go to San Francisco, but the present admiral wrote to me from Lima that he will be here about the middle of the month. This obliges me to remain a little longer.

Schoerenhunt concludes by discussing pending transactions, and relates the opinions of others frustrated by slow sales. An interesting and early letter regarding land sales in Monterey and San Francisco in 1849, sent to a prominent California pioneer. $1500.

This copy is in a special library binding, stamped in gilt on the front board: “The Society of Writers to the Signet.” One of the author’s several trips in the Old Northwest, this expedition was especially important in that during the journey the party discovered what proved to be the actual source of the Mississippi. The text includes numerous observations on the Indians of the area, and a Chippewa vocabulary.  


Annotated in pencil by a single hand. Very good.

A prospector’s copy of this interesting survey, the issue with the colored map: “the first book on descriptive mineralogy of the Black Hills. Today highly sought after as a Black Hills mining relic” (Loomis). This work was published with the fine map colored (as here) or uncolored. Scott’s large map of the Black Hills region depicts topographic features and various towns, including Deadwood, Sturgis, and Custer City. “For legibility, and for tracing streams to their sources, this is still a useful map of the Hills” – Jennewein. The present example is annotated in pencil with notes suggesting that the original owner of this map was attempting to set up a prospecting/mining operation near Clifton, Wyoming, in the southwest corner of the Black Hills. Further notes on the verso of the map and the facing page suggest that the unidentified individual was looking for manganese.


YEARS 1836-39. London. 1843. xix,[1],419pp. plus three folding maps printed on two sheets in front pocket. Modern half morocco and marbled boards, gilt leather labels. Leaves uniformly guillotined and encapsulated in archival tissue, maps separated at folds and backed with linen. Text block somewhat cocked. 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown. Light tanning and dust soiling, a few scattered marginal chips not affecting text. Good only.

An important narrative of exploration of the Arctic, Canada, and Alaska. Simpson and his companions explored the Arctic from the Great Slave Lake, along the Mackenzie River, to Point Separation. Then “going westward, crossed the Alaskan border from Canada at Demarcation Point and traversed the northern extremity of the North American continent up to Point Barrow. This was done partly with a small sailing boat, or in native baidars, and partly on foot. They returned to Canada in the same way, following the Arctic Shore. During this part of the trip the expedition encountered many western Eskimo and traded with them. Simpson’s description of these natives and of the geological features along the route is valuable for the history of early exploration of this region of Alaska” (Lada-Mocarski).

“Thomas Simpson and Peter Dease, with a party of twelve men, explored the north coast of America from the Mackenzie River westward to Point Barrow, and from the Coppermine River east to Back River. In this volume are included detailed remarks on geographic features along the routes, weather, travel conditions, and Indians and Eskimos. Victoria Island was discovered by Simpson, and he died under mysterious conditions near Fort Garry” – Hill. The maps show the party’s route, “Discoveries of the Honble. Hudson’s Bay Company’s Arctic Expedition in 1838 & 1839,” and the Arctic coast from Return Reef to Point Barrow as explored by Dease and Simpson in 1837. The appendix includes a list of plants collected during the Arctic journey.


The First Cowboy Autobiography


“The first – and best – cowboy autobiography” (Howes), and undoubtedly one of the most important range books. This copy lacks the portrait of the author and the color frontispiece, but includes a plate of a buffalo captioned “An Ugly Predicament”
and an odd advertisement on the verso of the dedication leaf for “Colgate & Co.’s Cashmere Bouquet Perfume...” opposite the first page of text. Printed from the sheets of the second edition which Rand, McNally acquired from Siringo & Dobson.


**Rare Early Map of the Dakotas**


The rare second edition of one of the earliest detailed maps of Dakota Territory, here present in its uncolored state. “The prospectus on the inside of the front cover in this edition is the same as the one in the first edition except for the addition of ‘Second Edition – 1863.’ This edition gives several new counties along the eastern
boundary of the Territory, both in the inset and on the main map, and there are various new counties in the southern part of the Territory. The inset in this issue shows the creation of Idaho Territory to the west of Dakota” – Streeter. Not in Wheat’s Mapping the Transmississippi West. Streeter had copies of both the 1861 and 1863 editions; each went for $100 in part four of his sale in 1968.

STREETER SALE 2034. GRAFF 3835. PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.257. KARROW (SOUTH DAKOTA) 0529.85.

$10,000.

Third Edition of The Book of Mormon


Scarce third edition, first state of The Book of Mormon, published by Ebenezer Robinson and Don Carlos Smith, younger brother of Joseph Smith. This work was actually printed in Cincinnati, despite the Nauvoo imprint. “By December 1839 the Book of Mormon was again out of print, and on the 29th the Nauvoo high council voted to publish a new edition under the supervision of the First Presidency as soon as funds could be raised” – Crawley. Robinson and Smith received permission from Joseph Smith to print 4,000 copies of the book, providing all the necessary funds themselves. The book was stereotyped and printed in Cincinnati, and is known to exist in three states, all printed from the same plates. The present copy is the first state as described by Crawley, who notes that the second and third states may be later impressions struck off in Nauvoo. This edition contains a significant number of revisions and corrections from the 1837 Kirtland second edition.

Joseph Smith moved the Church to Kirtland, Ohio in 1831, after founding the movement in Palmyra, New York the previous year. The Church was headquartered in Kirtland until 1838, when Smith relocated to Missouri, and shortly thereafter to the small town of Commerce, Illinois, which Smith re-christened “Nauvoo.” It was
there that Joseph Smith met his untimely end in 1844, when he and his brother were killed by an angry mob of citizens from neighboring towns. The church remained centered in Nauvoo until 1846 when, amidst a growing sea of hostility, they fled west under the guidance of Brigham Young.


$21,000.

111. Stansbury, Howard: EXPLORATION AND SURVEY OF THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE OF UTAH INCLUDING A RECONNOISSANCE OF A NEW ROUTE THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Washington. 1853. 495pp. plus fifty-seven plates (some folding) and folding map, with two additional maps laid into a separate volume. Original blindstamped cloth; spine of text volume gilt; cover of map volume gilt. Spine of text volume faded. Cloth of both volumes lightly worn. Scattered foxing. Small tears in both large maps; tears in lower portion of map affixed to front board. Owner’s small ink stamp on titlepage of text volume and on verso of one large map in second volume. Bookplate in text volume. Very good.

Third issue, after the London and Philadelphia issues of 1852. This work is a report of the first extensive survey of the Great Basin, and a major landmark in the cartography of the American West, based on surveys made by Stansbury in 1849 and 1850. One of the large maps, “Map of the Great Salt Lake and adjacent country in the Territory of Utah,” permanently established the topography and place names of northern Utah. The other large “Map of a reconnoissance between Ft. Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, and the Great Salt Lake in the Territory of Utah...,” showing the overland trail, was based on the work of Stansbury, Gunnison, Preuss, and Carrington. See Wheat for an exhaustive discussion. This account is also important as a pioneering botanical study of the Great Basin.


A Beautiful Copy

$900.

Stapp joined the Texas forces in October 1842 and was one of the members of the Texas expedition against Mier. He was taken prisoner in 1842 and released in 1844. His narrative includes a chronology of events in Texas from 1836 to 1842, and accounts of the Dawson Massacre and the Vasquez and Woll expeditions. “This was the first book to appear on the Mier Expedition; it is still one of the best” – Jenkins.


With a Fine Folding Map of Kansas

113. Stark, Andrew [editor]: THE KANSAS ANNUAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1864. PUBLISHED BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Leavenworth: Printed at the Bulletin Job Printing Establishment, 1864. 265pp. plus six portraits (five of which are tinted lithographs),
large folding colored map, and [9] pp. of advertisements at rear. Contemporary
three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt leather labels. Boards quite rubbed
and worn, front board nearly detached. Very clean and fresh internally; with
the map in excellent condition, save for a two-inch closed tear in the gutter.
In a calf-backed clamshell case, spine gilt.

A wonderful 19th-century digest of Kansas history and statistics, with a very rare
detailed map of Kansas which was apparently not issued with all copies. The
text describes Kansas government offices, land surveys in Kansas, topography,
school system, churches, military posts, etc. There is an account of Quantrill's raid
on Aug. 21, 1863, as well as a brief descriptive section on each county and a table
of agricultural products. The portraits are of important Kansas figures: Thomas
Carney, Thomas Ewing, James G. Blunt, James H. Lane, George W. Deitzler, and
A.C. Wilder. Although the title implies later annual publications, this is the only
one issued. Andrew Stark, the editor, was the publisher of the Topeka Tribune.

The large folding map of Kansas, compiled by D.T. Mitchell and actually printed
in Pittsburgh, is usually missing. It is entitled “Kansas Annual Register's New Map
of Kansas and the Gold Mines Embracing All the Public Surveys Up to 1864.”
The primary map is quite detailed, showing all of the eastern half of the present
state of Kansas. A large inset, occupying the bottom section of the map, shows
the routes to the Colorado gold mines, indicating the trails across Kansas and the
eastern section of Colorado. Mitchell worked with the cartographer, O.B. Gunn,
who had prepared maps of Kansas as early as 1856, in creating this map. Not in
Howes or in the Graff or Streeter collections. The combination of the map's having
been printed in Pittsburgh and the book's publication in Kansas during the Civil
War makes this is a very rare item.

All (KANSAS) 422. SABIN 37051. DARY, KANZANA 101 (copy inspected lacked map).
EBERSTADT 137:588 (lacking map). $5000.

The First Naturalist in Alaska

114. Steller, Georg Wilhelm: DE BESTIIS MARINIS. [Contained in:]
NOVI COMENTARII ACADEMIAE SCIENTARIUM IMPERIA-
LIS PETROPOLEITANAE TOM. II. St. Petersburg. 1751. [1],471pp. plus
eighteen plates. Large quarto. Contemporary mottled calf, strongly rebacked
with original ornately gilt spine laid down. Boards rubbed, edges and corners
worn. 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown, contemporary institutional
ink stamp on front free endpaper. Light tanning, occasional spotting. Very
good.

Steller was the naturalist on Vitus Bering's second voyage. He wrote this essay, which
describes the six North American animal species he discovered on the voyage (five
of which are now extinct or severely endangered) while the expedition wintered on
what would become Bering Island, where Bering and half the crew died of scurvy.
The manatee described here and named after him was hunted to extinction within
thirty years of Steller’s discovery – its only habitat was unfortunately close to the sea route charted by Bering and quickly exploited by fur traders and seal hunters. Three of the plates bound at the rear are the first representations of Steller's sea cow. The text was edited by Gerhard Friedrich Müller after Steller’s untimely death, when he was jailed for fomenting rebellion in Kamchatka and succumbed to a fever upon his release. Steller’s essay appears in this volume on pages 289-398; other contributors include Euler on Fermat’s theorem, Kratzenstein on navigation and the perpetual clock, and Lomonosov on the anemometer.

An exceedingly scarce early work on Alaska, having only appeared once at auction, at the Martin Greene sale, where it brought $17,500.

LADA-MOCARSKI 4. WICKERSHAM 6118. $15,000.

With Mounted Photographs

Chronicling the Opening of Yellowstone National Park

115. Strong, William E., Gen.: A TRIP TO THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1875. Washington: Privately Printed, 1876. 143pp. plus two folding maps (one partially handcolored to show the route), seven plates, and seven mounted albumen photographic portraits with manuscript captions. Quarto. Original three-quarter red morocco and pebbled cloth, upper cover titled in gilt, neatly rebacked with gilt spine preserved. Extremities rubbed. Very good, with the ownership signature of Rhoby McM Gillespie, Chicago (wife of the photographer), on the titlepage.

An interesting journal of a fifty-three-day hunting and fishing trip to Yellowstone via rail, stage, horseback, and the Missouri River, undertaken by Strong in the company of Secretary of War William Belknap, Gen. Randolph Marcy, and Gen. James Forsyth, in the summer of 1875. The narrative of the trip to Yellowstone includes descriptions of Salt Lake City and the Mormons, Virginia City, and Fort Ellis, and the balance of the narrative is devoted to Yellowstone, with rapt descriptions of the beauty of the area. While hunting and fishing they killed three buffalo, five deer, shot scores of birds, and caught some 3,000 trout in the Yellowstone River. The portraits
depict Strong, Marcy, Belknap, Forsyth, Col. George Gillespie, Lieut. Gustavus Doane, and Gen. W.B. Sweitzer, and the plates include sketches of Fort Ellis, hot springs and Castle Geyser, and Yellowstone Lake.

Strong was a Chicago businessman who was breveted a brigadier general during the Civil War, and who travelled extensively in the West. The Yellowstone National Park Archives has Strong’s own copy of this book, in which he recorded the names of sixty-two friends to whom he presented copies, leading Dean Larsen to surmise that not more than a hundred copies were printed. The Streeter copy brought $250 in 1969, and then reappeared in 2001 at Sotheby’s, where it sold for $14,400. A scarce account, accorded a “b” rating by Howes, and not listed in Flake.


An authentic account of early German Texas, although cast as a novel set in the German colony at Fredericksburg, Texas, written by Friedrich August Strubberg, who was the director of the settlement in 1846 and 1847. Strubberg (1806-89) was a prolific author wrote many novels set in German Texas. Fredericksburg was settled in 1846 by the Adelsverein,
an organization of German noblemen first associated in 1842 for the purposes of acquisition of land in Texas and the support of emigration by German nationals to that land. An important and authentic account, even if fictionalized.

GRAFF 4017. HOWES S1088. RADER 2997. $2250.

117. Swasey, W.F.: THE EARLY DAYS AND MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

The author arrived in California in 1845, employed by Captain Sutter and by American Consul Thomas O. Larkin in Monterey. Swasey also took part in Fremont’s march to Los Angeles. A classic collection of early California pioneer biographies combined with a reliable firsthand source of events in San Francisco before the Gold Rush: “It should be borne in mind by the reader that the immigrants, previous to the discovery of gold, were composed of a class of men who were in the full vigor of early manhood, imbued with a spirit of adventure in its highest sense, and backed by intelligence and supreme self-reliance.” “The book has always been considered an authority” – Zamorano 80. “[Swasey] wrote easily, and his work forms a reliable picture of the men and events of the early days, more especially of San Francisco” – Cowan.

HOWES S1167, “aa.” COWAN, p.627. STREETER SALE 3012. GRAFF 4047. KURUTZ 615. ZAMORANO 80, 72. $1250.

Rare Texas Treaty


“This Convention was one of three treaties between England and Texas signed in November, 1840....Under the above Convention of November 14, it was agreed that England should offer to Mediate between Texas and Mexico and that Texas should assume one million pounds sterling of the Mexican foreign debt if within six months of the time Mexico received notice of the Convention a treaty of peace should be concluded” – Streeter (locating four copies).

STREETER TEXAS 1415. EBERSTADT 162:842. $3500.

An uncompleted stock certificate for the Texas Association, otherwise known as the Mercer Colony, located roughly between the Brazos and Sabine rivers. The Texas Association was formed in early 1844 by Charles Fenton Mercer, a former agent for the Peters’ Colony, which had obtained a large impresario grant to settle North Texas. Following a controversy between British and American stockholders in which the latter seized control of the project and reorganized it as the Texas Emigration and Land Company, Mercer sold his interest in the enterprise to Louisville-based investors and obtained a new and separate contract from the Republic of Texas. This agreement, made by President Sam Houston on Jan. 29, 1844, granted Mercer and the stockholders of the Texas Association eight thousand square miles on the Trinity River. In a colonization prospectus which he issued in September 1844 under the title of *Texas Colonization* (see Streeter 1520), Mercer offered, on payment of a surveying fee of eight dollars, up to half a section of land for every family settling on the grant before March 20, 1845. In order to finance his contract with Texas, Mercer “divided his whole interest in the said tract of land...into one-hundred shares” (*Texas Colonization*).

Despite the fact that Mercer spent over $15,000 on his project, by September 1847 his plans had not progressed smoothly: “The work of colonization was impeded by the fact that various Texas politicians, land speculators, and squatters, all eager to supplant the impresario system, questioned the legality of the renewal of the impresario system. Squatters moved into the Mercer survey and denied the claims of settlers who held Mercer colony certificates” (*Handbook of Texas*). Faced with mounting losses, in 1852, Mercer assigned his interests in the colony to a group of Louisville investors in exchange for an annuity of $2,000. Under the leadership of George Hancock, who had become chief agent, the Association was reorganized. In September 1858 the new secretary, Claudius Duval, called in Mercer’s original 100 certificates and issued new shares to sell for $100 each. The present certificate is from this issue of 1858.
A rare Texas item. Not in the Streeter sale. Three copies are listed in OCLC, at Yale, the University of Texas at Austin, and the University of North Texas, but each is described, we think erroneously, as being printed in 1844.

HANDBOOK OF TEXAS (online). OCLC 6553655, 54135222 (ref). $950.

An Important Texas Map


A handsome map of Texas, showing each county outlined in color, as well as adjacent parts of Indian Territory (i.e. Oklahoma) and New Mexico, with border portions of Louisiana and Arkansas. Insets show the panhandle, Matagorda Bay, Galveston Bay, and Sabine Lake. A striking and fairly large-scale map of the Lone Star State. Not in Rumsey.

PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.848 (ref). $6000.
An exceptionally rare promotional plat map of Austin, Texas, published by the Bergen, Daniel and Gracy Abstract Title Company. The map shows land ownership in what is now mostly downtown Austin and the surrounding areas, with an inset view of the Austin Dam in the upper left corner, all bisected by the Colorado River (this portion of which is presently known as Lady Bird Lake). The Austin Dam only lasted about another decade, failing in 1900, killing dozens of people in the process, and leaving Austin without power for months.
According to the title company’s language in the cartouche, this real estate map is the result of sixteen years’ work and highlights the “position and advantages of many additions existing and projected near the city, the Dam and Lake, the seat of present activity and the mountain hights [sic] soon to be crowned with residences and hotels for the traveler intent on health or pleasure.”

A large and attractive display piece of the capital of Texas, showing the ever-increasing population density of the city in the last decade of the 19th century. Exceedingly rare, as are all maps of Austin from the 19th century, with no copies in OCLC, the Library of Congress, or the Texas State Archives. $9500.


A very scarce, detailed map of Texas illustrating the state’s entire railroad system. Includes the locations of all towns and cities, including population, counties, bodies of water, and post offices, among other features. An especially interesting map for its detail of the railway lines, illustrating the high traffic of port cities such as Galveston, as well as the numerous routes travelling to other states, indicative of the increasing flow in trade and commerce. $1250.

A Rare Texas Business Directory


An excellent directory, published by Shaw and Blaylock in Galveston, and listing businesses all over the state. These printers issued the first such directory in 1876 (only the Yale copy is located) and advertised that it would be revised annually, but we can find no record of any other years than this and suspect that this was the second and last volume issued. After 1880 various city directories would supersede its usefulness. Scarce, with most institutional copies held by Texas libraries. $2500.
A rare and intriguing panoramic photograph capturing a particularly-wide expanse of the border town of McAllen, Texas in 1916, during the years of the Texas-Mexico border skirmishes. Several inscriptions in the negative identify the locations of regiments, squadrons, and cavalry units, along with the U.S. Army Hospital. Identified units include Squadron A, the First and Second Field Artillery, and the 69th, 12th, 7th, and 22nd regiments of the First Cavalry. The towns of Pharr and Mission are each identified on the eastern and western extremes of the photograph, and the land to the distant south is identified simply as Mexico. The resolution of the photograph is sharp enough to read the names of several businesses in McAllen, including Frank G. Crow Building Materials, the New Valley Repairing Shop (which apparently specialized in “Vulcanizing Tires”), La Esmerelda Saloon, and Packingham’s Garage.

The escalating battles between American and Mexican forces throughout the second decade of the 20th century resulted in more than 100,000 troops being stationed along the border, including over 20,000 troops from as far away as New York. Texas border towns like McAllen and El Paso served as important strategic locations for the American Army, which was actively trying to kill or capture Pancho Villa by the time this photograph was taken.

Not much is known about the photographer of this panorama, W.W. Murff. His name appears on just one photograph at the Library of Congress, a slightly earlier panoramic photograph of the students at the College of Industrial Arts (now Texas Women’s University) in Denton, Texas in 1910. Murff inscribed his location in that photograph as Fort Worth; he was perhaps a journeyman photographer.

This bird’s-eye view of McAllen is instructive not only for American military historians, but also for scholars of the development of the Texas-Mexico border over the last century. A rare view, with no copies listed in OCLC. $850.
125. Tilden, Bryant P., Jr.: NOTES ON THE UPPER RIO GRANDE... EXPLORER IN THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1846, ON BOARD THE U.S. STEAMER MAJOR BROWN, COMMANDED BY CAPT. MARK STERLING, OF PITTSBURGH. BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL PATTERSON.... Philadelphia. 1847. 32pp. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards. Titlepage a bit foxed, slight stains. A very good copy of the text. This copy lacks the nine folding maps.

An important and rare account of a mission undertaken during the Mexican-American War to determine the feasibility of opening steamboat communications with Presidio Rio Grande, which was a point of intersection on the Rio Grande for traffic between Monclova and San Antonio. Tilden and his party started from Camargo, at the mouth of the Rio San Juan, on Oct. 1, 1846, less than one week after the Battle of Monterrey, and travelled almost 300 miles up the Rio Grande to the Presidio. From Laredo it was necessary to travel by horseback. This pamphlet gives an account of the journey, with descriptions of the region and many towns along the route, including Laredo, Mier, and Presidio de Rio Grande. Not in Tutorow. GRAFF 4151. RAINES, p.206. HOWES T264. SABIN 95817. GARRETT, p.144.

$1500.

A Famous Western Hunting Rarity:
A Russian Duke Hunts with Custer


One of 212 copies printed for private distribution. “Tucker had been given the ‘Ordre de St. Stanislaus de 2d Classe.’” Pages 152-178 contain a description of the ‘great buffalo hunt’ the Grand Duke was treated to, with Buffalo Bill as his guide and General Custer, General Phil Sheridan and Sioux Chief Spotted Tail as his
hosts” – Streeter. One of the rarest of all books of Custeriana. Tucker apparently wrote this book to be presented to his friends and the officials and citizens who entertained the Russian Grand Duke on his tour. The Grand Duke arrived in New York late in 1871 and visited Washington, Annapolis, Philadelphia, Boston, Cambridge, and Canada, and travelled back via Niagara Falls into Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Nebraska. From Omaha by train and from North Platte by “ambulance” with Gen. Sheridan as host, he was off buffalo hunting, camping on Red Willow Creek, forty miles south of Fort McPherson. Riding with the Grand Duke was the guide, the “genial and daring Buffalo Bill,” Custer, and Chief Spotted Tail and his braves (who showed Alexis how to bring down a buffalo with an arrow). There was good hunting. One evening Spotted Tail and his men staged a Sioux powwow and war dance. After the hunt the party returned to St. Louis, then on to Denver, where the Grand Duke was entertained at a ball given by the Pioneer Club, “an organization composed exclusively of the early settlers of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain territory.” He visited various Colorado high spots, hunting buffalo along the railroad right-of-way through Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky (Mammoth Cave, etc.), Tennessee, Mississippi, New Orleans for Mardi Gras, Alabama, and Florida, where in Pensacola he again boarded his ship.

HOWES A126. GRAFF 35. STREETER SALE 4098. $22,500.

A presentation copy, with the author’s half-page gift inscription on the verso of the front fly leaf: “To my respected friend and comrade Colonel Charles W. Davis... Chicago...January 18, 1894.” An important work, printed for the author. Turnley led an extremely active life during which he travelled through a good part of the western portion of the continent. After graduating from West Point, he served in the Mexican War in New Orleans, Veracruz, Monterrey, and Mexico City. He spent a considerable time in Texas in the 1850s at Fort Brown, Austin, San Antonio, and along the Rio Grande. He accompanied Harney’s Sioux expedition, went overland to Fort Bridger, Salt Lake, and points west. During the Civil War he was active on the Union side, politicked a bit, and went on a special commission to Denver.

HOWES T429. GRAFF 4217. $1250.


This copy bears the contemporary ownership inscription of the author’s wife, Nellie C. Tuttle, on the front endpaper. Few copies
of this account of a late 19th-century hunting trip in North Dakota were printed and, according to Tuttle, none were for sale. “An entertaining and well written account, with some good photographs and sketches of a duck and goose hunting trip to North Dakota in the fall of 1892” – Streeter. “Printed for the members of the party only....A hunting and shooting narrative of the first importance” – Eberstadt. Howes states that a total of thirty-five copies were printed. Not in Phillips.


129. Twiss, Travers: THE OREGON QUESTION EXAMINED, IN RESPECT TO FACTS AND THE LAW OF NATIONS. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846. ix,[4],391pp. plus two folding maps (one with a few handcolored lines) and 32pp. of publisher’s advertisements (dated October 1845). Original publisher’s cloth, covers stamped in blind, spine gilt. 19th-century bookseller’s label on front pastedown. Corners and top and bottom of spine bumped, inner hinges beginning to separate but still solid. Occasional light foxing. A very good copy.

One of the most important works on the subject, arguing in favor of the British claims, in an attempt to refute Greenhow’s argument as stated in his 1840 Memoir... on the Northwest Coast of America. In regard to lucidity and competent referral to authorities, Twiss is cited by some as the more adequate of the two works, though not necessarily the best historical account. Twiss includes some account of the voyages of Drake, Vancouver, Gray, Broughton, et al. The two maps support the British view of the Oregon question. The large one of North America shows a boundary including all of Oregon, although the more detailed map rather belies the argument by being based on a U.S. survey, evidently by Hood.


Before the Wall....The Mexican Border in 1896

An important photographic record of the actual border markers and surrounding landscapes located along the border line between the United States and Mexico from southern New Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. Each photograph is captioned in English and Spanish. Some photographs include human figures – surveyors, their assistants, and local residents – on foot and on horseback next to the border markers. Some animals have also managed to sneak into a couple of the photographs. This album was designed to accompany the two-volume report published a year earlier. Rarely encountered in the marketplace, and the first copy of the album owned by this firm. $2500.


An exhaustive directory, particularly notable for the handsome map, which is often lacking.

Later edition, presumably issued the same year as the first. One of the most famous American outlaw narratives, and one of the most misunderstood. The work was actually taken from the papers of Virgil Stewart, a by no means innocent part of Murrell’s extensive plotting. Stewart created a bogeyman of Murrell as a mass murderer, and, perhaps more frightening for the antebellum South, the ringleader in a massive slave uprising. In fact, Murrell’s main villainy consisted of a much simpler confidence scheme: he persuaded slaves to escape, then resold them into slavery elsewhere. Stewart, who may have been part of these schemes, played the injured innocent with a vengeance once Murrell was caught. “Rare” – Adams.

HOWES W76. ADAMS SIX-GUNS 2301. COHEN 14041 (note). $1000.


First edition, original handcolored issue of a work which contains the “only western color plates comparable in beauty to those by Bodmer” (Howes). An important record of the American West before it was touched by western civilization.

Captain Warre and Lieut. Mervin Vavasour, of the Royal Engineers, left Montreal on May 5, 1845. They initially accompanied Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson’s Bay Company, who was making a tour of inspection of the Company’s outposts. On reaching Fort Garry (plate 1) at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, they teamed up with Peter Skene Ogden (1790-1854), a Company Chief Trader who had vast experience of the West, the Columbia, and Rockies in particular. Travelling mainly on horseback, the journey from the fort over the Rockies to Fort Colville took them from June 16 to August 12. This section of the journey is illustrated by five plates. They left Fort Colville in boats and made their
way down the Columbia River, arriving at the Pacific on August 25 (three plates). They then spent the winter exploring Oregon Territory and the Pacific Coast, visiting the Company settlement on the Willamette River (two plates), exploring the Columbia River (one plate), visiting Fort George on the Columbia River (two plates), Vancouver Island and Fort Vancouver (one plate), Cowelitz River, and Puget's Sound. Once the weather started to improve Warre and Vavasour and a party of about thirty began their westward journey on March 25, 1846, again by boat, but this time against the current. Warre made sketches of Mount Hood (two plates) during this journey. On April 3 they arrived at Fort Walla Walla, a distance of about 200 miles. They then took to horses again, and taking a shortcut of about 250 miles, made for Fort Colville across a desert landscape (one plate). From Fort Colville they went up the Columbia by boat for about 250 miles, setting off to cross the Rockies on foot. After seven days their food ran out, but fortunately a search party sent out from the Company station at Jasper's House found them and guided them to safety. The station was on the Athabasca River, and from there they again took to boats and swiftly descended a distance of nearly 400 miles in two and half days to Fort Assiniboine. On horseback they travelled 100 miles in three days to Fort Edmonton on the Saskatchewan River, then by boat five hundred miles down the river to Fort Carlton. Again on horseback, they crossed the prairie to Red River in ten days, a distance of about 450 miles, arriving back at Fort Garry
on June 7. There they met up with Sir George Simpson and together returned by boat to Montreal, arriving on July 20, 1846.

The background to the journey was semi-official and semi-secret: Warre and Vavasour were to make what amounted to a military reconnaissance of Oregon Territory. American expansionists were making it clear that the uneasy joint occupation of Oregon by the United States and Great Britain was not equitable and were demanding that a northernmost frontier be established. The two officers, with the enthusiastic support of the Hudson's Bay Company, were sent to gather information that would be of use in the negotiations.

As Howes notes, Warre's dramatic depiction of the scenery, situations, and incidents he encountered has resulted in “the only western color plates comparable in beauty to those by Bodmer.” This copy is without the dedication to the Hudson's Bay Company executives, which, as Howes notes, was not issued in all copies. This copy, as is the case in the Abbey copy, is in the original as-published green cloth-backed wrappers with the front cover reproducing the title (price: 2 guineas uncolored, or as here, with the plates colored at £3 13s. 6d).

Warre continued with his military career after his return to Great Britain, serving with distinction in both the Crimean and the New Zealand Maori wars. He was knighted for his military services and retired with the rank of general. In addition to the present work, he produced a series of views in the Crimea, published in London in 1856, but the present work is his undoubted masterpiece.


Murder in Texas During the Civil War


A detailed, closely written report concerning the testimony of three suspects in the murder of Richard E. Waterhouse in San Augustine, Texas in 1863. Waterhouse was a Seminole War and Mexican-American War veteran who ascended to the rank of colonel in Tennessee before moving his family to East Texas in 1849, where he opened a general store and speculated in real estate. In 1859, Waterhouse was elected to the Texas State Legislature as representative from San Augustine County. He was among the wealthier citizens of the town, a fact that seemed to be widely known and ultimately fatal to the Colonel. On the night of Dec. 31, 1863 his store was robbed and Waterhouse was murdered after sustaining a sharp blow to the head from a “hand axe or hatchet.”
This document is a detailed summation of the events surrounding the robbery and murder of Col. Waterhouse, naming the suspects (Malvin Houston, H.M. Kinsey, and William M. Everett), and consisting of testimony given by the men, as well as Everett’s wife, who was implicated in the crime alongside her husband. It was written by an R.F. Slaughter, presumably an official with the Committee of Safety for San Augustine County, before whom the suspects appeared and gave statements which appear in summary form here. The suspects’ testimony includes motives for the killing, namely that Waterhouse was thought to have as much as $100,000 in cash in his store. Kinsey is reported to have said that Waterhouse earned the money “by extortion, & swindling the community.” Ultimately the thieves got away with about $15,000, which they divided among themselves before being apprehended. The responsibility for the murder of Waterhouse is unclear from the testimony, as Everett blames Houston, then Houston blames Everett. As far as the public record is concerned, the murder of Waterhouse remains unsolved, though in the closing line of this document it is written that the Committee of Safety “discharged Kinsey by a very close vote!” The question remains whether Houston or Everett was responsible for the murder of Col. Waterhouse, or if it was in fact Kinsey, as both Houston and Everett initially testified.


The second edition, after the first of the previous year, with handsome color plates by Alfred Jacob Miller, “the first artist of the Rockies” (Phillips). Almost entirely devoted to hunting large and small game. Includes chapters on John James Audubon and Daniel Boone, friends of the author. With the additional plate of elephants after page 537, not called for by Howes and not found in many copies.

PHILLIPS, SPORTING BOOKS, p.397. HOWES W196. $3000.

136. **Wilkes, Charles: NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION. DURING THE YEARS 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.** Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1845. Six volumes bound in five, with the atlas bound into the fifth volume. Portrait, sixty-four plates, and nine maps in the text, and five colored folding maps in the sixth (atlas) volume. Numerous vignettes in the text. With four pages of manuscript material and two smaller printed reports laid in. Quarto. Contemporary three-quarter red morocco and cloth boards, gilt tooled, t.e.g. Hinges and boards slightly rubbed and with minor patches of dampstaining on cloth. Small modern bookplates on front pastedowns. Light foxing, light tanning and slight offsetting to atlas maps. A handsome, very good set.
First unofficial edition of the formal narrative of the first American naval exploring expedition: one of only 150 copies printed (only 100 of which were for sale) of this issue of this edition, and rare. Altogether 250 copies of the formal narrative were printed, 100 of them ordered by Congress for official presentation and 150 copies (of which this set is one) that Wilkes had printed “for the purpose of presentation to my friends and for sale to those who should desire a book of that size.” Ultimately, Wilkes retained for presentation twenty-five copies; a further twenty-five were used to replace copies of the “official” issue destroyed by fire; the remainder were available for sale. Haskell, the bibliographer of the Wilkes expedition, notes an advertisement for copies of this issue that appeared in one of the subsequent editions, noting that “the Publishers have for sale for Sixty Dollars, in cloth, a few copies of the edition in large Quarto, printed for distribution by Order of Congress. Only one hundred and twenty-five of the two hundred and fifty copies printed have been offered to the public.”

Accordingly, it is very rare today, while the original official issue (almost exclusively used for presentation to states and to foreign governments) is virtually never seen on the market: “virtually all copies are in institutional libraries” (Rosove). This unofficial issue differs from the official issue in only a couple minor points: here the half title does not have the third line, “By authority of Congress”; and the verso of the titlepage adds the imprint of “C. Sherman, Printer,” with his Philadelphia address. The titlepages are dated 1845, while the official version, although not issued until 1845, was dated 1844.
The importance of the Wilkes Expedition, the first United States scientific expedition by sea, cannot be overstated. Wilkes’ six ships ranged from Tierra del Fuego, Chile, and Peru, to Samoa, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Singapore. Two of the expedition’s most notable achievements were the extensive survey of the American northwest coast and the exploration of some 1,500 miles of the Antarctic coast, “thereby proving the existence of the seventh continent. Equally important, the Expedition collected and described natural history specimens from all parts of the globe – specimens that eventually came to the fledgling Smithsonian Institution, making it the National Museum of the United States. In a wider sense, the Expedition led to the emergence of the United States as a naval and scientific power with worldwide interests” (Magnificent Voyagers, p.9).


**Indians of the Badlands**

137. [Manner of Wimar, Carl]: [INDIAN WARRIORS RIDING AWAY FROM CAMP, AN AMERICAN FORT IN THE NEAR DISTANCE]. [20th-century, based on paintings and sketches ca. 1850s]. Oil on panel, 15½ x 23 inches. In an American carved and gilded wood frame. Fine condition.
An action-filled image of Indian life near an American Army fort (inscribed “Fort Pierre” lower right) along the Missouri River, this fine oil painting of a large party of heavily armed and war-painted braves riding out of their camp past their squaws and dogs, is similar to the style of the important frontier painter, Carl Wimar, but also shows the stylistic influences of other notable artists of the American West such as Seth Eastman, Anton Schonborn, and Alfred Jacob Miller.

The German-born Wimar based himself in St. Louis, which he used as a springboard for sketching trips through present-day Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. “He translated these [sketches] into paintings that authentically and powerfully depict Indian life....His dramatic portrayals of the conflict between native Americans and pioneers helped to establish many of the myths of the American West that prevail to this day” – Ron Tyler.

A handsome painting showing the upper Missouri in the fur trade era.


Fantastic and Large Panoramic Photograph of Camp Cody, New Mexico in 1917

Panoramic silver gelatin photograph, 14 x 53½ inches. Mounted on board.
Minor edge chipping, one small bump to upper margin (reinforced on verso), some tiny edge tears. About very good.

An outstanding, larger-than-usual panoramic photograph of Camp Cody in the southern New Mexico town of Deming during World War I. The photograph was taken and printed in Deming by the prolific Richards Film Service. The image shows the vastness of the camp, with tents, wooden buildings, electrical lines, and more arranged across the desert landscape of New Mexico. A cluster of buildings beyond the camp to the right may be the town of Deming, and one early-model automobile can be seen at the extreme left. Of primary importance are the men themselves, almost four thousand soldiers standing in company formation beside their assigned barracks. The seventeen officers stand slightly to the foreground of the regular soldiers. The image includes an inset portrait photograph of the commanding officer, Col. W.T. Mollison.

Camp Cody was one of thirty-two camps established by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, all rapidly constructed to train the American soldiers headed to Europe. The camp readied some 30,000 troops for combat, largely members of National Guard units from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa. The 136th Infantry (2nd Minnesota) arrived at Camp Cody on Oct. 1, 1917 to prepare for fighting in World War I. In the Spring of 1918 the unit was shipped overseas,
where it earned the nickname the “Sandstorm Division” because of its training at Camp Cody (although most combat seen by members of the 136th was as replacement soldiers for other units).

An important and impressive panoramic photograph illustrating the substantial nature of war training in the American Southwest during the early 20th century.

$850.

139. [World War II]: Brotherton, Henry Alton, Major: [WORLD WAR II CENTRAL PACIFIC ARCHIVE OF WARRANT OFFICER HENRY A. BROTHERTON, INCLUDING 225 PHOTOGRAPHS, A COLLECTION OF MILITARY PAPERWORK, AND EIGHT LARGE-FORMAT ORIGINAL CARTOONS]. [Various places, including North Carolina and San Francisco, but mostly Hawaii. 1944-1948]. 225 photographs, thirteen photographic negatives; six letters and telegrams; two folders of Brotherton’s military paperwork; three original pencil sketches; eight large-format ink and pencil captioned cartoons of the 551st Ordnance H.M. Co.; Brotherton’s wife’s identification card for Fort McPherson, Georgia; a small nameplate for “Lt. Henry Brotherton,” and a Nov. 27, 1948 issue of the Army Times newspaper, listing Brotherton as a major under the “Warrant List.” Some insect damage to the pencil sketches and one cartoon, otherwise generally very good or better condition.

A nice collection of material on the wartime experiences of Major Henry Alton Brotherton (1920-1986), a Warrant Officer from Iredell, North Carolina. The numerous photographs feature a variety of settings and subjects. The majority of the photographs emanate from Hawaii, showing Brotherton and his wife (who apparently joined him there at some point after his assignment there, either to live for a while or visit), other officers and soldiers at work and play, studio portraits of Brotherton, a handful of 8 x 10-inch press photos, and a 4 x 10-inch panorama of the 551st Ordnance Company. Over thirty of the photographs are annotated, mostly identifying Brotherton, his wife, or military subjects in Hawaii in 1945, with three photographs showing the 551st at a “Beer Party.”

Among the letters and telegrams are a small handwritten note by Brotherton to his wife in North Carolina, wishing her congratulations on their wedding anniversary, and a Western Union telegram wishing the same (dated a day apart from
each other); a Dec. 31, 1945 telegram from Brotherton to his wife saying that he expects to “be home soon.”

A Dec. 22, 1944 five-page letter from Brotherton’s wife, Polly, includes extremely romantic and borderline racy content from a homefront wife to her husband while he was in training in San Francisco: “My Darling Husband, I’m wanting you so terribly much tonight, I hardly know how to begin my letter....If I dared put all my emotions on paper, this letter would be scorched with passion, Brother. I love you, I love you, I love you!!”
The folders of documents include official army service forms, rosters, reports, etc. Notable among the papers are a packet of documents relating to the visit of the President of Mexico to Kansas City in 1947 (which Brotherton was tasked with coordinating); a certificate of training for “Mess Management;” a 1946 application for commission in the regular army as well as one for extended active duty; a list of Brotherton’s ordnance depot bowling league (in which Brotherton is listed near the top with a 163.1 average); and a snarky letter from Brotherton’s superior, commenting on a traffic citation received by Brotherton: “If all officers had the same attitude [as Lt. Brotherton toward parking rules,] this post would have to have an M.P. on every street and intersection which is neither feasible nor desirable.”

Perhaps the most notable portion of the archive lies in the nine large black-and-white ink and pencil cartoons on eight sheets. They depict soldiers performing various ordnance tasks on a base, presumably somewhere in the central Pacific, accompanied by humorous commentary. Six of the cartoons directly reference either the Pacific or California. One cartoon pictures “the men most commonly called as the Bull Gangers, who work on the big weapons which give Japs lead poisoning.” A few cartoons picture palm trees or reference pineapples. Another cartoon shows two soldiers in conversation, with a thought bubble above them showing the Golden Gate Bridge; the caption reads: “I figure that my new tool will speed this war up so fast that we will see the Golden Gate in forty eight.” One of the cartoons includes a sign reading: “551st Ord. H. M. Co” [Heavy Maintenance Company]. These pieces are unsigned, so it is unclear if they are Brotherton’s work, but some of the soldiers depicted are named (e.g. [Eddie] Blackford, Mullins, and “Big Joe” Galecki).

An unusually dense and diverse World War II archive, with photographs, military documents, and original artwork relating to the Pacific Theater of the war.

$3500.

Garrisoning Fort Phil Kearny, Prior to the Fetterman Massacre


An excellent manuscript post return, documenting the first establishment and garrisoning of Fort Phil Kearny, a short-lived American military outpost in present-day northern Wyoming that played a significant role in Red Cloud’s War and the Fetterman Massacre. The fort, along with Fort Reno and Fort Smith, was established along the Bozeman Trail as the Indian Wars began to intensify, in order to protect miners going to the Montana gold fields and other emigrants to the West Coast.
The 2nd Battalion of the 18th U.S. Infantry was sent by Col. Henry Carrington to the site in July 1866 to garrison and to begin construction of the fort.

This document records the arrival of the garrison and the foundation of the fort, and lists many of the officers that would be involved in the Fetterman Massacre nearby in December 1866, the worst military defeat at the hands of the Indians until Little Bighorn. It provides an account of the personnel and material strength of the battalion, as well as a brief account of the unit’s activities from its arrival in July through August, and is signed by the commander of the battalion and of the post, Capt. Tenedor Ten Eyck.

Part of the account records a brief skirmish with Indians on August 9:

A party of troops from 2nd Batt 18” Inf had an engagement with about 30 Cheyenne Indians 4 miles from the Post. Indians attempted to stampede the mules from the train coming from the timber. One Indian killed one mortally wounded.

Another section describes the construction process:

The stockade around the garrison was completed early in this month and the entire strength of the Garrison was employed. Officers and men laboring incessantly on the public buildings necessary for the preservation of the Stores
and on Company quarters. Our Steam Saw Mill was put in operation during the month.

During its existence, the fort was under constant threat of attack by the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians participating in Red Cloud’s War, the worst result of which for the American military was the death of over eighty soldiers in the Fetterman Massacre. The Treaty of Fort Laramie that ended the conflict in 1868 ceded the land where Fort Phil Kearny was situated back to the tribes, who promptly destroyed the then-abandoned fortification.

A fascinating document of a significant but short-lived American military post in the West.

An important address by Brigham Young to the territorial legislature of Utah, and one of the earliest examples of printing in the state. Among the measures Young suggests in his second official message to the legislature are the publication of territorial laws, the location of the capital in Fillmore, the regulation of State Library use, and the legislative promotion of manufacturing and tradecraft.

The address also contains an extended section containing Young’s thoughts on slavery, particularly as it pertains to the ongoing practice in some current and former Mexican territory of keeping Indian child slaves. He says, in part:

Restrictions of law and government make all servants; but human flesh to be dealt in as property, is not consistent or compatible with the true principles of government. My own feelings are, that no property can or should be recognized as existing in slaves, either Indian or African. No person can purchase them without their becoming as free, so far as natural rights are concerned, as persons of any other color....Thus will a people be redeemed from servile bondage both mental and physical, and placed upon a platform upon which they can build; and extend forth as far as


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their capability and natural rights will permit; their thralldom will no longer exist, although the seed of Canaan will inevitably carry the curse which was placed upon them, until the same authority which placed it there, shall see proper to have it removed.

A very rare early Utah territorial imprint, OCLC and Flake together locate seven copies. It does not appear in auction records for the past fifty years.

$3500.

One of the First Explorations of the Interior of Alaska


The extremely rare original Russian edition of a remarkable early survey of the interior of Alaska. “Lieutenant Zagoskin’s expedition was to make an inland exploration of the northern territory of Alaska and to survey the Yukon and Kuskokvich rivers and the region encompassed by them. He described in detail the Russian trading posts visited and the topography of the surroundings of Norton Sound. He also gave a good account of the life and customs of the Eskimo and Indian inhabitants and much other important first-hand information secured during the expedition’s 18½ months of travel, during which some 3,000 miles were covered on foot or in leather baidars – a truly remarkable achievement” – Lada-Mocarski.

The text of Zagoskin’s narrative is accompanied by a large map showing the northern interior of Alaska. “The
map must be one of the first, if not the first, printed map of the interior of Alaska along the lower course of the Yukon and between the Yukon and what is now Nome” – Streeter. Both textually and cartographically, one of the most important 19th-century Russian accounts of Alaska. Only two copies have ever appeared at auction, at the Martin Greene sale in 2017, where it brought $12,500, and at the Streeter Sale in 1969, where it sold for $475 to John Howell.

LADA-MOCARSKI 130. HOWES Z1. WICKERSHAM 5904. TOURVILLE 5019.

$11,000.

Exhibition of Animals
from the Upper Missouri in London in 1817


A lengthy broadside advertising and describing an exhibition of four American elk, or wapiti, which are to be sold for the purpose of introducing the breed to Europe. These particular specimens are purported to have been brought over by a German naturalist exploring “that part of Louisiana, called the Upper Missouri country.” The wapiti were taken overland by way of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, where they were exhibited for money. The author describes the physical appearance of the wapiti, its sweet breath, gentle nature, clean and monogamous habits, and the tastiness of its meat. He also mentions Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, and Dr. Benjamin Barton Smith, the latter of which gave the animal its scientific name, Cervus Wapiti.

Only one copy located in OCLC, in the National Library of Scotland, dated July 24, 1817. A broadside of similar title, dated 1820, is located in the Houghton Library.

OCLC 316782381.

$2500.